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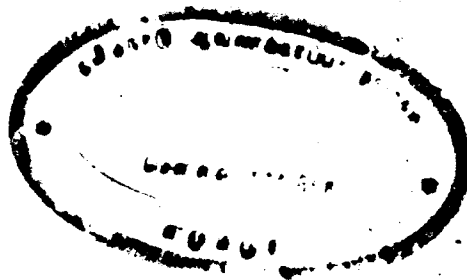
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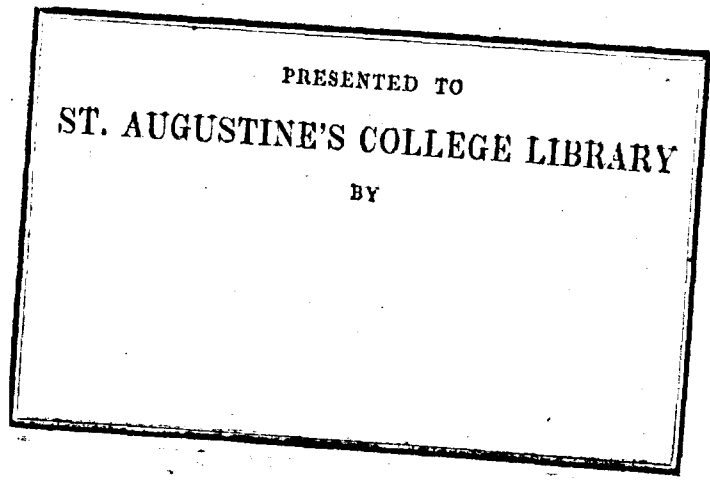
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

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MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

[From the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.]

THE empire of China furnishes a subject of investigation, highly deserving the attention of the antiquarian and the philosopher; and one which, in proportion as it has been little attempted, affords the ampler field for research. It may in some measure be considered as a reproach to this country, that, notwithstanding our having a much greater interest in the subject, we should have permitted the learned of France and of Germany to anticipate us on many points of inquiry: although the labours of the last twenty years, and more especially of the last ten, have gone far towards giving us the first place in the ranks of Chinese literature; and much more may be expected from the future.

I shall endeavour, in this paper, to take a cursory view of such facts connected with the *earlier* history of the Chinese, as may be depended upon, in order to obtain a correct idea of the antiquity of their empire, and their advancement in knowledge, points on which the most vague and unfounded notions have been prevalent; and the view may not be without its utility, in shewing what parts of the subject stand in need of further investigation. Great as is the antiquity of the Chinese, it has still been extravagantly overrated. The best-informed and most reflecting among themselves reject, as unprofitable fables, the earliest traditions of their history: and indeed the prodigies that are recorded, as well as the fanciful names that are given to their first emperors, carry with them the most unquestionable marks of fabrication. National vanity and a love of the marvellous have influenced

* See, in Morrison's Chronology, p. 37, a quotation from *Chao-foo-tze*, in which he says: "It is impossible to give entire credit to the traditions of these remote ages."

in a similar manner the early history of most other countries, and furnished materials for nursery tales, as soon as the spirit of sober investigation has supplanted that appetite for wonders, which marks the infancy of nations, as well as of individuals. The person called *Fo-hi*, and some of his immediate successors, appear to have been of the number of those gifted men, who rescued the human race from primeval barbarism, and whom their gratitude has invested with superhuman attributes. All institutions and inventions, of whose real origin no history remains,* have been referred to them as to a common source; but the grave appellation of *Emperor* is only applied by the ignorant and the unthinking, to savages who first taught their contemporaries to make fishing nets, to till the ground, and live together in a state of society.†

In order to prove how little dependence can be placed on the accounts which the Chinese give of their own antiquity and inventions, I need only produce the following quotation from the abstract of history given by Du Halde. "*Chuen-hiö* regulated the calendar, and desired to begin the year the first day of the month in which the sun should be nearest the 15th degree of Aquarius, for which he is called the author and father of the Ephemeris. He chose the time when the sun passes through the middle of the sign, because in this season the earth is adorned with plants, trees renew their verdure, and all nature seems re-animated. This of course means the spring season. Now *Chuen-hiö* is said to have lived more than two thousand years before Christ, and according to the usual mode of calculating the procession of the equinoxes, the sun must have passed through the 15th of Aquarius, in his time, somewhere about the middle of December."

This strange blunder might very well have been expected from a Chinese historian, but that Du Halde should have quoted it, without any comment, is certainly extraordinary. I am inclined to think that the present rule for commencing the Chinese year, near the middle of Aquarius, has a reference to the position of the *Winter Solstitial Colure* at a remote period, though it would not be so far back as the reputed age of *Chuen-hiö*, but short of it by about six hundred years. From the circumstance of the Winter Solstice being at present observed as a festival, there is a possibility that it was at first the period of their year's commencement; though I mention this merely as a conjecture.

The only direct and positive testimony that we seem to possess, out of China, relating to the first origin of the Chinese nation, exists in the *Institutes of Menu*: and I cannot help thinking that the observations of Sir W. Jones on the passage in question are deserving of great attention. It is there written, that "many families of the military class, having gradually abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, and the company of Brahmens, lived in a state of degradation, as the *Chinas* and some other nations." The great antiquity of the laws of Menu is in favour of the authenticity of the above testimony; for at the period at which Sir W. Jones supposes them to have been written (above one thousand years B.C.), there can be no doubt whatever but the Chinese nation was yet in its infancy, and that it could lay no claim

* "All they relate concerning the progress of the arts and sciences, is an incongruous mass of fictions. Every thing with them is produced as if by enchantment; and events succeed each other with inconceivable rapidity; but the greatest absurdity consists in attributing all inventions of that nature to princes, who we know have few opportunities of making discoveries."—*De Pauw, Preliminary Discourse on the Egyptians and Chinese.*

† "At this time," says a Chinese author, speaking of *Fo-hi*, "men differed but little from brutes: they knew their mother, but not their father."—*See Du Halde.*

claim to the character of an extensive, united, and powerful empire, until many centuries after that date: as I shall attempt to shew. I content myself with noticing in this place the statement of one of their own histories,* that twelve hundred years before Christ, "the Chinese nation was small and feeble, the eastern foreigners (that is, the aborigines, perhaps Tartars, between them and the east coast) numerous and strong," and that the former "gradually obtained a residence in the middle of the country," namely, in *Honan*. It is universally admitted among themselves, that the seat of government was at first in *Shen-si*, the north-west part of the present empire, where the colonists, mentioned by the Indian lawgiver, are supposed to have settled, and that they subsequently carried on wars against a state called *Yen*, in *Pé-ché-li*, and another named *Tsi*, in *Shan-tung*, until they succeeded in fixing themselves in *Honan*.

The opinion, hazarded by M. de Guignes, that the Chinese were a colony from Egypt, seems hardly capable of being supported by sufficient proof. Such a distant and extensive emigration could not have taken place without the knowledge and notice of the nations inhabiting the vast countries that intervene; besides which, there exists no resemblance between the mysterious hieroglyphics of Egypt and the Chinese characters, which might, as Sir W. Jones observes, "have been contrived by the first *Chinas*, or outcast Hindus, who either never knew, or had forgotten, the alphabetic character of their wiser ancestors." Though M. de Pauw and other learned men have been of opinion that the Chinese were originally a tribe of Tartars, or Scythians, I cannot help thinking that there are some reasonable grounds for concluding that they were a colony from India, and that they owe their present distinctive character to their subsequent mixture with the aborigines of the country, and with the Tartars.

The *Empire of China* cannot be dated earlier than the dynasty called *Tsin*, about two hundred years before Christ; and the term *Wang*, or Prince, instead of *Hoang-ti*, or Emperor, is applied by their own historians to all the monarchs of the race of *Chow*, which immediately preceded it. From this race of *Chow* (B.C. 1100 to 240) we may date the *Authentic History* of the Chinese, which commences with the *Chun-tseu* of Confucius, the annals of his own times, in which he relates the wars of the different petty states against each other.† The northern half of modern China, from the great river *Keang*‡ to the confines of Tartary, appears then to have been divided by a number of petty independent states, which contended against each other with various success, and as one obtained a temporary ascendancy over the rest, it assumed the pretensions of a doubtful sovereignty, which was acknowledged or denied, in proportion as adversity or success might influence the dispositions of its neighbours. The province of *Pé-ché-li* was occupied by a nation or state called *Yen*, *Shan-tung* was held by the kings of *Loo* and *Tsi*, *Keang-nan* by the sovereign of *Woo*; while a large portion of the modern half of the empire to the south of the *Keang*, together with the province of *Sze-chuen*, was occupied by barbarians, who are seldom mentioned in the histories of that period, except as provoking, by their incursions, the chastisement of the more civilized states in the north.

The

* See Morrison's Chinese Chronology, p. 52.

† It would perhaps be going too far to condemn all that precedes the time of *Chow*, as absolutely fabulous; but it is so mixed up with fable, as not to deserve the name of history. They have no records older than the compilations of Confucius.

‡ *Yang-tze-keang*, or, 長江, *Keang*, "The River."

The period of *Chow*, from about the middle of which the era of authentic history may be dated, was distinguished by the birth of *Confucius*, and of *Laou-keun*, the founders of two of the sects of China; while *Fó*, or Buddha, the author of the third, was also born in India about the commencement of the same period, although his worship was not introduced into the empire until long after, in the first century of the Christian era. The memory and the doctrines of *Confucius* have met with almost uninterrupted veneration down to the present time; while the absurd superstitions of the other two have been alternately embraced and despised by the different sovereigns of the country. Under the present Tartar government, they can merely be said to be *tolerated*. In the instructions of the Emperor *Yung-ching* to the people, the tenets of *Fó* and of *Laou-Keun* are stigmatized among the "impure doctrines" against which the nation is warned to guard itself with especial caution.

Leaving the religion of his countrymen as he found it, *Confucius* embodied in sententious maxims, the first principles of morals and of government, and the purity and excellence of some of his precepts (whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons ignorant of the language) will bear a comparison with even those of the gospel. He, and he only, of the men who have at different times aspired to teach the Chinese, was truly deserving of the title of Philosopher; and he alone, during the revolutions of ages, has met with uniform veneration. Guided by the light of reason, he applied the energids of a powerful intellect to the study of man, and grounded his doctrines on the fixed and immutable principles of human nature. His works are at this day the Sacred Books of the Chinese, and when compared with the evanescent relics of *Fó* and of *Laou-keun*, confirm the superiority of truth over the fictions of artful, and the ravings of fanatical teachers. Thus it is that "opinionum delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat."

After the death of *Confucius*, who appears to have been respected by the sovereigns of nearly all the independent states of China, a series of sanguinary contests arose among them, which gave to this period of history the name of *Chen-kwo*, or the "contending nations," and proved at length the ruin of the race of *Chow*. The king of *Tsin*, who had long been growing very powerful at the expense of the neighbouring states, fought against six other nations, and after a course of successes, compelled them all to acknowledge his supremacy (B.C. 200). The chief government began now to assume the aspect of an empire, which comprehended the greater portion of the northern half of modern China; but which, after the lapse of not much more than four centuries, was doomed again to be divided into three or four parts.

Chi-hoang-ti, the First Emperor, as his name seems to import, had hardly established his authority, when the Tartars, or barbarians of the north, began to make incursions over the extensive frontiers. The Emperor succeeded in driving them back into their deserts, and then employed the united resources of his dominions in the erection of the vast wall, which has existed during a space of two thousand years, and remains to this day a stupendous, though nearly useless, monument of the ambitious disposition of this prince.* As if determined, however, to have a counterpoise to the reputation which this great work entitled him to, or influenced by a spirit not unlike that by which

* The substance of the Great Wall, which extends along a space of 1,500 miles, from the shore of the Yellow Sea to Western Tartary, has been estimated by Mr. Barrow to exceed in quantity that of all the houses in Great Britain, and to be capable of surrounding the whole earth with a wall several feet high.

which *Erostratus* was inspired, when he burned the Ephesian temple, the same Emperor issued a general order that all the books of the learned should be cast into the flames. Though a great many, of course, escaped this sweeping sentence, his memory is execrated by the literati of China.

It is stated in the history of that period, that Japan was colonized from China during the same dynasty; and there appears to myself some grounds for giving credit to the record. The union of the different states under his single authority, and the magnificent turn of mind that prompted *Chi-hoang-ti* to carry into execution such a work as the Great Wall, were most likely to urge him to schemes of colonization, which are sometimes very analogous to those of conquest; and the extension of his new dominions to the shores of the Eastern Sea was still farther calculated to suggest such ideas. I am well aware that the Japanese have been asserted by some to have peopled their islands as early as the 13th century before Christ, and that those people are said to disdain the very idea of being descended from the Chinese. If, however, we remark the striking similarity that exists between the persons, the manners, the dispositions, and the policy of the two nations, we cannot but recognize them to be of one family; and the fact of the Japanese making use of the Chinese written language, and reverencing the books of *Confucius*, may fairly be considered as evidence that they carried them from China, at, or some time previous to, the period in question.* The earliest traditions of every country must be listened to with distrust, unless corroborated by circumstantial proof; and the most fastidious native of Japan need not be offended with the chronology that gives to his country an antiquity of more than two thousand years.

During the succeeding dynasties of *Han* (B.C. 200—A.D. 220), the first of which is called *Si*, or western, from holding its metropolis in *Shen-si*, while the latter bears the opposite name of *Tung*, or eastern, from its court having been removed to *Honan*, the empire suffered several revolutions. The ambition of the rulers of the different states, as well as of the ministers of the Emperor, gave rise to various wars; and, in the last days of *Han*, so little was left of an empire, that the sovereigns of that period are called *Choo*, or Lord, instead of *Hoang-ti*. The Tartars, too, by their fugitive and predatory mode of warfare; were the cause of much trouble, and forced the Chinese to propitiate them with alliances and tribute. This impolitic system, which commenced so early, was in subsequent ages carried to a still greater height, and terminated, many centuries afterwards, in the overthrow of the empire, by the Mongol Tartars.†

The dynasty of *Han*, however, is a very celebrated period in Chinese history, and learning especially is said to be under great obligations to it. At the present day, the term for a Chinese, in contradistinction to a Tartar, is *Han-jin*, "a Man of Han." Paper and ink, instead of the awkward and cumbrous method of pricking characters on the bark of trees with a stile, are stated to have been invented during this dynasty, shortly previous to the Christian era:‡ and it is probable that the rapid progress of Buddhism, or the religion

of

* Allowing that this might have happened before the burning of the book, B.C. 200, it must necessarily have been after the time of *Confucius*, B.C. 500.

† During the learned and polite, but unwarlike dynasty of *Sung* (A.D. 956—1281), who were crushed by the Mongols, enormous supplies of money and silk were repeatedly demanded and obtained by the Barbarians. This unwise submission had the natural effect of increasing their insolence, and hastening the ruin of the empire.

‡ The art of printing is not recorded to have arisen until about A.D. 925, a little before the time of *Sung*.

of *Fo*, which was soon after introduced from India, was in some measure owing to those inventions. The leading tenets of this sect were taught in the Chinese language, while the mere *sounds* of the characters were used, as a system of syllabic spelling, to express the principal epithets or attributes of the Indian god, as well as the more mysterious, or unintelligible portions of his sacred books. These are now chaunted by the priests, or bonzes, without being understood, even by themselves; and may perhaps serve to excite the greater veneration for the object of their worship, on the principle of "omne ignotum pro magnifico." The appellation *o-mee-to*, which, during my travels with Lord Amherst in the interior, I once saw inscribed around every division of a seven-storied pagoda, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to express amita, "immeasurable," the Sanscrit epithet of Buddha: and it is probable that a person acquainted with both the languages would recognize abundance of Sanscrit words in the books of the Chinese bonzes.*

The *San-kwö*, or three nations into which the empire was divided, towards the close of *Han*, A.D. 200, were *Wei* in the north, *Woo*, whose capital was at *Nan-king*, and *Shü* in the modern *Sze-chuen*. The period of the three nations is a very favourite subject of the historical plays of the Chinese, as well as of a well-written and much prized historical romance, which bears the same name, and of which Sir George Staunton possesses a curious Latin translation.† The dress of that period, as represented on the stage, and in pictures, forms a singular contrast with the modern garb which has been forced upon the Chinese by their Tartar conquerors. Instead of the long queue or tail, proceeding from a single tuft at the back of the head, and which forms the usual handle for seizing offenders, the ancient Chinese are depicted with fine heads of hair, folded beneath their caps, and with dresses of a fashion differing altogether from the national costume of the present day.

Few circumstances could more strongly prove the complete subjection of the Chinese by the Manchew Tartars, than this one of the total change in their national dress. Modes of government and political institutions may be altered, in despotic countries, without the notice or even knowledge of a large mass of the community: but a change in the national costume, in consequence of a peremptory command, affects every individual equally, from the highest to the lowest, and is, perhaps, of all others, the most open and degrading mark of conquest. It can never be submitted to, except by a people who are thoroughly subdued; nor ever imposed, except by a government that feels itself well able to enforce a measure, which is perhaps resorted to for no other purpose than to try, or to break, the spirit of the vanquished. The second conquest of China, in the seventeenth century, by the Eastern, or Manchew Tartars, who had not entire possession of the southern provinces until the reign of *Kang-hi*, was not so violent, or so bloody, as its first conquest by the Western or Mongols, under Coblai Khan, in the thirteenth; but it was not less complete, and has already continued much longer.

After the time of *Han*, and at the commencement of the period called *Woo-tae*, or the Five short Dynasties, A.D. 416-620, China is recorded to have

* The literary world is under great obligations to Professor Hopp of Germany, for proving beyond a doubt that the Sanscrit and the Greek are little more than dialects of the same language. The similarity of a few scattered words might have been regarded as accidental coincidence; but it requires considerable hardihood of disbelief to set aside the resemblance that runs through the whole conjugations of verbs, &c. &c. Even in the above mentioned word *amita*, it is impossible not to allow a great resemblance to *TO ΑΙΜΕΤΡΩΝ*, the (α) in both cases having the negative force.

† The translation has since been presented by Sir George to the Royal Asiatic Society, and is now in their Library.

been divided into two Empires, the Northern and Southern. The Emperor of the North, however, having promoted a person, named *Yang-kien*, to the situation of his first minister, and formed an alliance between his own daughter and the minister's son, soon after made *Yang-kien* sovereign of the state *Suy*. During the following reign, this ambitious person took the title of Emperor, and having crossed the *Keang*, dethroned the sovereign of the south, and united the two empires into one, A.D. 585. The seat of government was soon afterwards removed from *Shen-si* to *Honan*, as to a more central situation.

During the Dynasty *Tang*,* which immediately succeeded, and which lasted from A.D. 620-900, a circumstance highly deserving of attention is the extraordinary power which the Eunuchs of the palace seem to have assumed. For a considerable time, their influence and authority were such, as to enable them to make and unmake emperors at pleasure, like the Pretorian guards at Rome. As they could not, like the latter, have possessed any real or substantial power, we must necessarily refer so curious a circumstance to the operations of intrigue. The uncontrolled access which their neutralized condition gave them to all parts of the palace, and to the company of both sexes, was greatly calculated to facilitate their projects: and projects of mischief and disorder were likely enough to be formed by persons in their miserable condition, who looked with an eye of envy and hatred on all the rest of the human race. The awe of state was not long felt by those who were the immediate attendants, and perhaps the companions of the sovereign, in his private haunts: and that barrier being once passed, the approaches of insolence and usurpation advanced with less interruption. At the close of the dynasty, however, their power was finally crushed in a general massacre: and though eunuchs are at this day employed at Pekin in great numbers, the more modern history of China has not recorded their interference in the revolutions of the Empire.†

In the above brief view of the principal facts connected with the earlier history of China, I have contented myself with noticing such points, as seemed best calculated to convey a general notion of the real antiquity of the Empire, or were most deserving of attention in themselves; and I am of opinion, that a careful examination of its authentic annals, undertaken with a proper degree of scepticism towards the misrepresentations of national vanity, will establish the following facts: that the antiquity of China as an *Empire*, has been greatly exaggerated, and that it cannot be dated earlier than the reign of *Chi-hoang-ti*, about B.C. 200; that it was then confined almost entirely to that half of modern

	A.D.	A.D.
* After <i>Tang</i> , we have the five latter dynasties	900	950
<i>Sung</i>	950	1251
<i>Yuen</i> , or Mongols	1281	1365
<i>Ming</i> , or Chinese restored	1365	1644
<i>Ta-tsing</i> , the present Manchews	1644	down to the present time.

† It was about the end of the same dynasty of *Tang*, or very soon after, that the strange custom of cramping the feet of the higher classes of women is recorded to have commenced. As it has always appeared to myself impossible to refer the origin of such shocking mutilation to any notions of physical beauty, however arbitrary, I am inclined to ascribe it to a principle which unquestionably dictates the long galls of the literati and higher classes of Chinese men. The idea conveyed by these is exemption from labour, and as the small feet make perfect cripples of the ladies, it is fair to conclude that the idea of gentility which they convey, arises from a similar association. That appearance of helplessness, which the mutilation induces, is much admired by the Chinese, notwithstanding its usual concomitant of extreme unhealthiness; and in their poetry, I have frequently observed the tottering gait of the poor women compared to "the waving of a willow in the breeze." A Mandarin once told me, with great gravity, that the compression of the ladies' feet in early youth was highly desirable,—*quod curam ex pedibus in crura misit, et pinguiora ea ob hanc causam fecit.*

modern China, which lies between the great river Keang, and the confines of Tartary; that it was subsequently split into several independent nations, which, after various contests and revolutions, were formed into two Empires, the Northern and Southern, and became finally united under one head, about A.D. 585; that China has been the theatre of as bloody and continued wars as have ravaged most of the other countries of the globe; that it has twice, and at no very distant periods of time, been completely conquered by foreign barbarians; and that its last conquerors exercise over it, at this day, an imperious, and by no means impartial sway, but one in which the precedence and the trust are, in most cases, conferred on the Tartar.

[The remainder next month.]

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[Continued from Vol. XVIII., page 473.]

AT Konar Tukt we found a caravanserai, in which the accommodation was clean, and complete; but I was surprised to find so slight a variation in the thermometer, which continued at 96°; the same hot wind blowing from which we had suffered so much the preceding day. The plain of Khist, in which the caravanserai is built, is flat, but surrounded by ranges of mountains, which spoke most ominously to our feelings: for though the pledge was before us of an improved temperature, in proportion to the ascent, we were aware, from the preceding night's experience, with what labour and fatigue it would be redeemed. The harvest was just getting in on the plain; and it was collected on the ground in each field, to be trodden out by bullocks, after the custom of India. It will be observed, that although the heat was little short of that in India at the same season, the harvest is more than two months later. We resumed our march on the 23d, and travelled during the whole night; but we found great relief by preceding the Kafilah at a round pace, and resting until it arrived. This often gave us a considerable interval of rest: and I found time to bathe in one of the mountain streams, which intersected the road, and whose waters were collected in a picturesque natural basin of rocks, which, from their regular columnar appearance, I supposed basaltic. The heat, even during the night, was intense; and I suffered so much from inflammation of my eyes, that I obtained relief only by constant ablution with a wet sponge. By the succeeding morning, however, we were

rendered sensible of the elevation we had attained, by the first sensation of cold which had been experienced during the journey; and we rode in high spirits into Kauzeroon, which we reached after being on horseback nearly twelve hours.

We put up in a house belonging to the governor of the town, which stood in the midst of a very neat garden, and of which the accommodations bespoke the rank and opulence of the owner. The light in several of the apartments was admitted through large windows of stained glass, which opened nearly to the floor, and occupied the whole side of the room. I thought these remarkably elegant and useful, in a climate where a dim light relieves the painful affections of the eye from the glare and dust; but the convenience could never be very general from its great expense. These windows are made at Shirauz, and cost from four to five hundred rupees. A quantity of snow was brought to us: and the luxury of iced water, after a night of heat, and great personal exertion, may be imagined more easily than described. I may add, that from the day I left Bushire, until I reached Tabreez, I took but one glass of wine, which revived me in a moment of great exhaustion; and I used no meat, my food consisting altogether of bread, vegetables, rice, milk, and sherbets. The town of Kauzeroon is well-built, and extends about a mile in length, and perhaps half that proportion for its breadth. Its chief is a person of some consequence, but he was absent, having been sent for by the Prince Governor of Shirauz to answer for the murder of a rival

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Journey Overland from India.

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rival Khan. We had now been constantly ascending for more than twenty-four hours; and still the mercury stood at 88° at 12 o'clock in this very excellent building. It continued afterwards at 90°, and it rose to 126° in the sun. But I found many plants which I had not seen since I left England, growing very luxuriantly; and it was a pleasure to gather once more the pink, the sweet-william, and the cornflower. The oranges of this place, which are just formed, are much admired, and sent in quantities to Shirauz, but we had not yet lost sight of that grand feature of tropical scenery, the palm. Plantations of this tree are numerous at Kauzeroon; but I never saw it again in any number. At Shirauz it is cultivated as an exotic.

After a rest of two days, which were passed very agreeably, we put ourselves again in motion; having provided ourselves with better cavalry than had been procurable at Bushire. For a very smart active horse I paid about 200 rupees, a price which I had often quadrupled for an inferior animal in Bengal. My fellow traveller also made an addition to his stud; and on the 25th we made a stage of five furlongs, or about eighteen miles, to the pass, so celebrated in that country, of the Kotilah Peer Zun. The road from Kauzeroon lay over the steep and difficult heights of the Kotilah Dokter; which, as I was better mounted, I passed with more ease than those which we ascended after leaving Daulkee, but I did not think the road at all less dangerous than the first. I frequently exchanged my horse for one of the mules rode by my servants; and were I to recommence the journey, I should hire one altogether for my own use, as they keep their footing so much more surely than the horse among the rocks, and almost precipitous ascents. The scenery was grand beyond description; and the appearance of the kafilah of camels and mules was extremely remarkable as they ascended the brow of the precipice, and "wound with toilsome march their long array." A low parapet of masonry appeared alone to secure those who had reached the top from falling on those who were ascending in a zig-zag direction, at different angles on the mountain. It was difficult to imagine how the light field of artillery which accompanied General Malcolm's embassy was ever conveyed over

these dangerous and difficult passes; for walking as I did, very lightly armed, I moved with the utmost difficulty; and one slip, and I had fallen to rise no more. At length, however, the top of the pass was attained at a little after sunrise; and the plants I now remarked sufficiently indicated the elevation we had reached, the change of temperature which we were to experience with so much delight. The oak, the white thorn, the ash, and the plane, were growing luxuriantly at the gorge of the pass; while the primrose, the wild strawberry, and the broom, now presented to me, after an interval of nearly ten years, awakened recollections which no pen can describe. We were nevertheless nine hours getting over a distance of little more than sixteen miles; and it was considerably past eight ere we reached Khotilah Peer Zun, where we fixed ourselves in a caravanserai, in which the accommodation was far from flattering. The traveller from India may perhaps be pardoned if he quarrels with the wretched hovels in which from time to time he must be content to "set up his rest." In the present instance I own I could scarcely help thinking that the romance of the morning was rather too suddenly dispelled, and too dearly purchased, when, after a severe contest with a drove of pigs, some jackasses, a mule or two, and several half-starved children, we found ourselves confined, with those who had successfully resisted the ejection, in a little den, about ten feet square, into which a narrow stream of light, gleaming on us from above, scarcely sufficed to mark out to the eye the size and desolate appearance of the cavern which inclosed us. We breakfasted, however, contentedly enough; and now on an inspection of the thermometer, at 11 A.M., I found that the mercury stood at 70°. I walked out from the den as soon as we had completed our repast; and I found several patches of snow still visible on the N.W. aspect of the mountain, immediately above the caravanserai, the meltings of which supplied a little stream of water so intensely cold, that it was painful to keep the hand immersed in it. The barley here was still green; and if it be recollected that at the last stage only it had generally been removed from the ground, some idea may be formed of the elevation which we must necessarily have reached, on occasion

so great a difference. I learnt, however, that, upon the whole, the climate of this place, and that of Dustarjoon, the next stage, is nearly the most severe in Persia; and in the winter the snow lies on this range so as often to shut up the road to Bushire for many days. The mountains here are composed principally of sandstone, with quartz occasionally intermixed, and occasional strata of limestone were also observable.

26th.—We quitted this place at 8 P.M., having been advised not to travel before that hour, on account of the banditti; and we commenced the ascent of the most difficult of all the passes in this wild and desolated country. I dismounted at its commencement, and walked to the end of it; an operation which lasted me more than four hours. The road is less dangerous than that which we had passed the preceding day, for it led over, and not along the side of, the precipice; but it was so steep that we rather climbed than walked, and the quantity of loose stones and pieces of rock detached from the masses which overhung the pass, rendered our footing so insecure, that I often lay down quite dispirited and out of breath. I could not be insensible, however, to the magnificent scenery which surrounded me. The ascent was one of nearly three miles; and on reaching the top, the valley of Dustarjoon lay outstretched before us, presenting that variety of scenery which recalls to the Anglo-Indian the country which gave him birth. We reached Dustarjoon about one o'clock, where my fellow traveller betook himself to rest; but I preferred going on, though occasionally obliged to dismount, and endeavoured to acquire warmth by exercise. I reached the caravanserai of Koueh Zeneoon at a little after day-break, having been on horseback or walking nearly nine hours; and was glad to sit down by a large fire, which one of the guards lighted, and stop until Major M. came up. The building in which we breakfasted, was dirty and miserable beyond all description; but the delightful temperature of the atmosphere precluded all complaint, and rendered this the pleasantest day I had passed since I left Bombay. Here was every appearance of an European climate. A fair, fresh and healthy peasantry, ruddy countenances, bleached by the winter's wind; and limbs

whose athletic make proclaimed the strength and hardihood of the inhabitants of the north. The cattle, fed on the fine pastures of the valley, were large and beautiful; and the milk and butter which the people supplied for the most trifling remuneration, were of the most delicious flavour and firmness. The range of mountains, which extended in a boundless amphitheatre, in which our station held a nearly central position, was still partially covered with snow; and the thermometer, during the whole day, never rose higher than 60°. In the morning the mercury indicated 40°, a wonderful change, which a few hours' ride only had given us. It may be a question, however, how far the great variations of temperature to which we had been exposed for some days past, can be considered favourable to the Indian constitution; and though I probably should select the same route, were it my fortune to have once more the option of taking it, I would recommend it to no one who has not excellent health, buoyant spirits, and a determination to meet with cheerfulness the extreme fatigue and constant privation to which he will be exposed, I may almost say from Bushire to Warsaw. But to return to our journey. We were now within a march of the far-famed city of Shirauz: and I shall be pardoned the impatience with which I longed to approach the classic stream of Rocknabad, and the fragrant bowers of Mosellay. I rose, therefore, with the dawn, and having called my fellow-traveller, we despatched a horseman with a letter to the Company's agent in the city, requesting him to meet us in one of the gardens in the immediate vicinity of the town. We then mounted our horses and commenced this last march, which was one of twenty-eight miles. The road was stony and bad, but there were no steep passes; the climate was delightful, and I cannot say that I remarked any thing of that desolation of which a late intelligent traveller has given, in my opinion, rather an exaggerated description. I recollect, on the contrary, eulogizing, in concert with Major M., the luxuriant cultivation and beautiful pastures which we observed in the valley through which we approached this celebrated city; and the only peculiarity which struck me was the road being unmarked by a single wheeled carriage, even to the very gates of Shirauz.

Shirauz. At a small pass where a guard is established we rested for a short time; and on remounting our horses, and reaching a little eminence, we stopped to contemplate one of the finest prospects which nature, varied as she is, ever presented to the traveller: on the right was a valley, through which a pure and sparkling river wandered through a vast and wild expanse of the most luxuriant crops of meadow grass, whose light green mantle, glittering in the morning sun-beam, and strikingly contrasted with the russet grey of the more distant mountains, presented a scene of unequalled romantic beauty. The flocks which were scattered over the pastures added life and cheerfulness to the general appearance of the country; and here and there the white tents of an Illiant encampment harmonized with the pastoral scenery which lay outstretched before me. On the left the domes and minarets of Shirauz were distinctly perceptible, although many miles distant from us, and sometimes for an instant hid from our view by the clouds which occasionally passed over this magnificent picture; while rising behind them in awful majesty the snow-clad summits of the range of mountains, which form the boundary of the province, fenced in a prospect which the poet and the painter might alike have

chosen.* We had yet to traverse this plain, of about ten miles in length, to the walls, and we found it frequently intersected by streams, the water of which was to be traced by its coldness to the snow of the neighbouring mountains. We were joined by a number of peasants, carrying vegetables and fruits to the city; and some Persians, who had been riding for exercise approached and conversed with us on different topics: they related principally, as may be supposed, to the local history and "reminiscences" of the city; and it was pleasing to observe that one and all were impressed with the conviction of the vast superiority of which their climate, their fruits, their poets, and their wine, had secured to them the unrivalled possession. That which is seen through the medium of enthusiasm is always pleasing; and we pardoned the hyperbole of the legends repeated to us; for here imagination exaggerated not only to others, but to herself. At length we entered the city by a gate of no very imposing appearance, and after riding through several streets which offered nothing to detain attention, we dismounted at a house where we received our welcome from the son of the late Jaffier Allee Khan.

[To be continued.]

THE WISHES.

Give me draughts of rosy Wine;
Wine's the antidote to sorrow.—
No; the sparkling cup may shine
To-day, but wraps in gloom the morrow.
Then give me Music—strains that smooth
Wrinkled brows, and rugged souls.—
No; sweetest music cannot soothe
The mind that keen remorse controuls.
Then give me Sleep, the wretch's friend,
The common joy of lord and slave.—
No; ne'er will blissful slumber send
Her gifts, where virtue finds a grave.
Then give me Death, if joy's refused;
For what is life, when pleasures flee?—
To him who has not life abused
Death may be ease, but not to thee.

MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA IN 1822.

MR. CRAWFORD, the agent of the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China, has made an official report of the proceedings of his Mission. The following is the substance of those parts of the Report which relate to the commercial character, aspect, and resources of those countries.

SIAM.

The kingdom of Siam, though reduced in its geographical limits within the last half century by the encroachments of the Burmans, is probably at present of more solid strength and resources than at any former period of its history. The Siamese territory extends to the south as far as 7° north latitude, and the Malayan tributaries of Siam as far as 3°. To the north the extreme confines of the Siamese territory extend, as far as could be learnt, to latitude 25°. On the Bay of Bengal, however, the Siamese territories reach at present no further than the port of Tauoy, belonging to the Burmans, in latitude 13° north, and longitude 98° east. On the east coast of the Gulf of Siam its territories extend to latitude 11°, and to longitude 104° east, as far as the port and town of Athien or Kang-Kao, which itself is in possession of the Cochin Chinese. The neighbours of the Siamese to the north-west are the Pegu or Mon race, subject to the Burmans; to the north the Burmans and Chinese of the province of You-nan; and to the east and south-east the Kambojans and Cochin Chinese.

The natural advantages of Siam in point of harbours, rivers, and internal navigation are very considerable. The navigation of the Gulf itself is one of the safest and easiest in the eastern seas. On its west coast are the ports of Sungora and Ligor, and that of Ban-don, less known. This last is formed by the mouth of a river, where there is fourteen or fifteen feet water, and which is therefore navigable for vessels of considerable burden. At the head of the bay are three ports, formed by the three *embouchures* of the Me-nam. At the western and the middle one of these, called Mok-long and Ta-chin, no more than eight feet water are found at spring tides, so that they are inaccessible to vessels of any considerable burden. The eastern branch of the river Me-nam, or that of Bang-kok, is the great port of Siam. This is navigable with ease and safety to all merchant vessels under two hundred and fifty tons.

Towards the eastern coast of the Gulf, the merits of one harbour, that of the Si-Chang islands, were determined by actual survey. From this, indeed, down to the latitude of 11°, the coast is so thickly crowded with islands, having navigable channels and good anchorage between them, that it may almost be looked upon as one great harbour throughout. The principal ports of native commerce in this quarter are Chantilum and Tang-yai, the principal seats of the culture and trade of pepper, cardamoms, and gamboge. Chantilum the most important, has an extensive Chinese population engaged in the pepper culture. The town is about fifteen miles up a small river, which has no more than five feet water at its entrance, but off this, where there is shelter behind the neighbouring islands, it has water enough for ships of considerable size. To these ports the Siamese do not admit strangers.

The wide extent of the Siamese dominions admits of great diversity of soil and productions, and it may safely be said, that no country in the world is more highly gifted by nature. Its productions in the mineral, vegetable, and

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Mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1822.

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and animal kingdoms, are not only of great variety, but such as are well suited to stimulate commercial enterprise, and attract the resort of foreign nations.

In the mineral kingdom the products are iron, tin, copper, lead, and gold: the iron mines are found at from two hundred to three hundred miles distant from the capital, and to the north of it, either directly in the neighbourhood of the river, or very near to it. Much of the ore is imperfectly smelted upon the spot, and in this state carried down to the capital, where it is fabricated into culinary and other utensils. The Chinese have of late years entered with spirit into the smelting and manufacture of iron, and consequently it forms at present one of the most valuable articles of exportation, and is sent in large quantities to the Malayan islands, Kamboja, and Cochin China. The small labour at which this product is obtained in Siam is implied in its price—a picul of the common bar iron costing no more than four rupees.

Tin in Siam is diffused over more extensive geographical limits than in any other part of the world; and for productiveness, the mines of Junk-Ceylon may be considered to stand next in rank to those of Banca, if they be not, indeed, in this respect equal to them: neither, however, the mines of this metal, nor those of copper, lead, or gold, have in Siam experienced the benefit of the industry and enterprise of the Chinese, and the produce, therefore, is comparatively of small importance. The tin and gold mines are wrought by the Siamese, those of copper and lead by some of the mountain tribes, who deliver them as tribute. The quantity of tin which finds its way to the capital, and is from thence exported, amounts to eight thousand piculs, or about five hundred tons.

Although the alluvial tract of the Me-nam and other spots be highly cultivated, yet from all the information that could be obtained, the far greater portion of the country is covered with primeval forests. The most valuable productions of these are teak-wood, rose-wood, eagle-wood, and sapan-wood; the teak is of the same quality with that of Ava, and found indeed nearly in the same forests; it is floated down to the capital of Siam, often to a distance of three hundred miles. Little of this is exported by foreigners; the Siamese themselves construct their large junks of it, and four or five of these are always to be seen on the stocks at the capital. A close-grained wood of a red-colour, somewhat resembling mahogany, and called by the Portuguese “pao roza,” or rose-wood, is produced in abundance in the forests of Siam. This wood, which is fit for furniture and ornamental purposes, is exported in very large quantities by the Chinese, particularly to Canton and the Island of Hoi-nan.

The most valuable produce of these forests, however, is probably the dye-wood, called sapan. There is no part of the world that gives this production in such cheapness or abundance. It forms the dunnage of all the Chinese junks, and the principal parts of the cargoes of many of them. The precious perfume called agila, or eagle-wood, is obtained in the islands on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, and some on the mountains of the continent: this commodity, which is in great demand in all the western countries of Asia, is believed to be the exclusive production of Siam and Cochin China.

The staple productions of culture are rice, sugar, pepper, and tobacco. The great rice country is of course the tract subjected to the inundations of the Me-nam. This portion of the country is of remarkable fertility, and yields rice with a comparatively small portion of labour; so that there is no place where, in ordinary years, grain can be had at a cheaper rate than in Siam.

Sugar

Sugar was first produced in Siam from the cane about thirteen years ago, when the Chinese, in consequence of some additional privileges conferred upon them by the Court, entered upon the cultivation of the cane: in a very few years afterwards the commodity began to be exported; and such has been the rapidity of the growth of this branch of industry, that it is reckoned that at present not less than eighty thousand piculs are annually exported.

Pepper is another article, the culture of which is in the hands of the Chinese. The east coast of the Gulf, about the latitude of 11° and 12° , are the countries in which this branch of agriculture is successfully carried on. The quantity of this article which is exported, and almost entirely to China, is about sixty thousand piculs, which is four times the quantity produced upon Prince of Wales' Island, and equal to the whole production of the west coast of Sumatra, hitherto considered to afford the great bulk of all the pepper of commerce. The Siamese minister informed the mission that upwards of forty thousand piculs were annually given in as tribute to the King. The branch of revenue arising from this monopoly is realized nearly on the same principles as the forced deliveries of the Dutch, in this same production, in coffee, and in other articles.

The same portion of the country which produces pepper, produces also large quantities of gum, gamboge, and cardemoms, the latter of a fine quality, and in great esteem amongst the Chinese. Benjamin is produced chiefly in the kingdom of Lao, and has of late years been exported in considerable quantities. This is a commodity which has commonly been supposed to be peculiar to the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Of annual products a remarkable variety, applicable to the purposes of commerce, is afforded by Siam. The Chinese deal extensively in almost all of them. These consist of hides, peltry, horns, bones, ivory, feathers, salt fish, sticklac, and esculent birds'-nests.

The hides consist principally of deer-skins, of which the Dutch used in former times to take from Siam to Japan about one lack and fifty thousand a year, with buffaloe, or elephants' and rhinoceros' hides. The peltry consists of tiger, leopard, otter, and cat skins, besides the horns exported for economical uses. Rhinoceros' horns and deer's antlers, in a peculiar stage of their formation, are exported by the Chinese for their supposed medicinal virtues. Of bones an immense quantity is carried to China. A few of them for medicinal purposes, but by far the greater quantity to be ground down and used as a dressing for the highly cultivated, but exhausted soils of some of the most populous districts of China.

Sticklac of the finest quality, which is any where to be found, forms a very valuable product. It is chiefly obtained from Lao and the northern parts of the country. Of this production not less than eighteen thousand piculs are annually sent to China.

One valuable article remains still to be mentioned;—culinary salt, which is produced in a degree of excellence and cheapness which is no where exceeded. This commodity is manufactured in the districts lying upon the central and western entrances of the Me-nam; the whole is obtained by solar evaporation; and the peculiar fitness of the soil and climate for the manufacture is sufficiently indicated, not only by the cheapness of the salt, but by the size and purity of its crystals. This commodity is brought to the capital, and easily distributed over the most populous parts of the country by means of the innumerable canals or small rivers which intersect the tract of inundation: the traffic in it indeed constitutes the largest branch of native commerce.

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From Western India, in exchange for these, they receive opium, cotton piece-goods, and a small quantity of embroidered silks. Of opium, from the best information that could be obtained, the annual consumption seems to be about two hundred chests. The whole of this is the product of our Bengal provinces, and indeed it is believed that no other description of opium has ever been tried in the Siamese market, notwithstanding the enhanced price; the consumption has been increasing from year to year with the increasing foreign commerce of the country. The current price, previous to the extraordinary rise, was five thousand ticals a chest: allowing this price for the quantity consumed, it appears that the Siamese pay a million of ticals a year for our opium, or about a million and a quarter of Calcutta rupees.

The cotton piece-goods of India, especially the chintzes of Surat and the Coromandel Coast, appear, from time immemorial, to have been articles of considerable demand. About the capital especially, a very large proportion of the population is clothed with these articles. The mission was informed that the annual quantity either imported direct by European vessels brought by junks from Batavia and the Straits of Malacca, or across the Peninsula, does not fall short of five hundred bales.

Of European manufactures, those most in demand among the Siamese are white cotton goods, cheap woollens, fire arms, and glass-ware. The taste for this class of commodities appeared to be so good amongst the Siamese, that nothing seemed wanting to give the branch of trade connected with it value and stability, but a moderate share of freedom and security.

The foreign trade of Siam is conducted with China, Cochin China, and Kamboja, certain native ports of the Indian islands, Batavia, the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, British India, and America.

Of all these, the trade with China is incomparably of the greatest value and amount. This is conducted with almost every port of that great country, being by no means confined like the trade of Europeans to one part of that Empire, or two at the most. The trade with the provinces of Canton, including the island of Hoi-nan and Fokien, is the most considerable; but there is also a trade carried on with the more northern provinces of Chi-Kiang and King-nan.

The trade of Cochin China and Kamboja is chiefly conducted with the ports of Saigun and Kang-Cao, and, compared to the latter, is very inconsiderable indeed in point of amount: these junks are also exclusively navigated by Chinese mariners. The main export from Siam is iron, and the import raw silk.

The trade with British India is conducted principally from Surat and Bombay, and occasionally from Bengal. During the long war with France, when every other branch of this trade ceased, the Surat ships, generally from two to three, annually continued to frequent the port of Bang-kok. The super-cargoes of these vessels have generally been Parsees or Mahommedans; they have commonly imported gold and silver, silk tissues, and printed cloths, the manufacture of Western India, and have carried away benjamin, gamboge, eagle-wood, sapan wood, and, of late years, sugar.

It appears that the native trade of Siam, conducted exclusively by the Chinese, amounts to near thirty-nine thousand tons; and that supposing the Chinese vessels require, as is probable, three times the number of mariners that an European vessel does, that this trade gives employment to above eight thousand hands.

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If to this Chinese trade be added eight hundred tons annually for the American trade, and one thousand for that of British India, and we conjecture the native Malayan trade also to amount to about this last sum, then we shall have an aggregate for the whole trade of forty-one thousand and eight hundred tons.

The Custom-house duties consist of imposts upon goods imported and exported, and duties upon tonnage or measurement. The imposts upon goods often purport to be an *ad valorem* duty, but rudely assessed: upon the import cargoes of European vessels it is levied as a per centage upon the whole value, as appreciated by the officers of government. With respect to the tonnage or measurement duty, it varies with the place or nation with which the trade is conducted. The direct trade with the continent of China, and which is really carried on by the native shipping of the port of Bang-kok, is on that account free from all impost, whether on goods or tonnage. The junks trading with Hoi-nan, and which actually belong to the ports of that island, pay a measurement duty at a certain fixed rate per fathom of the breadth of the beam, and European vessels twice as much. The amount of revenue derived from the customs, it was found impracticable to obtain.

With regard to our commercial relations with Siam, which are highly deserving of attention, it is believed that there is no country of India in proportion to its extent and population, with which, were the intercourse placed upon a fair and liberal footing, a more valuable commerce could be conducted by Europeans, but especially by our own nation.

It may be remarked, that the great obstacle to the extension of European commerce is not directly the arbitrary character of the Government itself, and the insecurity of property which may be supposed to result from it, for the property of strangers is as secure from positive depredation in the Menam, as in the Hooghly; nor from contempt of foreign trade in general, for the Government holds this in the highest esteem; nor from political jealousy itself, for even of this the foreign trade does not experience the effects: but almost entirely from the injurious principle of the Government interfering in commercial matters, and appearing itself as the chief trader in all the most valuable productions of the country, as well as exercising a monopoly over much of what is imported by strangers.

Upon the principal articles of monopoly, a fixed price is placed, and there is no trade carried on in them with private individuals, except clandestinely. Unrestrained dealing on the part of an European merchant is by no means a matter of course, even when the established regulations of trade are implicitly complied with; for a specific license must be obtained, and every license so granted is considered as a boon on the part of the Government.

The import duty amounts to eight per cent. The export duty is a fixed and specific impost upon each commodity. Thus, upon the great article of European export, sugar, it is one and a half tical the Chinese picul. The presents are considered to amount generally upon vessels of every description to about one thousand ticals, but as a return is made to the extent of at least fifty per cent. of these, the real amount is no more than five hundred ticals. Upon the exportation of bullion, or even of the coin of the country, there is neither duty, restriction, nor prohibition; and, upon the whole, it must be acknowledged that there is nothing illiberal nor oppressive in the nominal and ostensible regulation of the Siamese trade in its relation to Europeans, and that it is the practice only which is vexatious and oppressive.

[Cochin China in next number.]

ON DRIVING FUZES.

COLONEL MACDONALD'S REPLY TO MAJOR PARLBY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: If multiplied instances did not verify the fact, the following letter would alone evince the manifest utility of the ASIATIC JOURNAL, as constituting a ready medium of communication with India, highly calculated to promote scientific improvements, and the interests of the public service.

Major Samuel Parlby, of the Bengal Artillery, has evidently been led away by an intemperate zeal, to print in his *Military Repository*, what is erroneous, to say the least of it. When in command of a corps of artillery in India, I constructed an engine for driving fuzes in a more accurate manner than can be effected by the *varying action* of the hand, a public comparative trial was ordered by the Military Board; and to prepare for it, Lieut. Grace was directed to get fuzes driven by selected men, whose steadiness could be depended on; because the requisite number taken from those in the arsenal could not be hazarded in the trial. Major Parlby, it appears, had his accounts from General Grace, who would have denied so leading a circumstance had it been otherwise. The fact was as palpably known in Fort William at the time, as that I was very cavalierly treated by the commander of the artillery. Old officers now in existence can inform the worthy major, that his printed assertions on this score are gratuitous.

I drove a certain number of 13, 10, and 8-inch fuzes, by the engine, to meet an equal number by the *select drivers*: and the comparative trial took place in the arsenal on the 8th day of April 1788. Now, if Major Samuel Parlby had printed the report of the captains, my reply to it, and the rectification of an error in the report, he would not have printed that "the result was, that no advantage whatever appeared to be gained by Colonel Macdonald's engine, the fuzes driven by the hand being, if anything, found superior to those made by the engine; and in all cases burning longer than the latter, as they were found to do in Woolwich in the recent experiment." In reply to these rash and sweeping assertions, take the following paragraphs from my letter to the Military Board, under date the 11th April 1788: "It appears, that out of 50 of my fuzes, 31 burnt in exact equal times. It appears, that out of 46 of the camp, or common fuzes" (driven by special process) "22 burnt in exact equal times. It appears, that the quarters of seconds above and below the greatest number of my

fuzes that burnt even (of the various kinds used) amount to 42, making the medium difference of the times of burning of 50 fuzes less than a quarter of a second. It appears that the quarters of seconds, reckoned in the same manner, respecting the common fuzes, amount to 88, making the medium difference of 46 fuzes half of a second nearly, or exactly. It appears, that the greatest difference in the times of burning of any of my fuzes has been one second and a half in two instances only. It appears that the greatest difference in the times of burning of the common fuzes has been two seconds and a half; and one and a half and two repeatedly. It appears that my composition was quicker than that of the common fuzes. Slow-burning composition is liable to burn more inaccurately than more quick; as a proof, it may be observed, that the camp 10-inch fuzes, when charged with a slower composition, burnt more variously than the same filled with a quicker composition." The remark that fuzes driven by the engine burn a somewhat fewer number of seconds than those by the hand is childish; because the desideratum is, that all fuzes of the same description should burn in exact equal times; it being easy to cause them to burn any required number of seconds by any of the following four expedients, viz. adding a few ounces to the driving weight—letting the weight fall through a somewhat greater space—giving an additional blow—or by diminishing the mealed powder. The fuzes produced against those by the engine were unquestionably superior to the common run of fuzes not prepared with the well-managed care practised in the above instance; and however much it may offend the major, I must still beg leave to repeat, that prejudice, and want of interest, prevented the adoption of an improvement made out as above stated.

Such is a candid and brief account of what passed in India thirty-six years ago. In the years 1815-16, an officer of distinguished services, Captain Sparks Byers, of the Royal Artillery, was on the staff of the Governor-General. To promote the good of the service, and from motives of friendship, he constructed a model of the fuze-driver; and he writes—"I did not hesitate to lay before his Lordship a model of the instrument, who immediately did me the honour to sanction its construction, under my superintendence, in the arsenal of Puryghur. The instrument was made without the slightest deviation from your plan

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plan and remarks; and after several experiments, in which every species of fuzes in the stores was tried, and compared with those driven by the instrument, I submitted to his Lordship a course of results most decidedly in favour of those driven by the instrument, and had the pleasure of having it honoured by his Lordship's unqualified approbation."

Now, peradventure, it so happens, that Major Samuel Parlbay gives us a very different account of this transaction, by saying, that Lord Hastings sent the model to Colonel Grace, with the proposals of Captain Byers; and that Colonel Grace, upon receiving it, laid before the Marquess of Hastings his statement of the experiment which had been made in 1787 (1788) under Colonel Pearse. The Major adds, that such was Colonel Grace's statement, as far as "the editor can recollect." The major, or editor, does not inform us whether or not Colonel Grace made any experiments, or rested satisfied with the accounts (dissuasive of course) he gave the Marquess; and gets conveniently quit of a subject, to which he is not a little hostile, by saying over again, that "the experiments which were tried with the engine for driving fuzes have been unsatisfactory."

While Captain Byers' account is perfectly clear, the major's is so obscure as to leave the reader to guess whether the experiments alluded to are those of 1788, or more recent ones made by the Colonel, who cordially disliked the subject of the fuze engine.

Major Samuel Parlbay informs us, that Major General Grace communicated to him the circumstances of the experiments made by order of Government, and not of Colonel Pearse, who was pleased to remark publicly, that a young officer from Sumatra was come to instruct him in his duty. I was advised to wait on the colonel on one of his public mornings, and such was my reception that I felt no inclination to repeat the visit. Major Parlbay now tells us, that in justice to Colonel Pearse, he makes public what "may, in some degree, act as a counterstatement to the assertions of Colonel Macdonald." The Major had no occasion to apply to General Grace, who, no doubt, commented on, amplified, and embellished, what can be had genuine only from the records of the Military Board, which furnished the quotations I have made above in order to shew the Major, that in his future publications he must draw his information from sources that may secure him from assertions unsubstantiated by facts.

The author of the Repository finds it convenient and subservient to his views, to pass over in silence the very decisive experiments carefully made by so able and

scientific an officer of artillery as Captain Byers is generally acknowledged to be. I shall give one other extract from his intelligent letter, to shew that if the engine be not in full activity in India, it ought so to be, but cannot while such an *ex-parte* and misrepresenting brochure as the Military Repository endeavours, *con amore*, to clog its movements, and to excite prejudice against its progress and establishment, in the very teeth of successful experiment, a third time verified in this country. One would imagine that such a paragraph as the following would have had at least as much weight as the unrelated accounts of General Grace.

"From the loss of a large part of my papers, I have not the experiments and date on which I founded the report laid before Lord Hastings. I regret this circumstance, as it prevents me from entering so freely into the merits of the subject as I could have wished. But, however, you will be pleased to learn, that before I left Futtighur, instructions had been given for the machine to be sent to Cawnpore, in order to be used in the arsenal for the construction of others, and, I hope, its general adoption throughout the service."

Major Parlbay's critique occupies nineteen pages of his Repository; but it so happens, that his own share of these scarcely amounts to four, the rest being occupied by a part of the title page, and by letters copied from my work on *Artillery Instruments, on Fuzes, Projectiles, Military Improvements, and on the Present State of Telegraphic Communication, &c. &c.* From this it appears that the Major is not a little indebted to me for helping out his book; and I shall point out to him how he may do a little more in this way, with requisite advantage to his editorial character, which must otherwise stand impugned for want of due attention to impartiality and candour. He commences with an extract from my work, in order to cut me up, as already animadverted to. Then are given, interspersed with no very flattering remarks by the Major, a letter from Captain Byers, written at my request, to enable me to lay its important subject before the Earl of Mulgrave, the Master-General of the Ordnance; a letter of acknowledgement to Captain Byers; a letter to the Court of Directors, who always feel a warm interest in military improvements made by their servants; a letter to the Master-General explanatory of the general subject; a letter from Sir William Congreve; a letter from Sir William Congreve to Lieut-General Farrington; a letter from General Farrington to the Master-General, enclosing a report made by four general officers and Colonel Millar, of the result of a comparative trial of fuzes

fuzes driven by the engine and by the hand; and a letter to the Board of Ordnance by three major-generals, four colonels, and four lieut. colonels of artillery, on a mode proposed by me, of causing shells to explode on coming in contact with the ground.

Having sufficiently adverted to what has past in India, it remains only to notice the complete success of the comparative experiment more recently made at Woolwich, in the presence of eminent men.

As some proof of the impression made by the above work, it is proper to give the following letter.

"Harley Street, May 16th, 1820.

"Sir: I cannot delay (until I shall have had an opportunity of reading your book) returning you my best thanks for putting me in possession of it; and for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to honour me with the dedication of a work so interesting and so important.

"I can claim no merit for my official attention to a subject which was in every way entitled to it, as well on the score of its public utility, as in consideration of the perspicuous manner in which it was by you brought under my consideration.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the highest esteem,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) "MULGRAVE."

"Lieut. Colonel Macdonald."

Previously to a cursory notice of the proceedings at Woolwich, it becomes unavoidable to remark, that the editor of the Military Repository has, with views that cannot be mistaken, garbled my work, by printing letters and reports unaccompanied by the corresponding replies. This is what is termed by reviewers (I acted long in that capacity without any partiality like this) a want of poetical justice. If the major does not publish these replies in an early future number, he probably may experience the inconvenience arising from so very improper an omission.

My friend's (Sir William Congreve) rockets have remained unrivalled. These, and his multiplied military and other various most important improvements, rank him very high in the scale of public utility. Nevertheless, I deemed it necessary to reply to his observations elicited by my appearance before the Select Committee of old and experienced general officers at Woolwich. Sir William mentioned two fuze engines by distinguished officers; and it was proposed at the Committee, that they should be tried against mine. This at least shewed that such inventions are deemed necessary, though we have as yet received no accounts of experiments made on fuzes driven by these engines, which I expressed

a wish to the Committee to have tried along with mine.

It appears from the report made 25th May 1818, that "several fuzes of different natures were submitted to the test of times of burning." In these several trials, the whole of the fuzes driven by the engine burnt in *exact equal times*; and were not driven by me, as I went only once to Woolwich, to attend the Select Committee, in consequence of a communication from the Master-General of the Ordnance to General Farrington. On the proceedings at Woolwich, my present by no means formidable opponent, makes remarks as unjust as they are written in very bad taste. In the face of the above extreme accuracy of the effect of the engine, he is pleased to print, "that the fuze-engine has not met with more success at Woolwich than in Bengal." Nothing more strikingly proves the utility of an engine, than that, according to the report, fuzes driven with fewer blows than usual were found to burn in less time, because the composition was less condensed.

Aware that the Committee of General Officers would object to the engine, as requiring more time than the common mode, in a letter to the Master-General, being a reply to Sir William Congreve's paper transmitted to me, I anticipated this objection, by stating an obvious mode of driving half a dozen of fuzes *simultaneously* by means of the engine; giving it thus, in time also, a great superiority of effect. No advantage arises from a greater or less degree of condensation of the composition; nevertheless, as the report attaches consequence to this, it may be readily effected by a very small reduction of the size of the description of ladles I use, without any material increase of time of operation: or an additional blow from the weight will produce the same effect. The fuzes produced at Woolwich were more accurate than those exhibited in Bengal; and were driven with *equal care* in a climate where the hand is little subject to a tremor liable to India. Not deeming the experiment with the select fuzes sufficient, I, as appears in the replies, urged having further experiments made with a variety of common fuzes driven by different men; but this was resisted, though no artillery officer who has turned his mind to this department of his profession, will assert, that fuzes taken from a mass in store will burn in exact equal times. The King of the Netherlands ordered his ambassador to thank me for the work from which Major Parlbay has extracted so much on *one side of the question*, and to inform me, that it was delivered to the Prince, his son, commanding the artillery. Fuze-engines are now in use in foreign arsenals.

The writer of the Repository, whose motto is any thing but *audi alteram partem*, most

most highly lauds the conduct of the Committee of General and Field Officers, who, in 1798, declined reducing to the test of experiment my proposed mode of exploding a shell on coming in contact with the ground; but chuses to omit mentioning that they very politely offered to attend me in a course of experiments, provided I produced at Woolwich all the requisite apparatus. The whole of this report is highly intelligent and liberal; and it states that they have "many simple contrivances for exploding shells upon their touching the ground." They attach no importance of consequence to such an invention; and the gallant major's pointed disapprobation of my plan must, in fairness and reason, go for nothing till it experiences a trial; in which I need not expect his concurrence, happen where or when it may.

In conclusion, the gallant officer who has attacked me as above narrated, publishes that "a slight examination of the contents of the above work (meaning my book on *Fuzes, Projectiles, and Telegraphic Communication, &c. &c.*) may not be unacceptable to the artillery branch of the armies of the three presidencies." This pledge remains yet to be redeemed, as no artillery officer can understand the subject in all its bearings, unless at least as much as I indicate, is, in fair justice, given to make up another number of the Military Repository.

Maugre the worthy major's wrath and indignation fulminated in no measured terms, I still humbly trust, that what I have done in some departments of military science may not be deemed altogether discreditable to the East-India Company's service, distinguished as much as any by science and professional repute.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. In his future columns, the gallant Major will be pleased to inform us, what Colonel Grace did, in the way of experiments, on receiving from Lord Hastings the model, which, by the bye, seems to be

the private property of Captain Byers, who, with his characteristic liberality, will, no doubt, permit it to remain in its present situation.

As the major may, on reflection, say—"It is certainly reasonable, that I should publish, in my Repository, the replies whose omission is justly enough complained of, I am ready to make due reparation for this injury; but, on reference to his book, I find no reply to Sir William Congreve's report to General Farrington." True, there is no direct reply, because that report was official from the *comptroller*, who sent me a copy of it, and whom I informed, in the letter of the 13th June 1817, that on that account a reply should be made. This reply is appropriately made to Lord Mulgrave, the Master General, as appears in my work, under date the 21st of June 1817, and in another of the same date, stating that I addressed his Lordship, in order that the reply might be laid before the Board of Ordnance, and the Select Committee at Woolwich. A still more essential letter is that to the Master General, dated 1st July 1818, being an indispensable reply in detail to the report of the general officers, which is printed in the Military Repository, because the publisher vituperates me, unaccountably, under a report which shews, *experimentally*, that all the fuzes driven by the machine burnt in *exact equal times*.

Lord Mulgrave's polite note of the 7th of July 1818, the second report of the Major-Generals, dated 15th September 1818, and my answer, addressed to the Earl of Mulgrave, under date of the 18th September 1818, cannot be omitted, in common justice to me, after the attack made so gratuitously by Major Parby, who, as a matter of course, will print the report of the Committee of 1798, on the subject of exploding shells; and my reply, through the channel of the Master General, dated 17th October 1818.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
1st November 1824.

LINES

Supposed to be uttered by an Athenian, on first seeing the Statues of Phidias.

WHEN old Deucalion left Parnassus' hill,
The deluged Earth with living forms to fill,
By Themis taught,—the stones behind him hurled,
Instinct with instant life, became a world.

Some stubborn fragments o'er his shoulder flung
Took human shapes, but lacked the human tongue;
These Phidias found; his art could never reach
Such forms as these, imperfect but in speech.

T.

MORALS OF CHESS.

HUMAN life has been often compared to the game of chess. The vicissitudes of each so frequently proceed from the absence of reflection and prudence, of fortitude and perseverance, that our imagination is forcibly impressed with the resemblance. How many times we observe an impetuous youth, who rushes eagerly into the great world, stopped in the outset by a fatal *scholar's mate*! and how often does a *stale mate* reward the vigorous struggles against misfortune of him who obeys the precept—

*Equam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis.*

So far the resemblance is obvious and hackneyed: we may carry it farther, and consider the different pieces employed in the game as typical of various characters met with in life. Had this idea occurred to Addison, he might have exhibited another specimen of that rich and truly English wit, combined with moral instruction, which we find in his *Spectators* and *Guardians*; and which appears so advantageously in his inimitable comparison of conversational qualities to instrumental music.

Let us begin with the pawn: this, the humblest of the heroes of chess, either advances slowly towards the opposite extremity of the table, its path beset with difficulties and dangers, exposed to the attacks of a host of adversaries, against whom it possesses a very limited faculty of self-defence; or it remains stationary, and finds safety in obscurity. In the former case, it derives its sole protection from dependence upon another, or from combination with its fellows. It does happen, though rarely, that, by skilful and judicious plans, a pawn attains its ultimate object, and is transmuted into a piece of superior value.

We may easily conceive the pawns to represent men of humble origin, who, when they endeavour to emerge from obscurity, encounter a multitude of obstacles.—"Slow rises worth by poverty depressed."—A servile dependence upon power, or the practice of low arts of paltry intrigue and deceit among his equals, are the ordinary expedients which an obscure individual employs to lift himself into eminence. A pawn gains the prize generally by pressing directly onward, without being tempted by dazzling advantages to deviate from its road: so the man, who from a subordinate station reaches distinction, has generally confined himself to the direct path of truth and integrity; inclining neither to the right nor to the left, however powerful the solicitations of avarice or passion.

The knight is a piece, the movement of which is eccentric, and the value equivocal. No bounds can restrain its incursions. It skips with impunity over the heads of potent, grave and reverend personages. Its extravagant motions generally surprise those bye-standers who are ignorant of the game.

Small wits, pseudo-geniuses, men who aim at being singular, whimsical, and extravagant, whose conduct is so far *regulated* by that of others, that they act precisely as other men do not, who "affect the fool, and are what they affect;" such characters have the knight for their symbol: the knight of the chess-board, is, as Dryden expresses it,

"Knight of the shire, and represents them all."

It must be allowed that the value of the knight is sometimes greatly enhanced: so an eccentric character may prove a man of real genius.

The

The bishop moves diagonally on the board; neither plodding on, like the humble pawn, nor fluttering about with the levity of a knight. Its attacks are extremely dangerous from their insidious nature.

The bishop, therefore, (*absit invidia dicto!*) resembles those who accomplish their designs by craft and artifice, flattery and deceit, duplicity and treachery. Such characters create a vast deal of mischief in the world, and make but little stir about it. There is an appearance of harmlessness in them, which mightily favours their schemes, by begetting supineness and security in those who deal with them, of which they seldom fail to avail themselves. An agreeable aspect, an engaging address, a plausible tongue, unbounded courtesy, and a semblance of piety, are always found, combined or separate, in the character of a bishop.

The rook's movement is simple; either forward or laterally in a straight line. It never mixes early in the fray, and is better adapted for defence than offence.

There is an obvious analogy between this piece and a plain, substantial, good-humoured specimen of the genuine John Bull species.

The queen is the last we shall consider: it unites the motions of all the other pieces, except that of the knight.

This valuable piece may be regarded as one of those rare and finished characters which seem compounded of the best qualities of our race; discernment and promptitude, truth and integrity, fortitude and perseverance; spirit tempered with prudence, and energy adorned with moderation.

Let us now look round for examples:—Mundungus is a pawn, who early in life pushed forward without prudence or foresight. His progress seemed easy: he soon stepped out of his track into a gaming-house, where he took a few pieces. A bishop (*alias* a sharper) fixed his eye upon him, and lured him into his toils. Mundungus may now be found in the Fleet Prison.

Probus was likewise a pawn: placed under the notice of a man of rank, whose patronage introduced him into the army, he soon distinguished himself there; he advanced step by step, until, having headed a party of his men, who forced the enemy's line, he gained a title.

Pervicax is a knight. His motions are precisely those of his prototype. He sets out with the design of going due east, and presently bends north. You are least likely to find him where he has promised punctually to meet you. He seems oppressed with all the infirmities of human nature, yet does not repine. At the age of thirty, his sight is very dim: his gait is feeble and decrepit. He hears imperfectly. His memory is so treacherous, that he tells you he often misses his dinner through forgetting to examine his memoranda to learn when he dines, although it is constantly at the same hour.

My friend Vesuvio is a knight of another complexion. He has been pronounced mad, but is far too amusing to be imprisoned in a mad-house. The ease with which he acquires arts and languages, is equalled only by the facility with which he abandons his acquisitions. He has visited a large portion of the globe, but has merely studied whimsical points of character. He can assume the garb and manners of a Persian or an Esquimaux, a Turk or an Otaheitan. He maintains the existence of dragons, unicorns, and griffins, as well as of the phoenix, the mermaid, and the sphinx; holds that disembodied spirits inhabit the moon; and is now employed in composing a treatise on the city discovered in that satellite by a German Professor, and on the language, manners, and amusements of the Selenites.

An example of the bishop is found in Bathyllus. This seeming virtuous man has a crowd of admirers and eulogists. He talks of honour, integrity, virtue, and

and religion, with the tongue of an enthusiast: but all is false and hollow. He is an atheist, and a sensualist. He betrayed into ruin, for his own profit, the friend who trusted him, and then abandoned him to misery and reproach. He bestows, in charity, a pittance upon the widow of a man whom he secretly robbed of his fortune. This character is too odious to dilate upon. Vicious propensities acquire an intensity of mischief under the cloak of hypocrisy.

Jucundus supports the character attributed to the rook. He is one of the best natured men in the universe. Though he weighs thirteen stone, he would walk fifteen miles in the month of July to serve a worthy man; and so many claim that title by false credentials, that he sometimes loses weight in the service of those who ill deserve the sacrifice. Jucundus has some points of character in common with Sterne's Yorick. He pushes along the straight path of life, so that he occasionally jostles against those who choose the zig-zag tracks which intersect it: but he seldom quarrels with them. He believes mankind to be better than they are; but if he discovers a rogue he never spares him.

My friend Eudoxus affords a living example of the perfect character ascribed to the remaining piece. Partiality may be expected to heighten the portrait, but the real features are too noble to borrow from flattery any thing but deformity. He is wealthy, but has as much humility as would become a poor man. He is a scholar, but displays the modesty of a learner. He has power and influence, but they are exerted for the benefit of others. The gracefulness of his person attracts our notice; the sentiments of his heart confirm our esteem. The qualities of his mind are nicely limited and counterpoised. His generosity is without profusion; his compassion is unalloyed with weakness; his firmness is remote from obstinacy; his promptitude partakes not of rashness; and his gaiety is untinged with levity. The virtues which cluster in his character rarely unite, or exist in such perfection when asunder. As the game of chess is robbed of its chief interest when the queen is removed; so life will appear to me divested of its charms should Eudoxus leave it before me.

E. A.

THE PRISONER.

[From the French.]

As in the fowler's snare, the fluttering dove
 Buffets with captive wing the yielding air,
 Far from her home, far from her moaning love,
 Far from the smiling plains and leafy grove,
 Where sweetly passed her early days, and where
 Her tender young pine for her absent care;
 So I, yet far more wretched, in this cell
 Vent sighs and wishes, which the walls repel.—
 Farewell for ever, happy home! To me
 All ills are merged in one,—captivity.
 Hope, even hope, deserts me.—O! ye flowers,
 Moist from night dews, and bright with orient beams,
 No more shall ye beguile and charm my hours,
 But in sad mem'ry, or deceitful dreams.

E. R.

INDIA COTTON WOOL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In perusing some late numbers of your periodical work, I have noticed observations upon, and inquiries regarding, the different descriptions of cotton wool, particularly that which is the produce of India; and, as the subject is one which is entitled to demand every aid that can be rendered, I have ventured to offer, through your medium, what I have collected upon the subject.

I believe that the whole number of the true cotton species is limited to six, which, without going into a minute botanical description, but taking the grand and essential distinction of the period of their duration, are resolved into three classes:

First—One species, which is a tree.

Second—One species, which is an annual plant.

And Third—Four species, which are biennial plants; these have latterly been considered, I understand, as rather forming varieties of one species.

The fruit of the first, or tree-species, is not used in making fabrics.

The second, or annual plant, is what is chiefly cultivated in British India, in China, and in the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean. From this kind are made the fine muslins of Dacca, and other fine fabrics, which have been the admiration of the world from the remotest period. In British India, the biennial plant is cultivated to a limited extent; but it is not from this that the fine fabrics alluded to are made.

The third, or biennial plant, is what is cultivated in both continents of America, and in the West-Indies. In the United States, where, by all accounts, the plant was not cultivated until after the peace of 1783, the annual quantity produced at present, is not less than 700,000 bags. Now this is a country which is adverse to the plant; where the cold in the winter months destroys it; and where it must, in consequence, be sown every year. In the opinion of the spinners

of this country, the wool in general is considered better than what is brought from countries where the plant is indigenous. How far this notion is deserving of credit, I do not take upon me to give an opinion; but it is very evident that the India fabrics are much more durable than the British; and I am inclined to impute it to the cause assigned by one of your correspondents, viz. to the material, and not to the skill of the natives, in either spinning or weaving: in short, Mr. Editor, I am satisfied that the soil and climate of British India are capable of yielding all descriptions of tropical products, of better quality, and upon cheaper terms, than any other country upon earth; and the more I consider the subject, the more reason do I see for having it minutely investigated by those whose duty it is to watch over the changes which take place in trade and manufactures.

If those zealous political economists, who were apparently so strenuous for the admission of India sugar into England upon the same duty as that from the West Indies, would turn their attention to the cultivation of fine cotton wool in India, for the use of our manufactures, they would render a much more important service to that interesting and valuable country: this measure would, I have no doubt, contribute to improve the quality of our manufactures, and give employment to many British subjects, and much British capital: and this to the prejudice of no other of our possessions; whereas, by favouring the sugar of India, total ruin would have ensued to the West-India colonies, for the protection of which the faith of Parliament and the country is pledged.*

A. B.

December, 1824.

* We have not scrupled to insert the concluding paragraph of our correspondent's letter, although we are directly at issue with him on the question respecting the policy of burthening East-India sugar with an unequal duty for the protection of West-India planters.—Ed.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

RECENT SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SIBERIA.

[Extracted from a foreign Journal.]

THE Russian Government long entertained the design of surveying the northern coast of Siberia. M. de S. was dispatched with this object; but his researches answered little purpose: he described but a part of the coast, to the distance of about one hundred versts beyond the eastern portion of the river Kolyma.* About the year 1820, a new expedition was ordered to explore this country. Three young officers, Messieurs Wrangel, Anjou, and Matuchkin, were charged with it. They remained there during four years, and have justified the confidence reposed in them by the government, by discharging their office with great courage, zeal, and prudence. In spite of innumerable obstacles, the extreme rigour of the climate, and the dangers they encountered, they have succeeded in describing all the northern coast of Siberia: the Tchouktchis had previously massacred two detachments sent with the view of making discoveries. M. Anjou has described the shore, from the chain of the Oural mountains, or from the river Ob, to the river Kolyma; Messrs. Wrangel and Matuchkin have described that from the Kolyma to the Cape of the Tchouktchis.† Not content with exploring the shore, the travellers made excursions towards the north, upon a continued plain of ice, to where the sea is no longer frozen: which is about 500 versts (330 English miles and upwards), from the coast of Behring's Straits. It was at this place, which fronts the eastern part of the north coast, and is inhabited by the rein-deer Tchouktchis (*Oleny-Tchouktchi*), that they perceived mountains about 100 versts distant. M. Wrangel felt a desire to approach them. He had already reached the vicinity of them, when the piece of ice upon which he stood detached itself from the mass, and he was tossed about by the waves during the five following days, along with seven other persons, his dogs and baggage; until at length, after being frequently on the verge of destruction, the ice reunited to the mass. There is a tradition among the Tchouktchis, that the strait, which separates them from the opposite shore, towards the north, was not formerly covered with ice, and that the inhabitants passed it in *baydars* (a species of boat). They relate that, at a comparatively recent epoch (for all the inhabitants still remember it), about seven or eight Tchouktchis, with a female, traversed the ice to proceed towards the mountains, to the Morse-fishery; and that, after a long interval, the female returned to her native country by way of the Kurile islands: they learned from her that her companions had been massacred. This woman was sold into a strange land; after passing through several hands, she came into the land of *Prince Wallis* (Cape Prince of Wales), whence she found means to return home. This tradition would give us reason to conclude that the land which Wrangel endeavoured to reach was an island. The people who inhabit the islands farthest removed from Siberia, make use of rein-deer; a circumstance which strengthens the belief that they originate from a migration of Tchouktchis Oleny; besides which, their idioms have a strong affinity. The Tchouktchis are generally tall and well made; their features are regular; their noses are not broad, but their cheek bones are very prominent.

Our

* This river is the Cowima of the English maps.
VOL. XIX. Asiatic Journ. No. 109.

E

† Cape Tschoukotskoi.

Our travellers likewise visited other islands, named *New Siberia*. The route they followed to reach them may be seen upon the chart of the famous pedestrian traveller, Cochrane, where it is traced with tolerable fidelity. They made extensive excursions in all directions, without perceiving land. In their land-journeys they were mounted either on horses or rein-deer; they preferred the former. With regard to sledge-travelling by rein-deers, it is extremely convenient in journeys upon ice. They used a species of large sledge, called *narta*, drawn by twelve or thirteen dogs; these animals were of great use to them, in defending them against the white and black bears and the wolves, as well as on account of their astonishing sagacity. Their instinct always directed them to a good road; and when the travellers fancied themselves lost, the dogs recovered the true tract. Such was the intelligence of these animals, that, after repeated deviations had been made from the route, they took the shortest way to return.

The travellers passed many weeks upon the ice, sometimes on vast ice-bergs, covered with thick *strata* of greyish snow; sometimes on thinner beds, which were occasionally detached, and being borne away by the current, were at the mercy of the waves. At these critical emergencies, the dogs rendered them unspeakable service: in those parts where the ice was thick, they ran with rapidity on the snow, barked, bit each other, and appeared intractable; but as soon as the road became dangerous, they grew gentle, circumspect, and docile; they trod upon ice not more than half an inch thick with the utmost caution, and seemed to proceed only by the orders of the persons seated in the sledge.

Messrs. Wrangel and Matuchkin once remained sixty-six days upon the ice, at the distance of many hundred versts from the shore. They were attended by several *nartas* loaded with provisions; they buried these provisions beneath the snow and ice, and continued their route with so much food only as was immediately necessary; and when their provisions were exhausted, they returned, digging up what they had buried. They did not fail to make astronomical observations, when practicable; but the fogs frequently prevented them. These fogs are so dense, that the travellers seated in the sledge sometimes could not see their team of dogs.

Whirlwinds of snow often overwhelmed the tents which served them for dwelling; and it was with the greatest toil and difficulty that they succeeded in extricating themselves by clearing away the snow. During the months of November, December, and January, when the cold became too severe to be borne, our travellers retired to cabins or tents of felt; in which the water froze upon the floor, where the ice attained the height of an arsheen (2½ English feet). A mass of ice, of the thickness of about three vershoks (5½ English inches), served them for glass windows. In this frozen region, the earth produces only heaths, and a sort of herb peculiar to the country. In the summer the sun never quits the horizon for two months; and in winter it never appears during the same space of time. The *maximum* of heat, in the height of summer, is more than 15° of Reamur; yet it snows in the night, or when the sun approaches its decline. The dazzling whiteness of the snow produces disorders in the eyes; the inhabitants wear a sort of mask, upon which they contrive, on the part before the eyes, very small apertures. The Russian officers wore crape, folded four times; at first they neglected to fold it, which made them almost blind. They succeeded, however, in curing this disorder by injecting oil of tobacco into their eyes. This remedy, though efficacious, has the disadvantage of being attended with most acute pain. Their ordinary food

food consisted of fish, the flesh of rein-deer, and bears: the latter was very strengthening; but at the same time occasioned violent commotions in the blood, and prevented them from sleeping. The inhabitants are poor; they know no mechanical arts, and have no other employment than hunting and fishing. Nevertheless, Russian traders visit these parts with commercial views.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following letter I had the honour of addressing to Dr. A. Berry, third member to the Medical Board of Madras, at a time, when, in consequence of the long protracted unhealthiness of Seringapatam, in the year 1807, medical officers were solicited to give their opinions respecting what they conceived might be the probable cause or causes of so great a calamity. As the communication was found to contain matter which brought the discussion into rather a new point of view, I am led to hope that it may not prove altogether unworthy of a place in the Asiatic Journal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D.

London,

Nov. 12th, 1824.

To A. Berry, Esq., M.D., &c. &c.

My dear Sir: You tell me in your last kind letter, that the continued unhealthiness of Seringapatam, is a source of great uneasiness to the Medical Board; who would most happily receive any information that might be obtained from such professional men, as either had bestowed attention on the peculiar localities of that garrison, or had turned their thoughts to its climate, as distinct from that of other stations in the Mysore country. You are not unacquainted with my pursuits for many months past, and know, that preparatory to throwing together my sentiments respecting some of the most prevalent diseases of Southern India; I had been at much pains to make myself conversant with its climate, and geographical position. You will, therefore, be the less surprized at my replying so speedily to your's of the 30th ult., which I am enabled to do, by sending you what is in fact little more than a transcript from my note book.

Should it be found to comprize any suggestions, which may, in the smallest degree, assist you in your present interesting and most laudable inquiries, it will afford me a real satisfaction.

There is a peculiarity respecting *Seringapatam*, which perhaps some of those gentlemen, who have been requested to give their opinions on this occasion, are not acquainted with; and which I should, in all probability, have never come to the knowledge of, but for my excellent friend, Major Lambton, whose immediate pursuits led him to notice it, and whose obliging disposition induced him to communicate it to me; it is this, that *Seringapatam* is actually in a valley nearly one thousand feet lower than the general base of the country about *Bangalore* and *Nundydroog*: it, therefore, follows that it must be much more damp than those stations, and its atmosphere infinitely more clogged with vapours; in the same manner as we see fogs lie long and heavily on the beds of low, dry tanks, or in marshy situations. Mysore, when contrasted with situations at the foot of the ghauts, has often called to my remembrance Volney's account of *Syria*: "*Syria*," says that eloquent writer, "unites different climates under one sky: with us seasons are separated by months; there we may say that they are separated by hours: if in *Saïde* we are incommoded by the heats of July, in six hours we are in the neighbouring mountains, in the temperature of March; or, on the other hand, if chilled by the frosts of December at *Besharrai*, a day's journey brings us back to the coast, amidst the flowers of May."

The average height of the table land of Mysore, is upwards of 3,000 feet above the sea; and the level country about *Bangalore* and *Nundydroog* is considerably more elevated; however, it would not appear, that any particular disadvantage in

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regard

regard to climate, arose from the mere height; as both those garrisons are, generally speaking, extremely healthy: we must then look for other causes of the sickness so frequently experienced in the more western parts of Mysore, in the Wynade, and indeed in all the tracts which range along the western frontier. Perhaps the following extract of a letter from Major Lambton contains much topographical and other information, of a nature most important to the theory I am solicitous of establishing, respecting the endemic source of those fevers which have so long, and so unhappily characterized the suffering districts.

"With respect to the monsoons which you inquire about, I cannot hesitate to say, that both cross the Peninsula as far as the ghauts. I was at *Koodpully* on the 3d 4th and 5th of December last (1806), when the rain and wind were both violent at times from the N.E.; and if you noticed the weather in the Carnatic last June, July, and August, you will judge whether the western monsoon extended thither. I was at *Paughur* the first of these months, in continued thunder storms towards the evening, and the same kind of weather prevailed when I was at *Bangalore*. That was the western monsoon in its severity, and, I am sure, must have reached the Carnatic, if not the coast.

"The features of the western ghauts are perfectly different from those of the eastern; high and abrupt, you descend almost perpendicularly into a low country, differing as much from the Carnatic as it is possible; and there appears to be some truth in the tradition of the natives, which relates, that the sea had once reached the mountains: when you look across the country, it appears almost a plain; but scarcely have you got half a mile, before you come to a deep and abrupt ravine, and it is in these ravines that the inhabitants reside, comparatively below stairs; their habitations are covered with cocoa-nut leaves, and surrounded by a great variety of jungle; which of course must contain large quantities of moisture. In the months of January and February, the evaporation there becomes prodigious, and ascends as high as the mountains, where it is checked and condensed by the cold atmosphere; and between these two extremes, it is left collected, till the western monsoon (which has no dependence on the

continent), sets in, and blows the whole across in dreadful thunder-storms. I was at the top of the *Balaroyne droog* for near a month, during that curious phenomenon⁽¹⁾ of exhalation of vapour in the low country; it was in the month of February, when the weather below was excessively hot, and at the top of the droog uncomfortably cold."

Thus ends Major Lambton's letter; which, in my opinion, brings forward much interesting matter to aid any investigation instituted to ascertain the real origin of the unhealthiness of the western parts of the high country. In confirmation of the difference of temperature experienced in passing from the top of the western ghauts to the low land, I can add the respectable testimony of Major (now Sir Robert) Barclay, who, in a communication to me regarding the climate of the provinces in question, says, that "on the same day that the thermometer stood at 47° at day-break, in the month of March, on the summit of the *Periah ghaut*, it was known to be as high as 104° at 11 A.M. in the low country;" a greater difference of temperature than M. Saussure observed in ascending Mont Blanc, on the 13th of August 1787. The thermometer at the top was 27°, whilst at Geneva it was 82° at the same hour; making but a difference of 55°, although the height of Mont Blanc is 15,666 English feet above the level of the sea.

The great heat at the bottom of the ghaut, as above stated, we must consider as a positive cause of that inordinate evaporation which Major Lambton noticed, and accounted for as taking place in the ravines he mentions at nearly the same season of the year; and in which the vapours had been steaming, concentrating, and becoming daily more deleterious for weeks together, previous to their rising to the top of the ghaut, and coming into contact with the cold air, when they would necessarily be checked and condensed till the setting in of the westerly wind, which, with its highly electrified air, was to scatter their malignity over the Mysore country. Every medical man is aware of the noxious influence of marsh *miasmata* on the human constitution; and there is no

doubt

* For Notes see the end of this article.

doubt but that the *miasmata silvarum et nemorum* are not less injurious; a fact which has been particularly mentioned by Dr. Donald Munro,⁽²⁾ but more especially by Dr. S. Farr, in his translation of Hippocrates' "*History of Epidemics*." There he tells us, that woods, in uncultivated countries, "have been observed to give birth to that peculiar condition of the air which may be the cause of epidemic diseases. Much has been said on the subject of the change produced in the atmosphere by the vegetation of plants; and we know that Dr. Priestley, in his "*Observations on Air infected with Animal Respiration and Putrefaction*," adduced a multitude of facts to demonstrate its renovation when exposed to growing vegetables: subsequent experiments, however, led to somewhat different results; and that distinguished philosopher at length discovered that all plants were not equally efficacious; some appearing rather to deteriorate than improve the contaminated atmosphere.⁽³⁾ Since the time of Priestley, several enlightened men have paid particular attention to the changes produced on the atmospheric air by the vegetation of plants; but none with more success than Mr.

Ellis and Dr. Ingenhousz; from the opinions of the first of these gentlemen, I should be inclined to draw this general result, that plants growing in the shade convert the oxygenous portion of the air into an equal bulk of carbonic acid; but that as to plants growing in the sun, it is their leaves only that produce oxygen: and this is quite enough for my purpose, desirous as I am of establishing the certainty of the mischief that is done to the air in ill-ventilated vallies, or deep abrupt ravines, choked up with wood and jungle, and where thousands of shrubs must vegetate without the sun ever having shone upon them: and it is a truth but too well established, that such situations in India (and they are numerous) are the never-failing sources of endemic fever. It may be worthy of notice, that the danger of catching fever from exposure to the evils just enumerated, is ten times greater during the night than the day; *quere*, then, how far this may be a consequence of the fact which the author last quoted gives us at page 6 of the third volume of the same work, viz. that "in the night time

the leaves of plants always exhale carbonic acid."

The following is an abstract of the temperature of the air at Seringapatam for twelve months, furnished me by my friend Dr. S. Dyer. The thermometer was in a room which faced the north-east.

Mon'hs.	Thermometer.				Winds.
	Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Medium.		
January ..	92	68	81	N.E., strong and dusty.	
February ..	89	69	79	N.E., N. & N.W.	
March ...	98	70	84	N.E., E. and S. Easterly.	
April.....	85	76	81	S. Westerly.	
May	102	72	80	S.E., S.S.W. strong	
June	80	72	76	S.W.	
July	79	72	75	S.W.	
August.....	86	72	79	S.W.	
September ..	85	72	78	W. N.W., light clouds.	
October...	92	69	80	Do. do. do.	
November ..	86	63	74	N.E.	
December ..	87	60	73	N.E.	

In other years the mercury has been observed as low as 52° at the same place; in January in the present year it was not lower than 60°, and that in December.

That you may be enabled to judge of the comparative heat and cold of Seringapatam and Madras, I send you an abstract of the temperature of the air at Fort St. George for twelve months. The thermometer was in a room which faced the N.E.

Months.	Medium.	Greatest.	Least.
January	75—1	79—7	69—3
February	76—6	82 —	70—6
March	80—5	85—7	74 —
April	83—2	89—7	77—7
May	84—7	92—2	78—3
June	83—9	94—3	81—7
July	84—1	91 —	79 —
August.....	82—9	89—2	77—8
September	82—9	89—5	78 —
October	80—9	87—3	74 —
November	77—9	83 —	72 —
December	71—1	81—4	73 —
General Medium. }	80—9	87 —	75—5

From

From the first of these statements it would appear, that the range of the thermometer at Seringapatam is from 102° in May, to 60° in December; making a difference of 42 degrees: and from the second, that it is at Fort St. George from 94° in June to 69° in January; making a difference only of 25 degrees; so far, then, as a healthy climate may be supposed to depend on a uniformity of temperature, the advantage must be in favour of Madras; but on the other hand, in so far as we may be inclined to consult the feeling of comfort from cool air, and the effect it may have of bracing such as are relaxed by inordinate heat, we must give it in favour of Seringapatam; particularly from the month of June to December. It is not, however, in the degree of absolute heat or cold that we must look for the causes of sickness; but as these may come to us pure and dry, or loaded with moisture or exhalations; and in this respect it must be evident, from what I have in the former part of this letter remarked, that the climate of Seringapatam is inferior to that of Madras. The garrison first mentioned stands high, being elevated at least two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in consequence must often be enveloped in clouds: but again, the same garrison is in itself low, when compared with the neighbouring lands; so that such vapours as are not sufficiently rarified to ascend, must rest upon it. The climate of the ceded districts, Colonel (now Sir Thomas) Munro informs me, differs much from that of Mysore, in being drier, and at certain seasons hotter; and, therefore, he thinks altogether healthier. The south-west monsoon is also more boisterous in that quarter, which may perhaps be the means of dispelling, with greater rapidity, those pernicious vapours which, as we have seen, are blown from the west over the Mysore country. With regard to the height of the ceded districts, Colonel Munro is of opinion, that the eastern boundaries,—for instance, the Cuddapah province,—have not more than half the elevation of the western frontier of Mysore; the Cumbum district is still lower, he imagines scarcely as high as the Birramahl; as to the temperature of the air in his *Collectorate*, 42° and 100° are the two extremes; according to his observations, and no man observes

more accurately, the southern and western parts are much cooler than the eastern. At sunrise at Gurrumconda the thermometer in December and January is usually from 42° to 50° ; in tracts lying farther east, at the same period, it is from 56° to 66° ; but as I have in my possession an account of the thermometer at Bellary, and some places farther north, for twelve months, furnished me by Mr. W. Currie, perhaps I cannot do better than subjoin it. The thermometer was in a tent which had double walls.

Thermometer.	Medium about day-break.	Lowest.	Highest.	Medium at 9 P.M.	Medium at 6 P.M.
January...	66	60	86	81	74
February...	68	63	96	91	81
March...	77	70	102	97	85
April...	76	71	108	101	90
May...	77	73	108	99	88
June...	77	72	99	88	75
July...	73	71	89	81	75
August...	73	69	88	82	77
September...	75	71	94	87	79
October...	71	63	94	80	79
November...	64	52	88	83	79

During

During the month of December, Mr. Currie adds, "the weather has been clear, the wind from W. to N.E., no rain has fallen, the nights and mornings were colder than in last month, but the loss of my thermometer prevented my ascertaining by how many degrees. I am told that when the army was amongst the hills near Ghylgür, about the period of the siege, the thermometer was once so low as 38° !!"

So here we find, without including the month of December, which he says was colder, a range from 108° to 60° ; but, allowing the thermometer to have been at 53° in that month, it will make a difference of 55° in twelve: the heat in March and April must have been most distressing in tents; but towards the latter end of the last of these months, they had heavy rains, which continued, more or less, till November, and could not fail to relieve them much; this of course was the south-west monsoon.⁽⁵⁾ I perceive, however, that I begin to carry you to rather too great a distance from the original object of this communication, and am also perhaps encroaching too much on your time; I shall, therefore, before concluding, take a summary retrospect of the facts and arguments which I have adduced, in order to discover, as far as I can judge, what may be the most likely cause of the unhealthiness of Seringapatam.

It will be allowed, I presume, that the table land of Mysore, from its great elevation, must be not only colder but damper,⁽⁶⁾ at certain seasons, than situations below the ghauts; the first of these, according to the theory of Dr. Black,⁽⁷⁾ is occasioned by the transparency and compressibility of the air; the second is, of course, the natural consequence of its being oftener enveloped in the clouds. The celebrated philosopher just mentioned also observes, that for every two hundred feet of elevation we may reckon one⁽⁸⁾ degree of reduced temperature: supposing then the height of Seringapatam to be two thousand feet above the sea, it ought to be, *ceteris paribus*, ten degrees colder than a station close to the ocean; and this will be observed nearly to hold good: however, this pneumatic peculiarity, by Dr. Black's own account, is liable to frequent variations, owing chiefly to the action of the winds; and hence, perhaps, it is, that we see the thermometer at Seringapatam, in

May, as high as 102° , whilst at Madras it is only 92° . Taking it for granted then, that the garrison is, generally speaking, damper than the low country, so must it on this account be the more unhealthy; but as it is damper from being high, and, in consequence, often enveloped in clouds; it has also the double disadvantage of being damper from an opposite cause, which, however paradoxical it may seem, is nevertheless true; namely, from being lower than the surrounding country; and so becoming as it were a receptacle for lazy mists, and distempered exhalations. But we also noticed another cause why Seringapatam should be often unhealthy; and indeed why all those districts, that range along the western ghauts, should at times be so; and that is, their being exposed to the almost immediate influence of baneful *miasmata*, generated at the foot of these immense bulwarks, and dispersed⁽⁹⁾ by the S.W. monsoon over the whole face of the western tracts of the table-land⁽¹⁰⁾ of Mysore; nor are they in any way improved, I fear, by passing over the mountains, ill-ventilated and woody provinces of Wynade, Coorgh, or Bullam. It has often excited a good deal of curiosity, why Seringapatam should for years together be healthy, and then suddenly prove the very reverse; in this respect, however, Seringapatam stands not alone, for, even in my remembrance, *Bednore*, *Chittledroog*, and *Gooty*, have had their years of healthiness and unhealthiness; and this I conceive, in a great measure, to depend upon the peculiarity of the season, as it may be more or less damp; or as it may vary from what it is in common⁽¹¹⁾ years, with regard to other circumstances; but more especially, perhaps, on the degree of malignity those vapours,⁽¹²⁾ which we have above mentioned, may have attained, and the casual directions they may receive from different currents of air; so that one season Seringapatam may suffer most, another *Bednore*, another *Chittledroog*, and so on.

Colonel Munro says that he believes the ceded districts to be healthier than Mysore, from their being drier and hotter; he might have safely added, from their being farther removed from the source of the baneful *miasmata*.

I have been informed that the unhealthiness of Seringapatam has been, by some, ascribed

ascribed to filth, and, no doubt, that will do much harm; as witnessed by the dreadful disorders often thereby produced in long standing camps in hot weather. But I can scarcely conceive that now, in a time of profound peace and good order, that evil could ever be permitted to proceed to any dangerous height: others again have been led to look for the cause of the sickness at this place in the extensive rice cultivation; a reason certainly altogether new, unless, indeed, under such peculiar circumstances as Savary⁽¹²⁾ notices in his travels in Egypt. Civilization and cultivation, on the contrary, so far from injury, have been clearly ascertained to be great purifiers of the air; a fact first brought forward by Priestley, and repeatedly since proved by most respectable testimonials; one of which I shall venture to cite, from Dr. A. Wilson's valuable "Observations on the Influence of Climate." "The European inhabitants who were transplanted to America, seemed, for a time, to degenerate; but the face of the country being, by degrees, changed from woods and morasses to a clean surface, and cultivated fields, and, consequently, from an impregnated to a pure atmosphere, these appearances have subsided; and the natural effects begun to flow from those changes, which there was every reason to expect, from its cultivation and climate; and the more quickly it is deprived of its woody covering, the more rapid will its improvements be, in every thing that has distinguished the European nations in equal latitudes" (see work pp. 275, 276). Were paddy-fields, in truth, the hotbeds of disease, the Carnatic would be the most unhealthy part of the world; and Madras, and Tanjore, in place of being the Nice and Pisa of Lower India, would be the Gambia and the Senegal. Marshy grounds and shallow lakes, it must be confessed, prove most certain springs from which flow the worst kinds of fever, at all events, the most obstinate; for in them various vegetable substances frequently putrify; but the clear water of paddy lands can be productive of no such mischief: the wholesome grain is in good season cut down, the superfluous water is drained off, or evaporated, and its innocent roots converted by degrees into rich soil; neither the grain itself nor the stalk contains one particle of nitrogen,⁽¹⁴⁾ nor does the plant

grow to that height which could, in the slightest degree, prove injurious, as many others of a different class do, by harbouring in their shade those of a lesser sort, which, by this means, vegetate without the aid of sunshine, and thereby rather deteriorate than improve the circumambient air. I should, therefore, for my own part, be rather inclined to ascribe the misfortune in question to more general causes, and am concerned to say, that as far as I can judge from the facts that have reached me, and those which I have myself witnessed, the evil is of a nature not to be by us averted; as depending upon foreign exhalations, and distempered vapours, mixed and prepared for us in the great alembic of the atmosphere, or as the consequence of topographical position, equally beyond our power to control.

It is at this moment, I understand, a question with the Madras Government, whether our troops should not be removed from Seringapatam. It is well known that Hyder was at one time obliged to desert the same station, owing to a great mortality which took place; but that politic Mahometan prince soon again returned, on supposing that he had discovered the cause of the endemic fever in extensive rice cultivation. Yet, I have not the least doubt, but that he soon afterwards experienced a repetition of his misfortune, with the superadded disadvantage of being without the benefit of his harvest.

It is not my business here to enter into any particular discussion, regarding what, in my humble opinion, ought to be done in such a predicament. Government have the sentiments, as well as the experience of many able professional men, and will, no doubt, speedily adopt the most judicious means for alleviating, as much as possible, the existing evil. I seriously fear, that as to what respects the primary sources of the calamity, the case is desperate; as these, no doubt, are identified with the peculiar nature and quality of the western ghauts, and the geographical position of Seringapatam itself: otherwise, as dampness and fogs, with their concomitants, may no doubt, in general terms, be said to be remote causes of the prevalent malady, it is evidently indicated, that as long as we do inhabit the garrison, these should, as much as is in our power, be guarded against. Considering that the heavy

heavy mists must leave the valley in which the city stands, very slowly, drills, and military exercise of all kinds should, on no account, be commenced till such time in the morning as these are completely driven upwards by the sun's influence: the clothing of the troops too, for the same reason, should, at certain seasons, be warm and comfortable; the diet somewhat stimulating, cold bathing ought to be avoided, crude vegetables abstained from; and, above all things, there should be observed amongst the Europeans, the greatest temperance; as excess in the use of spirituous⁽¹⁵⁾ liquors, by bringing on a state of indirect debility, cannot fail, under such circumstances, to be productive of the very worst consequences; and must assist most powerfully, in the work of destruction, those fever-fraught vapours which I conceive peculiarly to characterize the climate of the western frontiers of Mysore.

I have the pleasure to remain,

My dear Sir, with much esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D.

St. Thomas's Mount,

April 5th, 1807.

N.B. In transcribing the above letter, it will be observed, that I have included some opinions which have been given to the world since it was originally written; this I have been induced to do, on finding that they went to support the theory which I had adopted.

W. A.

London, Nov. 12th, 1824.

NOTES.

(1) I cannot help considering these facts contained in Major Lambton's letter, as so many arguments in favour of the ingenious opinions of Mr. Kirwan, and Signor Beccaria, as opposed to those of Dr. Hutton, regarding the formation of rain. Mr. Kirwan says that diminution of temperature in the air, when it is replete with moisture, is not the cause of rain, as some philosophers have supposed, but of dews and clouds; he affirms that it requires the super-agency of electricity to produce actual rain, which it does by bringing about the immediate union of the nubilous particles which form clouds: and this gives us exactly the thunder-storms which Major Lambton describes, as occasioned by the rushing on of the electrified air from the west, operating on the vapours raised from the lower regions, condensed by the cold, and kept suspended at the summit of the ghaut. See a paper on this subject, by Mr. Kirwan, in the Transactions of the

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Royal Irish Society; also Dr. Hutton's opinion on the formation of rain in his Dissertations, p. 10.

(2) See his "Diseases of the Army"

(3) See Brande's "Manual of Chemistry," vol. 1. p. 134.

(4) Colombo, which is a most healthy place, enjoys a wonderful uniformity of temperature. Dr. Chrysty writes me that the thermometer there seldom falls lower than 74°, or rises higher than 84°, making but a variation of ten degrees in the twelve months; but of all the climates we are acquainted with in our Asiatic dominions, that of Chittagong, by every account, must be the most delightful: and hence the good name bestowed on the station by Sir Wm. Jones, who called it the *Montpelier of India*. Dr. Macrae informs me that the extremes of temperature at Chittagong are 87° and 54°, and that the intermediate months are exceedingly healthy.

(5) Should the reader be desirous of more particular information respecting the two monsoons, he will do well to consult Colonel Capper's interesting publication on winds and monsoons.

(6) It is a fact, however, that when any height comes to be very great above the level of the sea, and of course beyond the usual range of the clouds, the air, in place of being damper at its summit, is found, from its extreme rarefaction, to be drier. Saussure discovered, by the hygrometer, that the air at the top of Mont Blanc was six times less humid than at Geneva. See Coxe's travels in Switzerland, vol. 2, p. 37.

(7) See Dr. Black's chapter on unequal temperature. Vol. 1, p. 102, of his Lectures.

(8) See his Lectures, vol. 1, p. 103.

(9) As authority for our supposing that the causes of endemic fever may often be carried to a distance from their original source by particular currents of air, the reader is referred to Dr. Jackson's remarks on the Constitution of the British Army, p. 212; also to Zimmerman's Experience, vol. 2, p. 155.

(10) It would seem as if elevated table lands were more common in India than in any other parts of the world. Roaglecund, according to Colonel Ironsides's account, is almost in its whole extent one high table land. The Sohagy pass leading into it, from the Allahabad side, being about one thousand yards in length, and its ascent very steep (*Asiatic Annual Register* for 1803); and it would also appear, from Ensign Blunt's account of his journey from Chunargur to Rajamundry, that he found a high table land of considerable length, a day or two after setting out; and, as a proof of its elevation, we find that in the very day of his ascent (29th January), he encountered a severe hoar frost in so low a latitude as 25° N., several miles farther south than the city of Patna.

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(See Asiatic Annual Register for 1800.)—The Shewary hills near Salem form a kind of table land. The Nilgherry territory, at least some part of it, may be considered as a kind of table land, though of small extent. It lies to the N.W. of Coimbatore: its surface is, generally speaking, well-cultivated, and, as it were, studded with little circular hills, more or less steep. The highest peak is upwards of nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. The inhabited tract is, as may be imagined from its great elevation, very cold at certain seasons; the thermometer falling below the freezing point in December. In March, April, and May, the hottest months of the year, the range is from 35° to 70°; while in the Carnatic, at the same period, it is from 70° to 105°. The consequence of this is, that the natives are a tall and robust race. The climate, for such as suffer from the ardent heat of the low lands, may prove occasionally beneficial; but I understand that endemic fever is by no means uncommon in this high region; and it is well known, that to get to it, the road leads through a close and jungly country, which is peculiarly unhealthy. Mr. Letchenault has made a valuable collection of plants, gathered on the Nilgherry plains, amongst which are the rose, violet, honeysuckle, jessamine, and hill-gooseberry.

(11) Celsus was of opinion, that those seasons were ever the most salutary which

were the most uniform, hot or cold, and that those which varied much were the most sickly. (Vide Cels. lib. 2, cap. 1.) And the natives of India, themselves, also ascribe epidemic distempers to universal deviations from natural climate; as we learn from the *Ganetamnotum*, an astronomical sastrum, to be found in the library of the Sheva Pagoda, at *Tenioushie*, in Tenni-velly.

(12) For an account of the mischief done to the air by great heat, moisture, thick shade, and want of sufficient ventilation, the reader may consult Dr. Fowle's Practical Treatise on West-India Fevers, p. 16, and 22, of the introduction, also Zimmerman's Experience, vol. 2, p. 140.

(13) "In valleys, it is true, hemmed in by very lofty mountains, where the air cannot be perpetually renewed, the culture of rice is unwholesome; but it is far otherwise in the environs of Damietta and Rosetta, where the plains are almost level with the sea, without either bill or eminence to obstruct the refreshing breeze."—See Savary's Egypt, vol. 2, p. 247.

(14) It is well known that hydrogen and oxygen are the principal ultimate components of vegetables, some afford nitrogen. —See Brande's "Manual of Chemistry," vol. 3, p. 10.

(15) For some excellent opinions on this subject, the reader is referred to Dr. James Johnston's very valuable work on the Influence of Tropical Climates, p. 510.

ON THE COMPARATIVE VALUE TO ENGLAND OF HER EAST AND WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS.

THERE are few persons in this country who have considered its political circumstances attentively, to whom this question has not, at some period or other, occurred; namely, which of our external possessions, the territories in the East or the colonies in the West, can, upon the whole, be considered most beneficial to England; or, supposing the separation of one or the other of these possessions to be unavoidable, which could she surrender with the least disadvantage to herself?

The essential distinction between these two species of possessions is this: those in the western hemisphere consist of plantations or colonies; that is to say, they have been planted from the mother country (except when acquired by conquest), and seem, therefore, to be rather extensions of the country itself; whereas the territories in the East are still inhabited by the aborigines, over whom our military superiority has given us a paramount sovereignty. The former are British subjects in the full plenitude of the term; the latter are subjects of Britain in an inferior and modified sense; entitled to its protection, but not authorized to claim, in perfection, the rights and immunities which belong to all who live under the constitution established by the laws of England.

It is not easy to place the cases in a stronger point of view, or to discriminate them more fairly; and, according to this representation, it does certainly appear

appear that when a conflict of interests happens, the colonists, properly so called, are entitled to be first heard, and are not treated with justice, if advantages prejudicial to them, and not demanded by the circumstances or emergencies of the mother country (whose interests must predominate), are conceded to any other dependency.

So long as a territory, not forming an integral part of the kingdom, acknowledges a dependence on and allegiance to it, the sovereignty of the crown over that territory is perfect, whether it be a colony or a conquered state; whether it be allowed by special grant to exercise the functions of legislative power, or its liberties depend upon the *fiat* of the crown, without the intervention of any other authority, except the general right of indirect controul possessed by the British Parliament. In respect to government, therefore, the distinction which we have laid down requires no qualification, since over both kinds of dependencies the mother country exercises a paramount sway, the royal prerogative being in one case larger and less confined than in the other.

What has been just observed may seem at first to bear no close affinity to the question we are considering; but it is very essential in estimating the comparative value of dependent provinces, to ascertain the degree of relation, in respect of government, subsisting between them and the state to which they belong.

The value of distant possessions is of two kinds, political or commercial: either owing to their peculiar geographical situation, as forming fortresses, outworks or stations, for the advantage of the superior state; or resulting from their resources in regard to trade, their native productions, their demand for the wares and manufactures of the parent state, or both.

Examples of the former kind may be found in Gibraltar, Malta, and perhaps the Cape of Good Hope. For the maintenance of these possessions England is content to pay large sums annually; which expense is amply reimbursed by the command these stations enable her to exert over the politics of the world.

Let us now inquire to which class our western colonies must be referred. As fortresses and naval stations, they would perhaps be of little value, but for their position in regard to the continent of America. In this respect their advantage must be acknowledged, and recent events are not likely to diminish it.

But it is chiefly in a commercial point of view that the worth of these colonies to England is insisted on. Sugar, coffee, rum, and cotton, are supplied from thence to such an extent that, especially in the former article, England has been enabled to become the mart of the world. The returns for these supplies are extremely limited. The bulk of the latter is transmitted to this country as rent to proprietors of estates, and interest to mortgagees. The exports to the West Indies consist of necessities and luxuries for the white and opulent coloured population, and articles of rude cloathing for the slaves, who bear, in most of the colonies, a monstrous disproportion to the two first named classes united. The commercial benefit accruing to Britain from these colonies seems, therefore, to be of much the same character as that which Spain heretofore derived from her American possessions. An influx of wealth sets in from thence to the mother country, without inciting its industry in any other shape than by the augmentation which it affords to its aggregate capital. In both cases, the parent state is the sole recipient of the benefit, such as it is (for economists undervalue this species of wealth, and

experience has proved its pernicious consequences); the country which supplies the wealth being, in both cases, in a very depressed condition; the better class impoverished, and the labourers in a state of abject misery and degradation.

The coincidence of the two examples is not less apparent in their causes than their effects. In both cases, the countries colonized had been wrested by violence from the natives, and a race of inoffensive beings, torn from their homes, were compelled by force to till the soil moistened, as it were, with the blood of the original possessors.

If our western colonies had been peopled exclusively by emigrants from this country, and the various ranks and classes of their population, composed of individuals of British blood, formed a community with ties similar to those existing here, then to contrast their value with that of any other species of possession would have been absurd; since they would really have formed an integral part of the empire; and what is more to the point, the wants and superfluities of both being more reciprocal, the interchange of the products of industry would have been more equal, and more to their mutual advantage.

It is to be attributed to a great fundamental error in political economy, committed by our forefathers, that our West India colonies, instead of being to the parent state *decus et tutamen*, are, in spite of what is termed the favourable balance of our trade with them, a burthen and an opprobrium. The very existence of these possessions, it is plausibly alleged, depends upon the continuance of partial indulgences, protecting duties, and exclusive rights (the *night-mare* of commerce!) which the advocates of West India claims demand by virtue of the rule of prescription. And when we call to mind what the most frank and ingenuous of West Indian apologists tell us, namely, that it will be a breach of Parliamentary faith, and an act of gross injustice, if the internal economy of these colonies be materially changed; if slaves be ever suffered to emerge into free labourers, and the produce of other British dependencies be ever permitted to compete with theirs on equal terms in the market, we must conclude that a condition so unnatural is pregnant with mischief, and is more than a counterpoise to the value which these colonies in some respects decidedly possess.

Let it not be concluded that we would join in the indiscriminate cry of "Down with the planters!" These persons are fully entitled to expect that their property should be protected; and if a change be expedient, that they should not incur the sole risk and expense. Even their intemperate and unruly proceedings demand some excuse and allowance. They have been impelled by the urgent voice of interest. Mr. Wilberforce himself, in one of his pamphlets, candidly and honestly enjoins his partizans not to forget that they might themselves have inherited West Indian property; and by early example and habit might have laboured under the very prejudices they now condemn.

In turning our attention to the British empire in the East, we are at once struck with its vast extent, its present consolidated form, its inexhaustible resources, its geographical advantages, and its independence of the finances of this country for aid and protection. If we examine further, it presents a capacity of absorption of the fruits of British industry to a prodigious extent, still growing, perhaps, to a degree beyond the ability of this country, unaided by further improvement in the art of lessening and accelerating human labour,

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to provide for. Whilst in the West Indies, the consumers, under the most favourable and improved state of things, could be susceptible of no material increase of numbers, because their territory is of limited dimensions, and could add but little to their demands beyond those for the necessities of life, because the inferior class, whether emancipated or not, could never command more than is required to satisfy the mere wants of the civilized state; in the East, we have one hundred millions of *subjects*; and our firmly rooted power affords us the means of extending throughout a large portion of the Eastern hemisphere British mercantile enterprise, which is already radiating through the vast territories and numerous islands adjoining Hindostan to the North and to the East.

So far the contrast is altogether in favour of our East India possessions. It would, indeed, be ridiculous to oppose to them, if there were no drawback to the advantages they disclose, the islands in the Atlantic, occupied by a population, equally discontented, of beggared proprietors and miserable slaves; forcing by incessant labour, from an effete overworked soil, products, few in number, which would not repay the cost of raising, if the legislature did not compel the consumers to purchase at an artificial price. But it is said there are drawbacks; these we shall proceed to consider.

The disadvantages under which our eastern possessions labour, in comparison with those in the West, are chiefly three; namely, first, the insecurity of their tenure (the British being to the natives in the proportion of about 1 to 3,000, and the very army which protects them consisting of native troops); secondly, the peculiar mode in which they are held, by a body of merchants, invested, as proprietors, with paramount rights, and exercising a species of monopoly; thirdly, their distance.

As to the first, the possession of an empire cannot be very insecure, which has sustained the shock of so many assaults; which has excluded every distant competitor; which has at last crushed the only power near it from whom danger could be feared; and which confessedly exercises a strong influence over the affections and prejudices of its people. The disproportion in numbers referred to will operate to augment the anxiety to maintain this moral power. Moreover, in Jamaica, we have seen resolutions passed intimating a design of separating from the parent state; but no demonstration of this kind has yet appeared in India on the part of the people.

The second point is the theme of frequent declamation, and has recently employed the pen of a celebrated French philosopher, in an essay on the origin, progress, and probable results of British sovereignty in India, which presents such a singular instance of poverty of information, superficial argument, and proneness to self-deception, that it is only by a violent effort of faith that we regard it as the work of the author of *L'Economie Politique*. We may probably have occasion to add other remarks on this essay to those which appeared in the last number of this journal; but this is not the occasion. Admitting, for the sake of argument only, that the administration of India by the Company has been injudicious; it speaks loudly in favour of the value of a possession which could survive and surmount this disadvantage, and yield so much positive wealth to Britain, as we shall presently show it does.

As to the physical drawback, the distance of these territories from England, which, owing to the nature of many of their commodities, is inevitable (grapes grow not on thistles, nor figs on thorns); its removal from the sphere of European politics is one countervailing consideration, and the addition which

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long voyages makes to the skill and experience of our seamen is another. And who can foresee what may soon be effected towards obviating this disadvantage, by that leviathan, in whose nose we have fastened a hook—the steam engine?

We have been desirous not to oppress the reader by reference to masses of figures, but to argue this question as simply and popularly as possible. To exhibit, however, at once the comparative amount of the British trade with the East and West Indies, we shall borrow the statement given by M. Moreau of their imports and exports respectively for 125 years, between 1697 and 1822:

	West Indies.	Asia (East Indies & China.)
Aggregate value of imports into England in that period	£380,283,223	£273,677,658
Aggregate value of exports from England in that period	£204,266,195	£127,321,582

Now the British trade with the East, during at least half of this period was insignificant; the Company being in its infancy, and obliged to waste its resources in contests with the natives and foreign rivals. The West Indies, on the contrary, were in full vigour and prosperity.

On the other hand, a large portion of the exports to the West Indies were, and continued till a very recent period to be, composed of articles for the South American market, to which we had no other access, during their subjection to Spain, than by an illicit trade through the medium of our West India colonies. The present decline in the exports to the West is attributable to the change in our relations with South America.

Let these considerations adjust the above statement, and it will be readily believed, what official records prove, that the British trade with India becomes annually larger in amount, and more profitable in its nature, than that with the Antilles.

There remains one point, already adverted to, which seems peculiarly in favour of the West Indies; namely, the capital derived from thence to enrich the mother country. But although the trade accounts, generally treacherous, represent the balance of trade with India as unfavourable to England, Mr. G. A. Prinsep has satisfactorily shewn* that the accumulations of private individuals in India, remitted to this country, amount to no less a sum than one hundred and forty-five lacs and a half of rupees annually; which, added to the estimated dividends due to absentee proprietors of Company's Bengal Securities (*viz.* 6 per cent. upon six crore of rupees), and the dividends upon about four crore, computed to belong to Europeans in India, presents a total of 205½ lacs of rupees, equivalent to nearly *two millions* sterling, resulting from our connexion with India, the whole of which is a clear surplus added to the wealth of the ruling state.

With this statement we conclude; subjoining merely this observation:—In future discussions, let persons interested in West India property select some other modes of establishing their right to commercial preference, than that of disparaging and depressing the value of the BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

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* External Commerce of Bengal, p. 17.

THE CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The late new arrangement of the Indian army causes much disappointment to every one interested in the service, with the exception, perhaps, of a few of the junior lieutenant-colonel-commandants, who have now obtained regiments which otherwise they could not have expected in less than from ten to fifteen years hence; and the present senior lieutenant-colonels.

It is universally acknowledged, that we hold our Indian empire by the thread of opinion; how important, therefore, must it be to maintain that opinion which prevails to a considerable degree among our sepoys, "that they, without their European officers, are worth but little, or, as it may be expressed, *bodies without souls!*" The number of European officers ought, therefore, to be such as that no detachment, amounting to thirty men, should be without one. Towards this desirable end, let the whole of the permanent staff (including the regimental) of the army, officers attached to local and extra battalions, and all officers detached on duties not purely military, be borne supernumerary to the established strength of corps; but even this (although the establishment

may be complete) will still leave a very inadequate number of European officers.

For the same reason, the establishments of distant corps of Golendaux is very exceptionable. Let them be auxiliary to, but not substitutes for, European artillerymen. Let a certain number be attached to each company of artillery, and when there is occasion to detach a single gun, which it may be deemed proper to be manned by Golendaux, let it be under the command of a European serjeant, with a corporal or bombardier; and if more than one piece of ordnance, a European commissioned officer.

My letter has already attained a greater length than I calculated upon at its commencement; should you think it equally worthy a place in your miscellany as you did a former one, I shall, at a future period, resume the subject, entering more into the details of the various branches of the service.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A RETIRED EAST INDIA OFFICER.
Cheltenham, Dec. 4th, 1824.

SONNET.

Sæpe vera vigilantibus somnia.

Ere night withdrew her solemn canopy,
Ere yet the day-star's beams began to creep
Athwart the surface of the restless deep;
While, as my weary, aching, unclosed eye,
That wooed in vain the soft approach of sleep,
Watched the first lineaments of light;—a sigh,
That seemed the sigh of one who could not weep,
Broke, faint and feeble, on my tremulous ear.
A second came, feebler and fainter.—Mute
I lay, entranced with supernatural fear.
When straight, methought, the voice of one most dear,
Whose sweetly moving tones, like heavenly lute,
Woke rapture erst;—in dreary accents said,
"Bid joy and hope adieu!—thy faithful Anna's dead!"

E. R.

Review of Books.

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. Part I. London. 1824.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was instituted in the year 1823, and was confirmed by the grant of a Charter of Incorporation from his most gracious Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, dated the 11th of August 1824. His Majesty is Patron of the Society; and the Vice Patrons, Members of the Council, and Officers, include individuals of distinguished rank and high reputation for oriental learning.

A comprehensive outline of the objects presented to this Society is contained in a *Discourse* read by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, at the first General Meeting, 15th March 1823. This address, which is prefixed to the volume before us, may be found in our *Journal*, vol. xv. p. 498.

That the formation of such a society should have been delayed until the year 1823 is perhaps remarkable. The command which our mighty Indian empire affords us over the literary resources of the east; the comparative facilities we possess, by means of the East-India Company's commercial establishment at Canton, of access to the stores of Chinese learning; the talents and proficiency in Asiatic literature for which many of our scholars are distinguished (to mention only the names of Staunton, Colebrooke, Marsden, and Wilkins); are considerations which ought to provoke surprise that this country should have only followed the example of her own dependencies, and even the continent of Europe, in organizing an institution which might afford to learned men the advantages to be derived from mutual aid and concert, and offer a safe depositary for whatever is to be found either curious or valuable in the various departments of human knowledge among the literary treasures of Asia.

That the languages and literary relics of India, which, till the time of Sir W. Jones, had attracted few British scholars, should long have shared the fate which still, in some measure, attends its history and politics among the generality of English readers, is to be regretted; because our negligence has exposed us to some reproach, as well as to the mortifying rivalry of foreigners, who enjoy few of the advantages heretofore disregarded by us. We have, however, good reason to think that a taste for eastern literature is growing up amongst our students; and soon, we hope, the classics of Greece and Rome will not so far engross our attention as to exclude those of Hindustan and Persia. This incipient curiosity cannot fail to be cherished and promoted among us by the emulation created by the industry of French and German orientalists. The *Société Asiatique* of Paris comprehends individuals who discover (as evinced in their *Journal*) a great familiarity with the eastern tongues. Among the orientalists of Germany, the indefatigable Von Schlegel has become conspicuous. The formation of a British Asiatic Society is calculated to promote the same object. The first fruits of its labours we now proceed briefly to examine.

The volume before us contains nine papers, which have been read before the Society. The first, entitled *Memoir concerning the Chinese*, by J. F. Davis, Esq., we have selected for publication in this *Journal*.

The second and seventh papers consist of a treatise *On the Philosophy of the Hindus*, by the Director of the Society, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; which displays

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Review.—Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.

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plays to advantage that gentleman's erudition, research, and talent at analytical investigation. The first of these articles is devoted chiefly to an examination of a philosophical system, partly heterodoxical, and partly conformable to the established Hindu creed, called *Sānc'hya*, the reputed author of which is Capila. A learned disquisition on the text and scoldiasts precedes an analysis of its doctrines and dogmas; and Mr. Colebrooke remarks, in the course of it, "the strong affinity which they manifestly bear to the metaphysical opinions of Jina and Budd'ha." In pointing out the essential distinctions between the two schools into which the votaries of this system are divided, namely the *Yōga*, or *Yōga-sāstra* of Patanjali, and the *Sānc'hya*, properly so called, of Capila, the learned Director compares their respective notions upon the subject of *Iswara*, or the Deity; which demonstrate how imperfectly these refined metaphysicians understood the subject they discussed.

"God, *Iswara*, the supreme ruler," according to Patanjali, "is a soul or spirit, distinct from other souls; unaffected by the ills with which they are beset; unconcerned with good or bad deeds and their consequences, and with fancies or passing thoughts. In him is the utmost omniscience. He is the instructor of the earliest beings that have a beginning, (the deities of mythology); himself infinite, unlimited by time."

Capila, on the other hand, denies an *Iswara*, ruler of the world by volition: alleging that there is no proof of God's existence, unperceived by the senses, not inferred from reasoning, nor yet revealed. He acknowledges indeed a being issuing from nature, who is intelligence absolute; source of all individual intelligences; and origin of other existences successively evolved and developed. He expressly affirms, "that the truth of such an *Iswara* is demonstrated:" the creator of worlds, in such sense of creation: for "the existence of effects," he says, "is dependent upon consciousness, not upon *Iswara*;" and "all else is from the great principle, intellect." Yet that being is finite; having a beginning and an end; dating from the grand development of the universe, to terminate with the consummation of all things. But an infinite being, creator and guide of the universe by volition, Capila positively disavows. "Detached from nature, unaffected therefore by consciousness, and the rest of nature's trammels, he could have no inducement to creation; fettered by nature, he could not be capable of creation. Guidance requires proximity, as the iron is attracted by the magnet; and in like manner, it is by proximity that living souls govern individual bodies, enlightened by animation as hot iron is by heat."

In the second part of the treatise, Mr. Colebrooke investigates the *Nyāya* (reasoning) or Dialects of Gótama, and the *Vaiséshica* (particular) or Physics, of Canáde. This paper contains a picture of the absurdities and incongruities of Hindu philosophy; at the same time that it abounds with passages highly curious and interesting to those who study the operations of the human intellect.

The third article is *A Singular Proclamation issued by the Foo-yuen, or Sub-Viceroy of Canton, December 28, 1822*; translated by Dr. Morrison.

This curious document, which we recommend to the perusal of those who disparage Chinese morals, exhibits the character of his excellency *Ching* in a very flattering light. The objects of this proclamation are stated in eight words:

Encourage Industry,
Establish Education,
Praise Virtue,
Repress Vice.

The proclamation is introduced by the following declaration:

"Ancient rulers (says the Foo-yuen), thought that, if one man was unreclaimed, it must be some fault in the Ruler." "I commenced life (adds he) as a *Che-heen* magistrate, and in Canton province I served twenty years. I was removed to Shantung and to Honan; and now I am placed here in the situation of Foo-yuen, bearing also the office of Censor-general, General Adviser of His Imperial Majesty, and a Captain empowered to call forth the army of Canton. Music and women; goods and gains; revelry and avarice have no charms for me. My only, constant, unremitted, heedful,

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anxious desire (which I dare not decline to cherish) is, that I may look on national affairs, as if they were my domestic affairs, and the affairs of the poor people, as if they were my own personal affairs."

The fourth is a very interesting article, being a letter from Mr. Moorcroft in Tartary, dated Lek, capital of Sarrack, April 25, 1822; and it is entitled *On the Pürük Sheep of Ladakh, and some other Animals, principally of the Sheep and Goat kind: with general Observations on the Country of Ladakh, &c.*

A communication from a traveller who we expect will augment so considerably our stores of knowledge, by the information he must ere this have accumulated concerning the geography, manners, and productions of an almost unknown country, is no small curiosity. "The novelties," says Mr. Moorcroft, "which have already met my view in natural history, are so great, as to invite the introduction of details that would swell a letter to a volume." The example he has afforded in the description of the Ladakh sheep is a pledge of the truth of his declaration.

This animal, at full growth, is scarcely so large as a South Down lamb of five or six months; yet in the fineness and weight of its fleece, the flavour of its flesh, and the peculiarities of its constitution, it is inferior to no race. It is as completely domiciliated as a British dog. In the night it shelters in a walled yard, or under its master's roof; in the day it feeds often on a surface of granite rock, where cursory observation can scarcely discover a speck of vegetation; and when the land is cleared of harvest and stubble, and not a blade of vegetable substance appears, its indefatigable industry detects substances so minute and uninviting as would be unseen or rejected by ordinary sheep, even in that country. If permitted, the Pürük sheep will thrust its head into the cooking-pot, pick up crumbs, drink the remains of a cup of salted and buttered tea or broth, or nibble a cleanly picked bone. Leaves of lettuce, rinds of turnip, skins of apricots, are luxurious fare: and the residuum of the coarse black tea consumed by the natives, after being steeped, and the decoction conducted with the utmost frugality, are devoured by this animal. It gives two lambs within twelve months, and is twice shorn within that period; the clip affording three pounds of wool annually, the first yield being fine enough for tolerably good shawls. Mr. Moorcroft states, that a British cottager might keep three of these sheep with more ease than he now supports a cur dog; as they would live luxuriantly in the day on the stripes of grass which border the roads, and by keeping clean hedge-bottoms. He adds:

I have procured some of the sheep alluded to, and mean to increase the parent stock to two hundred, leaving them under the care of a respectable Lama, (my pupil in surgery,) for two years; at the end of which period, my journey will have been completed. Should I fall, an event by no means improbable, the Government will receive them as a legacy, without expense, under the hope that some of the individuals will be sent to Britain, and in the sure expectation that the progeny will be distributed to cottagers and small farmers, in poor and dry counties. I leave to you to estimate the national advantages derivable from two or three millions of extra animals, supported upon produce now really waste; provided their present frugal habits of feeding be maintained, and their constitutions be not injured by delicate treatment.

The letter contains likewise a brief notice of a nondescript wild variety of horse, called *kiang*, which Mr. M. thinks might be domesticated for the use of the small farmer and poor in Britain. It is about fourteen hands high, of a round muscular form, with remarkably clean limbs.

This article, though richer in promise than in actual information, is extremely interesting.

Article the fifth is a *Memoir on Sirmör*, one of the hill-states to the north of Hindustan, by the late Captain G. R. Blane. The memoir embraces the following

following topics: the boundaries and divisions of Sirmör; sketch of its inhabitants; its topography; its climate, productions, and commerce; its mines, chiefly copper and iron; its roads, passes, fords, rivers, and forts.

The sixth article is an *Essay on the Bhills*, or Bheels, as the term is vulgarly written, by Sir John Malcolm, which forms a valuable appendix to the Memoir of Central India.

Article the eighth is an *Account of the Banyan-tree*, or ficus Indica, as found in the ancient Greek and Roman authors; by Dr. Noehden, the Secretary. In this article, the industry and learning of the author have supplied a variety of passages in illustration of the history of this wonder of the vegetable world.

The concluding article is a *Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription relative to the last Hindu King of Delhi, with Comments thereon*; by Capt. James Tod.

The stone which bears the inscription composed part of the palace of Préthwirāja (a name signifying "Sovereign of the Earth") at Hansi, or Asi, according to the inscription, about 126 miles from Delhi. The palace was destroyed by Mons. Perron; and the slab, among other fragments, was used in erecting a small Musulman place of worship, where it was found built into the wall in a reversed position. The inscription offers nothing remarkable, but the comment which accompanies it is the fruit of much historical research.

We have not space to devote to a more ample elucidation of the contents of this volume, our perusal of which has been attended with no small degree of gratification.

Instructions by Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., to Officers acting under his Orders in Central India, A.D. 1821. London 1824.

These admirable "Instructions" appeared in our Journal for June 1822 (vol. xiii., pp. 542-555), and were prefaced by a few reflections upon their character; wherein it was observed, that although composed for the guidance of those who had peculiar duties to fulfil, they were susceptible of a more general, and, in some respects, of universal application. They were subsequently appended by Sir John to his invaluable Memoir of Central India; and they are now rendered still more accessible by their being published in a separate form, at a trifling price.

We are convinced that no person can rise from the perusal of the judicious and even profound suggestions contained in this manual, without being impressed with very high respect for the talents and discernment of the author; and without indulging a wish that the lessons he therein inculcates might be diligently studied by every individual invested with the smallest portion of authority in our eastern empire. Every young man should, on entering the Company's service in India, provide himself with a copy of these "Instructions," and fully imbue his mind with the spirit of the author, before he ventures into contact with the natives.

It is not, however, for the subordinate branches of the service alone that this publication is calculated: no officer, from the highest to the lowest, can peruse Sir John Malcolm's "Instructions" without finding his opinions corrected, his views enlarged, and his objects properly defined: in short, without feeling that he has acquired a portion of Sir John's spirit and principles, the genuine effects of which we have seen practically demonstrated by the peaceable adjustment and administration of a province once the seat of every species of disorder.

Events may now be in progress whereby that system of government, so successfully pursued by the author of these "Instructions," will be again

expedient: a consideration which much enhances the utility of this little work at the present moment. We should, moreover, be glad to see it dispersed over the European continent, where it would seem that very unjust and erroneous notions prevail respecting the nature, tendency, and administration of British authority in India.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by ALARIC A. WATTS. London, 1825.

This elegant little volume deserves a conspicuous place amongst the imitations which have appeared in this country, of the literary almanacks of Germany. Its embellishments are beautiful: the engravings are really creditable to the art.

Its contents consist of poems, tales, and short essays, composed with much taste and elegance. Some of the poetry is recommended by the names of the respective authors, who have written expressly for this publication; amongst which we observe those of Scott, Campbell, and Montgomery. The contributions of the editor himself (Mr. Alaric A. Watts) must not pass without notice: they claim to rank among the first. We seldom meet with more real poetical pathos than is displayed in his lines entitled "A Woman's Farewell," p. 204.

We subjoin, as a specimen of the poetical portion of this work, the "Song of Hindu Women while accompanying a Widow to the Funeral Pile of her [deceased] Husband;" by an anonymous contributor. We have selected this poem as best suited to our Journal.

Not in grief to the pile we go
With looks of fear, or sounds of woe,
But timing our steps to the eager swell
Of Citarr and Vin*—while each silver bell
That hangs on our dancers' feet resembles
The Lotos white when the dark wave trembles.

Proudly falls the raptured beam
Of the setting sun on our goddess' stream;
And there the tall ship meets his ray—
The gaudy Bolio's streamer gay—
The fabric slight—and the sail of snow,
Of native boat, or Arab dow;
And he smiles, as the offerers fondly tell,
On each floating wreath and gilded shell
That brightly on the waters swell.

The groves that hang o'er the river's bank,
Each sculptured temple, and shaded tank,
With Ganga's festal lights are gleaming,
Through poreh and lofty column streaming:—
Haste, Lillah, haste, the rites are done,
Thy last bright thread of life is spun;—
A moment, and its limit breaks—
A moment, and thy spirit wakes
From its earthly dream, in a land afar,
Higher and brighter than sun or star!
Each golden gate and ruby key,
And curtain of light, shall ope for thee,

* Musical Instruments.

Till last and brightest of the seven,
Where Brahma dwells, shall be thy heaven!

We have wreathed thine arms with bracelets bright,
With chains of gold thine ancles light;
Thy limbs are dewed with fragrant ghee,
With many a balm from many a tree,
And o'er them falls thy light shalie.*
Thy dark and root-stained locks confined,
No longer float upon the wind;
O'er them each bright flower sheds its bloom—
The precious ottar its perfume;

Thy hand the sacred grass† is bearing—
Thy head the bridal veil is wearing;
And every jewel on thy breast,
And every wreath upon thy vest,
Glows in that sunset-light afar,
Each flower a gem—each gem a star.

The Gooroo and the wild Fakeer,
Pilgrim and Parsee, crowd thy bier;
And there the Brahmin, nobler far,
With flowing robe and white zennaar,‡
Is waiting with the sacred fire,—
Lillah the phoenix of the pyre!
Each precious gum and odorous bough
Have grove and forest yielded now,
To rear a costlier shrine for thee
Than blessed the bird of Araby.

Haste, then, with glittering fingers dress
The couch thy faithful limbs must press,
And scatter, with a tearless eye,
Thy flowers upon each passer by;
While shouts of triumph to thy fame
Shall mingle with the mounting flame
That bears thee, as a chariot bright,
To Vishnoo's thousand halls of light:—
Haste, Lillah, haste, the rites are done,
Thy last bright thread of life is spun.

M. J. J.

Lunar and Horary Tables for performing the necessary Calculations in ascertaining the Longitude. By DAVID THOMSON. London, 1824. Royal 8vo.

It is well known that the only methods for ascertaining the longitude of a ship at sea, which have been found to combine a sufficient degree of accuracy with facility in practice, are those by lunar observations and chronometers. These methods are now brought to such perfection, that a person who is master of them, and provided with a tolerably good chronometer, and other necessary apparatus, in sailing round the globe may be always certain of his longitude

* The shalie is a light upper garment, generally composed of silk or cotton, and forms a very graceful drapery round the figure.

† The Cusha grass is esteemed sacred: the hands of the bride and bridegroom are bound together with it when they are married; and the widow generally carries some of it in her hand when she walks to the funeral pile.

‡ The sacred thread, composed of twisted cotton, worn by the Brahmins over the left shoulder.

46 *Review.—A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England.* [JAN. longitude within ten miles, except when thick or cloudy weather prevents him from taking the necessary observations. Yet, strange to say, scarcely one in six of those who have the charge of conducting British vessels even in voyages across the Atlantic, employ any other mode of finding the longitude than that by dead reckoning, although the longitude *by account* sometimes differs from the *true* longitude as much as six or seven degrees, during a voyage from the West-Indies to England.

That great delay and many fatal accidents must be occasioned by such errors as these, is evident to every one possessing the least knowledge of the subject: yet it is remarkable that the underwriters, who pay the greatest attention to the state and character of ships, pay little regard to the talents or qualifications of those who are to have the charge of them during a long and tedious voyage.

This negligence operates powerfully against the introduction of the *accurate* methods of determining the longitude at sea, as no distinction is made between those seamen who are well acquainted with them and those who are not. Now, though we cannot pretend that there is any peculiar difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of the lunar method, or of employing it at sea, yet we consider any abridgement in the labour, or any improvement in the calculation, as highly valuable, and deserving of encouragement. The author of the work before us has, therefore, a good claim to the patronage of all who take an interest in the improvement of nautical science. The rules he has given are short and perspicuous; some of the principal tables appear to be new; and most of the others newly and neatly arranged. In the preface, the author says, "that the operation of clearing a lunar distance from the effects of parallax and refraction, may be performed by his tables in one third part of the time that is required to perform the same operation by the common methods of calculation." By the common methods we presume are here meant those given in the popular works on navigation.

On the whole, we consider this work as doing great credit to the ingenuity and industry of its author; and as it is of a convenient size, and moderate price, we have no doubt that it will soon be generally adopted in practice, and become a favourite work with the practical navigator.

A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England. By JOHN B. SEELY, Capt. Bombay N.I. London, 1824.

It frequently happens in England, that great public questions are blended with so much party spirit, or individual resentment, that we have some difficulty in separating what is extrinsic, and deciding them according to their proper merits. The question respecting the expediency of establishing a *free press* in India (and few questions can be more grave) is of this nature. It comes before us, not in a dry metaphysical shape, but intermingled with loud clamours about individual wrongs, and much party and personal invective.

Whilst we record our firm conviction that the introduction of a free press into India, or rather the toleration of those facilities of publication which exist in England, would be highly inexpedient and dangerous, we think it but candid to state distinctly, that we are not prepared to advocate this side of the question with any unnecessary warmth or enthusiasm. We are hostile to all gratuitous personalities, and shall endeavour so to discuss this and other questions of policy which may offer, as to furnish a pledge that our decisions are not hastily and intemperately formed.

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The author of the work now under review, has entered upon his undertaking with some enthusiasm, though a declared enemy to it, in the sense usually attached to the term. He may plead some excuse for warmth and even personality. He complains of attacks upon himself, and also upon the character of the Anglo-Indian army, to which he belongs.

The experience and insight into the Indian character acquired by Capt. Seely in the course of his public employments, confer a considerable value upon his opinions as to the consequences which would be entailed upon our Indian empire by conceding to the press there that license, which, even in England, where public opinion acts as a powerful corrective, is often deplored by our warmest patriots. The most successful part of Capt. Seely's labours is that wherein he predicts, from practical observation, the effects of a free press upon native minds.

For our own part, we should be content to rest our argument against a free press in India, upon the proposition which forms the very basis of those arguments urged in its behalf. We are reminded of the maxim that, where the press is shackled, the people cannot be free. The introduction of a free press is, therefore, a preliminary step to giving freedom to the Hindoos. What is meant by freedom, whilst they are subject to a foreign yoke? And are we so besotted as to imagine that until the natives of India are sufficiently enlightened to discern the superior advantages they possess under their present government, compared with a return to their former masters, or with a state of anarchy, freedom, as commonly understood, would but be a fatal boon to them, as well as ruin to us?

All the productions of English literature, the works of our orators and poets, of our historians and politicians, our plays, our novels, our very songs, breathe language and principles which, on the unprepared mind of a native of the East, would operate as poison.

In the course of his work, Capt. Seely indulges in warm and somewhat intemperate censures upon missionary zeal. He speaks of fanatics and zealots, in what they *miscall* religion, who know no bounds to their *blasphemy*; and is surprised that government evince such *apathy* at their proceedings (pp. 32, 33). It is probable that this gentleman and ourselves agree in the main: we think that to evangelize first and instruct afterwards, in India especially, is beginning at the wrong end; and that until the intellect of the Hindoos is purified from the monstrous prejudices which prevail in India, Christianity will make small progress. But we have more charity than to conclude that those who think and act otherwise are other than mistaken. Enthusiasm and fanaticism are terms extremely convenient to mask an attack upon religion itself. We do not pretend that this remark applies to Capt. Seely; but it does apply to many who express themselves precisely as he has done. Those individuals, who tax others with enthusiasm, are in fact enthusiasts themselves. When Voltaire and D'Alembert, with their coadjutors in the *Encyclopedie*, exerted themselves to destroy the Christian religion, and to "crush the wretch" (meaning our Saviour), they were sheer enthusiasts, impressed with the belief that Christianity was a tissue of imposture, and eager to undeceive mankind. We must otherwise uncharitably suppose them to be actuated by a pure spirit of diabolism.

This work may be profitably read by those who wish to have the benefit of practical opinions as to the probable consequences of establishing a free press in British India.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 7th July, a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee; J. H. Harrington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At this meeting Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester were elected members, and Monsieur Du Bonde Beauchessne, of Paris, an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the Resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the Museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice President, a great number of valuable and exceedingly curious articles from B'hote, viz. pottes, or religious tracts; juntras; idols of brass and clay; pictures of a religious kind, called thangahs; pictures of civil architecture; articles of wearing apparel; personal ornaments of the religious kind; ditto not religious; implements of art; household and domestic utensils; implements of arts; household and domestic utensils; models of temples; presses and moulds; musical instruments; natural productions; the manuscripts, &c., appear to be well calculated to throw considerable light on the religious creed of the Bhotians.

From Mr. Hodgson's communication we learn that the Nepal mission which lately returned from China, brought with it among other things, a very fine Chinese mule, which has been since sent down to Calcutta, together with two yaks, a wild and a domestic dog of B'hote, a shawl goat, a four-horned sheep of B'hote, and one of the common kind. The wild dog is said to be the first of its kind procured, and was brought from Moactang, a place near the base of the snowy range, and about twelve munsils north-west from Katmandoo.

Among the curiosities so liberally sent by Mr. Hodgson, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and with it drawings of the animal made by a Bhotia peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, granivorous, and its flesh good to eat. Its name is *chiro*; its colour bright bay, and its dwelling-place the plains of B'hote, beyond the Himalayah, and especially the woody tract of country situated a few days north-west of Digurche, known to the natives by the name of

Chaugdung. The testimony of the poor Bhotias, whom trade and religion bring down annually to Nepaul, appears to be uniform respecting the existence of this animal, but they hesitate about procuring it, though urged by the promise of a liberal reward. They declare that the *chiro* is too large and fierce to be taken alive, or to fall under their simple weapons; but they sometimes find the horns, naturally shed by the living, or remaining after the decay of the dead animal. These horns are dedicated to their divinities, and the one obtained by Mr. Hodgson was brought to Katmandoo to be suspended in the interior of the temple of Sumb'hoo Nat'h.

Three ancient coins, found near Kiss-gunge, were presented by Major F. Sackville, through the Secretary.

Three ancient Mahommadan coins, dug up in a village a few coss from Jungypore, two of the reign of Mahmood, of Bengal, were presented by Mr. Chester, through Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.

A letter was read from the Honourable Captain Keppel, dated Hillah, March 27th, forwarding a brick, one of the most perfect he had met with among the ruins of Babylon.

A lithographic print of the late Mr. Alsop was presented by Mr. Rind, as a specimen of the progress of the lithographic art in this country, through the medium of Dr. Adam.

A letter was read from Count Sternberg, presenting the first number of his *Exposé Géognostico-botanique de la Flore Primitive*.

A letter was read from Mr. James Prinsep, Secretary to the Benares Literary Society, forwarding copies of astronomical, chemical, mineralogical, and meteorological communications made to that Society, and presenting them to the Asiatic Society.

The Secretary read a letter from Lieut. Gerard, transmitting a detailed statement of the temperature at Soobat'hoo and Kotgurbh in the years 1817 and 1818.

Soobat'hoo is a small fort and military post occupied by the 1st Nusseeree local battalion, or hill corps, in north latitude $30^{\circ} 58'$, and east longitude $76^{\circ} 59'$; about 4,205 feet, by barometrical observation, above sea level, and about 3,000 feet above the protected Sikh states in the plains of Hindoostan. At the termination of the war with the Goorkah power it was ceded to the British Government. The appearance of the country is pleasing to the eye of a stranger, though differing widely

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widely from that of the interior. The climate is of an agreeable temperature. When the winter is rigorous, snow falls in January and February to about the depth of four inches, but seldom lies on the ground above two or three days; it being too low and exposed, and the sun's rays being too powerful. Hoar frosts commence in November, and vanish about the beginning or middle of March. In severe seasons, during part of December and January, and the early part of February, standing water freezes to a considerable thickness. The rainy season, generally speaking, is heavy, and terminates sometimes about the middle or end of September, and at others not till the 10th or 20th of October.

The productions about Soobat'hoo are various; such as Indian corn, cotton, opium in small quantity, rice of several kinds, wheat, barley, ginger scarcely inferior to that produced in China, tobacco, chillies, &c. There are apricots, peaches, walnuts, wild pears, raspberries of two kinds, yellow and pale white, strawberries, barberries, &c.

Kotgurbh, a small village and military outpost, occupied by a detachment of the 1st Nusseeree battalion, in latitude $31^{\circ} 19'$, and longitude $77^{\circ} 30'$, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the slope of a range which rises to the height of 10,656 feet above the level of the sea, crowned by Wartoo, or Huttoo Fort, now dismantled and in ruins, separating the dell of the Sutlej from the Pubur, Jumna, and other great rivers of the south-east. The cantonment of Kotgurbh is 6,634 feet above the level of the sea, and the difference of level between it and Soobat'hoo is 2,429 feet, which answers to a mean decrement of temperature of nearly ten degrees. In December, January, and February, snow falls and lies in shaded places to the northward from one to three feet in depth. It is worthy of remark, that the flakes of snow are extremely large; larger than Lieutenant Gerard had ever witnessed in Europe. The natives are subject to the *goitre*, or large swelling in the neck; the complaints most prevalent are fevers and rheumatism.

The mean temperature of the year at Soobat'hoo and Kotgurbh, deduced from the registers laid before the Society, is $57^{\circ} 5'$.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

Letters from Shiraz announce, that on the 27th Chawal, 1239, which answers to the month of April 1824, there had been an earthquake, which lasted six days and six nights without interruption, and which had swallowed up more than the half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other, as was the case with the earthquake

at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to this catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there. Kazroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiraz, was swallowed up, with almost the whole of its inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.(?)

AVA SKY-SOCKETS.

A correspondent observes: In Dr. Buchanan's journal up the Ava river, on the mission under Col. Symes, the following curious fact is mentioned. "Many people were employed in making rockets. The tube is made of a hollow tree, like a pump. One we saw filling would require 380 viss of composition, about nine hundred-weight: and it was said to be of no extraordinary size!" The rocket-stick, adds our correspondent, must be of a prodigious length!—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

THE JEWS.

The measures lately ordered by the Emperor of Russia relative to the Jews in Poland, and the desire expressed by his Majesty to make them apply to agriculture, give an interest to a communication from the south of Russia, by which we learn, that about five miles from Nikotajeu, in the Government of Cherson, there has existed for several years a Jewish village, with very fine fields and pastures, built and inhabited entirely by Israelites. This village, Jesse Nahr, in the vicinity of which there are six other smaller villages of the same kind, most of them with Hebrew names, is inhabited by about fifty families. Their fields are diligently and skilfully cultivated, though there is not a Christian peasant in the whole village. They have good artisans and workmen of every description; and are now building a synagogue. As soon as the harvest is over, those who understand a mechanical trade are allowed to go into the neighbouring towns to exercise it, furnished with a passport from the magistrates. The women endeavour to earn something during the winter, by getting work from the inhabitants of the towns, which they make at home. The young colony is indebted for its origin and present prosperity to Nahum Funkelstein, who was, in the sequel, its chief bailiff. Though he is a rich man, he set his brethren the example by keeping his own children assiduously employed in agricultural labour, and by this, and through indefatigable industry and patience, he has brought the little community to its present thriving condition.

H

THE BIBLE.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that while the Pope and the Roman Catholic clergy are making such great exertions to suppress the Bible, the Grand Signior should issue a firman for the same purpose, from which the following is an extract:—

"Know that it is ascertained, that books have been printed in Europe, viz. Bibles, Psalters, Gospels, with the history of the Apostles at the end; two or three thousand of each sort, with a tract in Persian; and there have come to my capital two or three hundred of each sort, with four or five of the Persian tracts. And as it is my duty to prevent entirely such things, when they happen in my kingdom, during my reign, let these books be returned to Europe; and if hereafter any of them arrive at the custom-houses, let careful search be made, and advice sent to my capital, in order that none may be sold or bought. Likewise, let no Turk whatever take any of these false books; and when any of them are found, let them be taken and cast into the fire, that they may be burnt, and let them not be bought or sold in any country."

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The following explanation of the foundation of that veneration which the Burmese are known to entertain for the white elephant, will not be without interest at the present moment. It is taken from Dyce's dictionary.

"Xa'cca, the name of the first founder of idolatry in the Indies and eastern countries; the history of his life reports, that when his mother was big with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of Siam, Tonquin, and China, have so great a value for them: Xacca retired into a wilderness, and there formed his scheme of idolatry; and at his return, having a great number of disciples, he chose ten thousand to whom he communicated his plan, and furnished them with instructions to teach others his doctrines, ordering them to put no other title to their books, nor give any other reason for their assertions, than *Ipxæ Dixit*; he, their master, or great prophet, says it; by which means he took away all examination. The Brachmans affirm he has gone through a metempsychosis 80,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant; and that after all these changes he was received into the company of the gods, and is become a pagod."

REARING OF THE LAC INSECT.

(From a Statistical Account of the Mungpore District, by Dr. F. Buchanan.)

The rearing of the lac insect is confined entirely to the east corner of the district,

but it extends from thence all through Assam, and probably might be carried on in every high part of the district, or of Bengal; for the animal thrives on many common plants. In my account of Mysore I have given a description of the manner in which it was reared on the tree called *jala*, which I suppose is a specimen of lac or *shorra*. In this district it is reared on the following trees:

Pakur, *Ficus religiosa*.

Dhop, *Varinga latifolia*.

Bot, *Ficus religiosa*.

Mejkuri, *Morus Macassaricensis*.

Mendu Kolai, *Cytisus cajan* of botanists.

The first and last are the plants most commonly employed.

The seeds of the *menu* are sown in spring, generally in hedges round the garden. In the beginning of the cold season the insects are applied, by tying to each plant a small branch that contains them. In a year afterwards the small branches, then covered with the lac insect, are pruned, and in the year following this is repeated; after which the plant dies. In Bengal, where this plant is cultivated for the seed, it is generally an annual; but the pruning, which prevents it from running to seed, preserves its life for a longer period.

The best lac is produced on the *pakur*. Branches of this tree are planted in the rainy season, and in three years are of a size fit for receiving the insect, which is applied between the 15th of September and the 13th of November. In a year they have spread over all the small branches, and these are afterwards cut once or twice a year, for about twenty-five years. The trees are much stunted, but grow much larger than the *jala*, on which the insect is reared in Mysore. A large tree will give two maunds (84 $\frac{1}{2}$ sicca weight the seer), or about 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The smallest give about 1-16 of that quantity. The farmers who rear it usually exchange it for salt, and give two maunds of lac for one of salt. The salt there is retailed at about eight rupees a maund, so that the farmer has about eight rupees for 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which is sometimes produced by one tree, with very little trouble. The quantity raised is very inconsiderable.

OPENING OF A MUMMY.

On the 9th December, an Egyptian mummy was unwrapped at the Bristol Institution. It had been procured from a catacomb in the Thebais. When the upper part of the shell was removed, a peculiar odour arose. The body was wrapped in many folds of cotton cloth, stained of a yellowish brown colour. Upon removing the circular bandages, there appeared a long wrapper from the chin to the toes, with a double border of blue stripes in front.

front. The innermost layer of cloth was saturated with some bituminous substance. The skin was blackened, and the neck and one of the hands had been attacked by a peculiar sort of insect. The body was that of a female. The hands were placed straight upon the thighs, and hot, as customary, across the bosom. The hair was perfect, of a brownish auburn colour, short, but not like the negro's. The coverings of the chest and stomach being removed, exhibited the heart, lungs, and intestines in high preservation: no part appearing to have been removed. The brain and teeth were not then examined. The demonstrators were Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Gapper, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Miller, Curator of the Institution.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

A paper has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Moreau de Jonnés, on the first appearance of the yellow fever in the southern hemisphere. In April 1823, the British sloop of war, Bann, visited Ascension from Sierra Leone, with this malady among its crew. A few days after the arrival of the ship, the fever, with all its ordinary characters, broke out among the garrison of this island, which is merely a volcanic rock, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, having neither marsh, dense population, nor any of the local causes to which the yellow fever is commonly ascribed. Sixteen out of two and twenty persons comprising the garrison died of the malady. The French writer therefore infers from hence, a proof that the fever may exist independently of the conditions considered necessary to its propagation; and that it is sufficient that its germ be imported into any place whatever, to produce, in its development, the most destructive effects.

THE CROCODILE OF THE GANGES.

Dr. C. Abel, of Calcutta, has investigated the structure and character of the cummeer, or Ganges crocodile, and compared it with its described congeners, from an individual of great size, measuring eighteen feet from the extremity of the nose to the end of the tail. It had been destroyed by a spear driven into the neck at the junction of the head with the cervical vertebrae. In most of its external characters it agreed with the *crocodilus biporcatus*; except that the toes of the latter are represented by Cuvier and Lacepede as more or less united by membranes or webs; the hind feet of the crocodile proper, according to Cuvier, are palmated to the extremity of the toes. This character is wanting in the cummeer, in which the inner toe of the hind and two inner toes of the fore feet are perfectly free, not being connected by any mem-

brane. If this peculiarity be of constant occurrence, it makes the cummeer not only a new and undescribed species, but it also vitiates the description of the family and of the genus of crocodile heretofore given.

Although the putrescency of the body of the animal prevented any deliberate examination of its internal structure, the contents of its stomach were exposed, and found to consist of the remains of a woman, of a whole cat, of the remains of a dog and sheep, of several rings, and of the separated parts of the common bangles worn by the native women.

PURIFICATION OF PEARLS IN CEYLON.

A fowl is procured, and the discoloured pearls placed among the grain set on the earth for it to eat. The fowl soon swallows the whole; after which, and before the pearls have been in its stomach more than a minute, the throat of the animal is cut, its stomach opened, and the pearls taken out as beautifully white and clear as when they first came from the oyster.

HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

A letter from a correspondent in the Bengal Weekly Messenger, dated Dec. 1823, at Soolbathoo, states: "I have in vain attempted to trace the Sutlej to its source in Mansarawur, but the jealousy of the Chinese would seem to be a perpetual bar to the project. I have followed the river up to Shipke, the frontier village of the Chinese Government, 120 miles within the snowy range, where the bed of the river is 9,700 feet above the sea, having a stream rolling over granite with a declivity of 150 feet per mile. Farther east, at Bikhur, I found the level of the river 10,700 feet, which is the most remote point that has been actually verified by any European. But Captain Webb had a view of the river ten days' journey east of this, and concluded an elevation for the level of 14,900 feet at a distance of still ten days' march from its source. The observation of this surveyor accords with my measurement at Bikhur, and gives the fall of the river in the interval at the rate of sixty feet per mile, or what actual survey in a part of the table-land has found it to be. If I had more time and resources at my command, I would introduce vaccination into Tartary, where it must prove a blessing; and by ameliorating the condition of the people, produce knowledge and benefit to ourselves."

NOVA ZEMBLA.

The Russian Captain Lilke landed at Archangel 12 September 1823, on his return from his third voyage to Nova Zembla. In his report he mentions having found, in latitude 69° 44' north, longitude 8° 33' west, the bay of Matovskiy, of which

which he gives a description. He reached as far as the latitude of $76^{\circ} 48'$; but ice having opposed his progress, he returned to Nova Zembla. A tempest, which damaged his vessel, prevented him from examining this island thoroughly.—[*Revue Encyclopédique*.]

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

The academy of St. Petersburg has at length published its large dictionary of the Russian language, in six volumes!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tibet and India beyond the Ganges, containing a Description of the Characters, Manners, Customs &c. of the Nations inhabiting those countries, illustrated with 12 coloured engravings. 18mo. 6s. 6d.

Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the countries east of Syria and Palestine. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, in India; containing twenty-four highly finished and coloured engravings of the most remarkable Objects and magnificent Scenery on those Rivers, from drawings taken on the spot; with illustrations, historical and descriptive. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. Elephant 4to. £4. 4s.

Sermons and Charges, by the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with Memoirs of his Life. By H. K. Bonney, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford.

The Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels, or Annual Selections from the most recent and interesting Journals of eminent Travellers. Vol. 1. 18mo. 14s.

The History of Origins, containing Ancient Historical Facts, with Singular Customs, Institutions, and Manners of different Ages. By a Literary Antiquary.

A Portrait of the Rev. R. Morrison, D.D., President of the Anglo-Chinese College, &c. Engraved by Mr. Blood, from a Portrait by Mr. J. R. Wildman. Proofs, on India Paper, 4s.; plain, 3s.

Published abroad.

Extraits des Prolegomènes Historiques d'Ibn Khaldoun; traduits de l'Arabe, par

EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.

Among the collections of M. Caillaud, which the French Government has purchased and placed in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris, is a mummy of a peculiar character, bearing hieroglyphical inscriptions, and likewise an inscription in Greek, partly a translation of the former. This circumstance, it is stated, has confirmed the discoveries made by M. Champollion, jun., regarding the phonetic hieroglyphics.

M. Coquebert de Montbret fils, avec le texte en regard. Paris, 1824.

Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, etc., à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes; par A. P. Caussin de Perceval. Paris, 1824.

Notice sur le Zodiaque de Dendera, et sur son transport en France, etc., par M. Dumersan. Paris, 1824.

In the Press.

Travels in Russia Proper, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia. By Robert Lyall, M.D., F.L.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. &c. of London.

Letters from the East. By John Carne, Esq. 8vo.

Chinese Moral Maxims, with a Free and Verbal Translation, affording Examples of the Grammatical Structure of the Language. Compiled by John Francis Davis, F.R.S., Member of the Asiatic Society. 8vo.

Travels in the Hedjaz. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. With plates. 4to.

Travels through the Timannee, Kooranko, and Sookima Countries, to the Sources of the Rokella and Niger, in the year 1822. By Capt. A. G. Laing. With a Map and plates. 8vo.

Travels in Greece, illustrated with 150 superb engravings. By Dr. P. O. Brondsted, Envoy from the King of Denmark at the Court of Rome. Royal and Imperial 4to.

La Belle Assemblée commences a New Series with the New Year, under the auspices of very promising attractions. In Royal 8vo.

College Examinations.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

On Thursday, the 2d Dec., a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, 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

where they were received by him and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, where, the Students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place:

The list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian and Deva-Nagari writers.

Mr. John Russell Colvin read an English essay, entitled, "The Influence of Education and Government on National Character."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the Students, according to the following list:—

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1824.

Students in their fourth term.

G. F. Thompson, medal in political economy, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. Edison, medal in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. T. Lushington, medal in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Maitland, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. J. Halliday, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

A. Reid, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. N. Walker, prize in drawing.

Students in their third term.

J. R. Colvin, prize in classics, in mathematics, in Hindustani, for the best English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

J. P. Gubbins, prize in Bengali, in Persian, and in Arabic.

R. T. Porter, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. Anderson, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. Blunt, prize in political economy, in Bengali writing, and with great credit in other departments.

A. E. Hamilton, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their second term.

C. E. Trevelyan, prize in classics, in history, and in Sanscrit.

W. U. Arbuthnot, prize in law, and in Bengali.

C. C. Jackson, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

T. L. Blane, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

B. Fitzgerald, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their first term.

A. W. Ravenscroft, prize in classics.

J. C. Grant, prize in Sanscrit.

R. Trotter, prize in mathematics.

C. M. Caldecott, prize in Bengali.

M. Read, prize in Persian.

E. C. Wilmot, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. Cooke, prize in Persian writing, in Deva-Nagari writing, and in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Campbell,
— Crawford,
— Thomas,
— Hall,
— A. Wilmot,
— Mills,
— Reeves,
— Garstin,
— Cathcart,
— Ogilvy.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. Armstrong,
— Speirs,
— Montgomery,
— Heyland,
— Malet,
— Ravenshaw,
— Brownlow,
— Reade,
— Loughnan,
— Cardew,
— Strange,
— Tulloh.

Best Persian writers:

Mr. Hamilton,
— Cooke,
— Cardew,
— M. Read,
— E. C. Wilmot,
— Blane,
— Caldecott,
— Clarke,
— Oswell,
— Ravenscroft.

The rank of the Students finally leaving College was then read, being as follows:

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Thompson,
2. — Lushington,
3. — Reid,
4. — Halliday,
5. — Crawford,
2d Class.—6. — Armstrong,
7. — Speirs,
8. — Heyland,
3d Class.—9. — Woodcock,
10. — Clarke.

MADRAS.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Maitland,
2d Class.—2. — Thomas,
3d Class.—3. — Montgomery,
4. — Morehead.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Edison,
2. — Campbell,
2d Class.—3. — Walker,
3d Class.—4. — R. Anderson,
5. — Fawcett.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this last consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after their being so ranked, or by any one of the regular ships of the season, that may be dispatched after the expiration of the said six months; and that should

any Student delays so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the Examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Wednesday the 19th January 1825, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students, and took occasion to notice the state of the College in terms of high commendation.

The business of the day then concluded.

Wednesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 12th January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission to the College for the ensuing Term, which will commence on Wednesday the 19th January.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Munro,
K.C.N., Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir: We have the honour to submit our report on the first half yearly

examination of the students attached to the College for the year 1824.

The classification of the students, according to the result of the examination, is as follows:

	Date of Admission.	Date of receiving the first increase of allowances.	Date of Commencing a second language.	Date of receiving a second increase of allowance.
TELOOGOO.				
1st Class—Mr. Fraser.....	11th May 1822	15th June 1822	5th July 1822	21st June 1823
Mr. Babington	19th Mar. do.	15th do do.	14th Dec. do.	9th Dec. do.
Mr. Neave ...	11th May do.	22d Aug. do.	28th Sept. do.	—
2d Class—Mr. Onslow ...	30th May 1823	19th July 1823	24th July 1823	—
Mr. Morris ...	16th Mar. 1824	19th Apr. 1824	30th Apr. 1824	—
Mr. Scott	24th Sept. 1822	21st Mar. 1823	—	—
3d Class—Mr. Walker ...	30th Sept. 1823	9th Dec. 1823	26th Jan. 1824	—
Mr. Thompson	30th do. do.	—	—	—
Mr. Underwood	17th Oct. 1823	—	—	—
TAMIL.				
1st Class—Mr. Walker ...	30th Sept. 1823	9th Dec. 1823	26th Jan. 1824	—
2d Class—Mr. Timbrell ...	1st Aug. 1823	16th Oct. 1823	20th Nov. 1823	—
Mr. Oakes ...	3d do. 1822	8th Oct. 1822	1st May do.	—
HINDOOSTANEE.				
1st Class—Mr. Fraser.....	11th May 1822	15th June 1822	5th July 1822	21st June 1823
2d Class—Mr. Morris ...	16th Mar. 1824	19th Apr. 1824	30th Apr. 1824	—
Mr. Neave.....	11th May 1822	22d Aug. 1822	28th Sept. 1822	—
Mr. Scott	24th Sept. do.	21st Mar. 1823	—	—
Mr. Paternoster	19th June 1824	1st Sept. 1821	22d Sept. 1821	18th Dec. 1821
3d Class—Mr. Oakes.....	3d Aug. 1822	8th Oct. 1822	1st May 1823	—
PERSIAN.				
1st Class—Mr. Babington	19th Mar. 1822	15th June 1822	14th Dec. 1822	—
2d Class—Mr. Onslow ...	30th May 1823	19th July 1823	24th July 1823	—
3d Class—Mr. Timbrell ...	1st Aug. 1823	16th Oct. 1823	20th Nov. 1823	—

Mr.

Mr. Fraser's translation of a difficult Telooogo paper into English is a highly creditable performance. The very few errors it contains occur in passages of complicated construction, and are not material to the sense of the original. His translation from English into Telooogo, which is the more difficult task, and a chief test of the student's acquirements, evinces a superior knowledge of the language, an extensive acquaintance with its words, and an excellent understanding of its idiom and construction. Mr. Fraser speaks extremely well, and reads official letters with a good understanding of their meaning.

Mr. Babington's translation from Telooogo into English is nearly as well executed as that of Mr. Fraser, and his translation from English into Telooogo proves him to possess a well-grounded knowledge of the language.

He speaks it with considerable fluency, but being unwell on the day of examination did not attempt to read an official paper.

Mr. Fraser translated a difficult Hindoostanee paper into English with perfect correctness. His version into Hindoostanee was also remarkably well performed. The style is easy and idiomatic, and many of the sentences are marked by a judicious choice of words. He read off-hand and translated with facility a Hindoostanee paper of moderate difficulty, and converses with fluency and correctness of pronunciation.

Mr. Babington translated a paper of considerable difficulty from Persian into English, without a single omission or error, and with the greatest facility. His translation from English into Persian was perfectly idiomatic throughout, and gave the full sense of the original, which contained several difficult passages. He reads and converses with fluency, and his pronunciation is very correct.

We consider Mr. Fraser and Mr. Babington to be fully qualified to enter on the duties of the public service, and to have respectively established their claims to the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, which we recommend may be conferred upon them.

Mr. Paternoster not having kept up the study of Tamil since his examination in December 1821, declined further examination in that language.*

His exercises from and into Hindoo-

* A reference to our report of the Examinations of 1821 will shew the high station attained by Mr. Paternoster at that period of his studies. The limited progress since made by that gentleman is but too readily accounted for by the melancholy fact, that severe indisposition compelled him to pass a great proportion of the time that elapsed between his first and ultimate examination, at the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius.

stane do not afford proof of his having made any improvement in that language during the period that had succeeded his last examination.

As this gentleman has completed his three years' residence at the College, we have only to recommend that he be allowed to leave the institution.

Mr. Neave stands third of the first class in Telooogo. His translation from that language into English is well executed, and his translation from English into Telooogo is intelligible throughout. He speaks very fairly, and reads with tolerable facility official letters. Mr. Neave succeeded generally in the translation of the Hindoostanee paper which was given to Mr. Fraser, although he failed in giving the full sense of some of the expressions which it contained.

His translation into Hindoostanee, though partly defective, evinces a fair knowledge of words, and has many well-chosen expressions. He speaks the language pretty well.

Mr. Onslow's translation of an easier Telooogo paper than that given to the students of the first class, is perfectly correct. His translation from English into Telooogo is also well rendered, although it contains a few errors and omissions.

He speaks the language pretty well, and read and translated part of an official paper.

Mr. Onslow's progress in Persian since the last examination, has been very great. He translated two Persian papers of less difficulty than that translated by Mr. Babington, of which latter he also executed an English version. The sense of one or two passages was not correctly given, and a few words were omitted to be translated; nevertheless, these exercises exhibit an extensive knowledge of the language, and shew that Mr. Onslow's labours have been very judiciously directed.

The paper translated by Mr. Onslow into Persian, did not present any particular difficulty. His translation was perfectly idiomatic, and exhibited only two orthographical errors.

Mr. Onslow reads and speaks with ease and correctness.

Mr. Walker has made very considerable progress in the Tamil since his last examination. His translation from that language into English was not perfect; but the original was very difficult, containing technical expressions, which are not of ordinary occurrence. The general sense of the story was made out, and the translation was a very creditable performance. Mr. Walker's version into Tamil is remarkably idiomatic, and abounding in well-strung gerunds, which are a peculiar elegance in the Tamil composition.

The latter exercise shews an extensive acquaintance with the best words, as well

as an intimate knowledge of the syntax of the language. Mr. Walker converses well, for he understands whatever is addressed to him, and answers in good and idiomatic language, though he wants more fluency. His pronunciation is good.

Mr. Walker has made very fair progress in Telooogo, considering the short time he has studied that language. He translated correctly, with the exception of one word, a Telooogo paper of no great difficulty; but his translation into the language contained some errors.

We are of opinion, that Mr. Neave, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Walker, have established their claims to the highest rate of College allowances, which we accordingly beg to recommend may be granted to them.

We have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council, the remarkably rapid progress of Mr. Henry Morris in the study of Telooogo.

He has, in the short period of three months, attained the second place in the second Telooogo class, and his exercises from and into that language, though of course not free from errors, evince a very advanced progress in knowledge for so young a student, and are highly creditable to his talents and industry.

Mr. Morris was tolerably versed in the Hindoostanee previously to joining the institution, and he has made great progress during the short interval since he has resumed it as his second language for study at this College.

He has advanced more particularly in translating from English into the language. He possesses a good stock of words, and converses with tolerable fluency and correctness.

Mr. Scott has not made much progress in Telooogo since his last examination. He was told many words in his exercise from Telooogo into English, and only performed part of that from English into Telooogo. He read and translated a little of an official paper. In Hindoostanee his progress is more creditable to him; his translation from that language is very fairly executed, and his version into it, though containing many errors, is, on the whole, tolerably well performed.

Mr. Timbrell has made very great and sound progress in Tamil. His exercise in that language is a very faithful and close version, generally idiomatic and correct, and, with only one or two exceptions, well arranged. The faults are few and trifling. His translation of a Tamil paper of less difficulty than that executed by Mr. Walker, is excellent; one of two passages were not thoroughly understood, but the general sense was preserved throughout. He speaks correctly, and pronounces tolerably.

Mr. Timbrell commenced the study of Persian in the latter part of November last, and the progress which he has made is highly creditable to him.

He translated into Persian the same exercise as Mr. Onslow, and his version, although it contained one or two errors, exhibited great knowledge of the structure of the language. He executed, with some assistance, the translation of a difficult Persian paper. His pronunciation is good, and his acquirements on the whole afford promise of early excellence.

Mr. Oakes has made advances in Tamil that redound greatly to his credit, since his last examination. He translated a paper of moderate difficulty from Tamil quite correctly, with the exception of one sentence, which was not quite understood. His translation into Tamil is also deserving of much praise, and shews that he has devoted his attention to the grammar and structure of the language, and has acquired a good knowledge of words. His sentences are in general well put together. He speaks with good pronunciation and tolerable fluency. He has likewise made some progress in Hindoostanee. He translated correctly a paper of moderate difficulty, with the exception of two words. He speaks a little, but would not attempt an exercise into the language.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Underwood have both passed such examinations in Telooogo as entitle them to the first increase of allowances, which we beg to recommend may be granted to them.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the gentleman to whom we alluded in the concluding paragraph of our report under date the 21st June 1823, has somewhat reduced the amount of his debts; and that there are no other instances of debt which require notice.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) R. CLARKE,
J. M'KERRELL,
W. HUDLESTON,

College,
29th June 1824. J. DENT,
J. C. MORRIS.

On Saturday the 3d of July, the Hon. the Governor visited the College for the purpose of addressing the gentlemen who had been examined at the close of the last half-yearly term. On his arrival at the College he was received by the Board of Superintendence, and by them conducted to the College Hall, where all the students attached to the institution, and several gentlemen holding high official situations, were assembled. The Hon. the Governor addressed the junior civil servants present in nearly the following words:

Gentlemen: It gave me great pleasure to observe by the Report of the College Committee, that the last examination has been

been creditable to the institution. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Fraser and Babington, have entitled themselves to the honorary reward, and are ready to enter upon the public service. Three other gentlemen have obtained the second increase; two have obtained the first, and the remaining gentlemen who have been examined without obtaining the reward, acquitted themselves with great credit, and will, I have no doubt, by perseverance, obtain in time the highest honours of the College.

The junior civil servants of the Company have a noble field before them. No men in the world have more powerful motives for studying with diligence, for there are none who have the prospect of a greater reward, and whose success depends so entirely upon themselves. The object of all your studies here is one of the most important that can be imagined. It is, that you may become qualified to execute, with benefit to the state, the part which may hereafter fall to your lot in the administration of the affairs of the country; language is but the means, the good government of the people is the great end; and in promoting the attainment of this end, every civil servant has a share more or less considerable: for there is no office, however subordinate, in which the conduct of the person holding it has not some influence on the comfort of the people, and the reputation of the Government.

ORIENTAL INSTRUCTION.

DR. GILCHRIST'S PUPILS.

To Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, Madras N.I.

Sir: The time having arrived, when many of those who have had the benefit of your assistance, in their Oriental studies, are about to proceed to their several destinations, we are unwilling to neglect the opportunity that yet remains of bearing our cordial testimony to the disinterested assiduity, with which you have accompanied and promoted our exertions in acquiring the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.

We are aware that we have derived every possible advantage, no less from the method than example of our indefatigable and able professor, Dr. Gilchrist, whose merits are established for a far higher authority than our humble evidence can afford, and for whose zealous exertions in communicating to us a knowledge of these languages, we must all feel indelible obligations; but besides what we have acquired from his public lectures, he has always been anxious to impress on our minds, that much also may be learned by social study and mutual assistance. This has been fully proved to us, while prosecuting these studies under your superintendence, and deeply impressed with this feeling, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Cup, the inscription on which will shew the motives which suggested its presentation, without farther comment.

We all join in earnest wishes for your welfare, and that the zeal which you have shewn in not only acquiring but in communicating a knowledge of the Oriental tongues, may hereafter prove both beneficial to yourself, and to the interests of the public service to which we belong.

We shall ever remain,
Your obliged and sincere friends,
(Signed) D. Stewart, R. Loughton,
J. Ellis, J. Casell,
R. Lee, G. Broadfoot,
J. Cameron, R. Maxwell,
A. Chalmers, J. Angus,
T. Taplin, J. Macbraine,
J. Don, D. Browne.

Description of the Cup.

A handsome Greek or Etruscan goblet, ornamentally encircled and richly embossed, grape-bearing vine-wreaths, and fluted *fleurs-de-lis*, &c. with the subjoined inscription in front.

"Presented to Lieut. William Lewis,
"of

"of the Madras N.I., by the medical gentlemen attending Dr. Gilchrist's lectures, as a testimony of their gratitude for his friendly and unwearied exertions in furthering their studies in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.—London, Nov. 1824."

Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room, London, Nov. 3d, 1824.

REPLY.

Gentlemen: In accepting from you the very handsome mark of your satisfaction with my conduct as an Oriental scholar, I cannot do so without the most lively gratitude, and feel great pleasure in acknowledging that much of the proficiency I have acquired may be attributed to the benefit derived from communicating my stock of knowledge to students so enlightened and respectable; and this alone would have amply repaid me. With respect to social study, I hope I do not arrogate too much to myself, in saying, I am proud of having been able to enforce so successfully the advice of our kind instructor, Dr. Gilchrist; but I cannot close this letter without assuring you, I shall always endeavour to deserve the flattering opinion you have been pleased to form of my humble efforts, and shall ever recollect the very many happy hours passed in your society. I most sincerely wish you a long continuance of health and happiness, and that you may speedily attain the rank in

your profession, to which your medical talents, knowledge of the languages, and zeal for the service so justly entitle you.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,

W. G. T. LEWIS,

Lieut. Madras N.I.

Kensington, Nov. 4th, 1824.

DR. MYERS' PUMLS.

Dear Sir: Having this day carefully examined your Oriental class on their pronunciation and rudimental knowledge of Hindoostanee character and language, we honestly congratulate you, them, and your intelligent son, on the proficiency already evinced by those gentlemen from a few months of his able instruction. If their future progress merely keep pace with the past, every youth in this department must possess the means of rapidly becoming not only an expert Hindoostanee and Persian colloquist, but ultimately a very distinguished scholar in eastern literature,

We remain,

Sincerely your's,

(Signed) JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
W. G. T. LEWIS.

To Dr. Myers.

*Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath,
11th Dec. 1824.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Under this head, we shall commence in the succeeding number, and continue, a Report of the Proceedings at the General Meetings of this Society.]

THE Royal Asiatic Society recommenced its meetings for the season at their house in Grafton Street, Bond Street, on Saturday, November 6th.

Among the distinguished individuals elected this season, are the Earl of Guilford, Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Gen. Hardwicke, Baron A. D' Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, and his brother, &c. &c. On the last day of meeting (December 18th) the Chair was filled by the President, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn.

The following days are appointed for the General Meetings for the year 1825:—

January	15.	April	16.	November ...	5.
February	5.	May	7.		19.
.....	19.		21.	December ...	3.
March	5.	June.....	4.		17.
.....	19.		18.		

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, December 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) laid before the court an account of stock, per computation, to the 1st of May 1824, as regarded this country, and to the 1st of May 1823, as regarded India; also an account of the actual expense of the corps of East-India volunteers, for the last year, ending August 1824, and an estimate for the ensuing year, ending August 1825. The sum for the first being £4,795. 5s., and for the last, £3,128.—The number of men was 740.

DIVIDEND.

The Chairman then moved that the court agree to a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th inst., declaring a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th July last, and ending on 5th Jan. next.—Agreed to.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman informed the Court that a few days ago a letter had been received by the Court of Directors, from the Marquess of Hastings, dated Malta, Oct. 22d, and that they had, in consequence, determined to lay certain additional papers before the Court of Proprietors. He would beg their attention to the resolution of the Court of Directors, in order to inform them of the nature of these papers. That resolution was as follows—"Resolved, that agreeably to the request of the Marquess of Hastings, conveyed in his lordship's letter to Mr. Dart, dated Malta, the 22d of Oct., the political despatch from Bengal, dated the 30th March 1816, and the documents therein referred to, together with the Court's reply thereto, dated the 17th Sept. 1817, be printed, for the use of the Proprietors; also that the letters, addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie to the Secretary, under dates the 3d of March, and 10th of June 1817, with the answers of the Secretary thereto, be added to the foregoing printed compilation."

The hon. D. Kinnaird said he felt himself called upon to offer a few remarks on this subject. It could not but be remembered, that in June last a motion was made for the printing of the letter of the Marquess of Hastings, together with some other papers; he found, however, on his return to town at the end of October, that none of these papers had been printed.

No less than six months had been spent in getting these small documents printed, though, besides the letter which had been previously printed, there were only two letters of instruction to the President at Lucknow. What he wished to be informed of was, whether it was likely these papers would take longer time to print than the former: for if they came forth as tardily as those, it would be impossible to say when the subjects they refer to may be brought under the notice of the court.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that other papers, besides those mentioned by the hon. proprietor, were included in the resolution of June last, and that as some of them, being in the Secret Department, could not be made public without the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, application was made by the Secret Committee accordingly, for permission to produce them: an answer in the negative had been returned to that application, and communicated to the General Court on the 22d September last. So far the putting forth of Lord Hastings' Summary had been delayed by that circumstance: about that period, however, Sir John Doyle applied on the part of the noble marquis, for some other documents, one of which, being on the secret records, could not be produced without the sanction of the India Board. The Board's sanction was applied for on the 21st September last, and the application repeated on the 3d November, and it was only on the 11th November that the Board's decision against the production of that document was made known to the Court of Directors. This had further delayed the appearance of the Summary, to which the documents applied for by Sir John Doyle, with the exception of course of that withheld by the Board, had been appended, and with which they had been recently published. He could assure the hon. proprietor that every attention had been shown to the wishes of the Court of Proprietors, and that, on that score, there was no ground of complaint.

The hon. D. Kinnaird felt much surprised at the hon. Chairman's explanation. Were the papers for which he moved to be withheld, because other papers which another hon. member had moved for cannot be immediately produced? On this principle, the motion of any gentleman might be thwarted by another moving for documents which he knew would be objected to and delayed in their production. The papers he moved for had no relation to, or connexion with the others, and yet it was said the Court of Directors could nothing them forward, because the others which

had been moved for were objectionable. On what ground could this proceeding be justified? Any one might thus be precluded from obtaining information, if a member, from malice or other motives, should move for papers which were likely to be objected to. He was unwilling to pass censure upon any person; but all he wished was, the discontinuance of such a practice, so that unobjectionable papers might be laid as early as possible before the court.

Mr. R. Jackson thought that the noble personage alluded to had sufficient cause to complain of the impediments wantonly thrown in the way of the production of the papers relative to his administration; they had, however, at length got some of them. He did not conceive that any ingenious contrivance could be broached to delay, beyond a week, the printing of the papers which he understood the noble Marquess had requested to be produced. The cause assigned by the hon. Chairman for the delay in the printing of some other papers, was, that the Court of Directors had been negotiating with the Board of Commissioners, respecting the production of some different and totally distinct documents, and that they did not wish to bring forward the former, till the question respecting the latter had been settled. The hon. Chairman had, however, intimated that certain other papers of a very voluminous nature were in a process of selection. Would he permit him to ask him (for he considered him as well acquainted with the proceedings, as industry could render a man), whether these papers related to the Hyderabad affair?

The Chairman replied in the negative. With respect to the delay in the printing of the former papers, he could only refer to what he had already stated. With respect to the papers last spoken of being completed in a week, that he thought was impossible, as the documents were extremely voluminous. They did not relate to the Hyderabad loan, but to the transactions with Oude, and had been moved for by an hon. baronet now within the bar.

Mr. R. Jackson was obliged by the candour of the hon. Chairman. He believed the gentleman who had moved for the papers had been necessitated to leave London, and was thus precluded from selecting them. He was glad the papers were about to be produced, for he wished the conduct of residents in every part of India to be speedily made known. He thought it of the highest importance that the acts of the residents should be revised by the government of India. The candour and complaisance of the friends of the Marquess of Hastings could not, he believed, be exceeded. He said friends, and though he considered himself as independent a man as any in court, he yet

gloried in being included in the list of the Marquess of Hastings' friends. They have shewn themselves always ready to comply with every appeal made to their patience. His hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had a few months ago moved for a resolution founded upon a resolution to which that court had recorded its assent, after a review of the noble Marquess's administration. What more had that resolution done than pledged the court to follow up their former resolution, and to make a fair and suitable allowance for that noble personage, whose conduct had met their decided approbation and eulogy? That was the whole extent of the resolution, and yet an hon. member was found to propose the previous production of papers relative to the Hyderabad loan. The subject was no sooner mentioned than his hon. friend and himself cordially assented in the production of the papers. Two months had now elapsed since the court had been put in possession of them, and he could not help considering it their sacred duty to determine one way or the other upon them; to decide whether the Marquess of Hastings was in future to live in honour or disgrace, and whether his family was to go down to posterity with undiminished lustre. If no other member anticipated him, he would himself call a court on that subject. He thought the Oude papers entitled to consideration, but he would not let their production delay his motion; and if they did not appear before the middle of January, he would bring forward his motion respecting the Hyderabad affair.

Colonel Baillie said, that he felt himself called upon to offer a few words to the court in consequence of the allusion which was made to him by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson). It was a small mistake on the part of that hon. and learned gentleman to state that the Oude papers had been called for by him (Col. Baillie). Those papers had been moved for by an honourable friend of his (Sir George Robinson, Bart.), with his concurrence undoubtedly, and perhaps in some degree by his suggestion; but certainly by no means for the purpose of criminating, or even of depreciating the government of the Marquess of Hastings. The court would be pleased to bear in mind, that on a former occasion, when the summary of Lord Hastings' administration was moved for by some of his lordship's friends, to be printed and circulated among the proprietors, he, (Col. Baillie), in expressing his ready acquiescence in the motion for the production of that document, had felt himself called upon to question the accuracy of some of its statements, particularly those which referred to a painful and degrading thralldom, in which the vizier's government was alleged

to

to be held inconsistently with the spirit of treaty; and to the description of the vizier's loans to the Company as of a spontaneous and gratuitous nature. With regard to the first of those statements, as appearing to implicate the character of Lord Hastings' predecessor in the government, it was his (Col. Baillie's) opinion, that the production of a portion of the political proceedings at the Court of Oude during Lord Minto's administration was necessary to determine the question. With respect again to the loans, as he (Colonel Baillie) had been called upon in another place to explain the nature of those transactions, and had felt himself compelled to describe them in a manner greatly at variance with the statement in Lord Hastings' Summary, it seemed indispensable to the vindication of the truth of his testimony before the House of Commons, that the papers regarding those loans should be produced. Such, and such only, were the motives with which the Oude papers had been called for, and by no means the crimination of Lord Hastings. Nor was it at any time his (Colonel Baillie's) wish or intention to procrastinate the decision of the court on the merits of Lord Hastings' administration, the further discussion of which he, for one, was ready to enter on whenever it might please the court to take it up. He had been absent from town, it was true, as stated by the hon. and learned gentleman, during a considerable part of the summer, being out of the direction for a year; but the delay in the production of those papers might be very easily accounted for without imputing it to his absence from town. The papers were extremely voluminous, comprising the greatest part of the political proceedings of the resident at Lucknow for a period of more than seven years, and much labour and time must be employed in collating and preparing them for publication.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that he understood the hon. ex-director to say, that the papers referred to a period of seven or eight years, during which he was a public functionary in India. He would, however, beg the hon. gentleman to recollect, that long after that period the Court of Directors had come to a most flattering resolution with respect to the Marquess of Hastings, and that with all the facts of the case before them. That court had also unanimously agreed to and adopted that resolution. That was the rock on which he and his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had established themselves, and if the court were to publish a shipload of papers and documents, that rock would remain firm and unshaken. The only point on which a doubt could hang with respect to the noble Marquess's conduct was that brought under the notice of the

court by an hon. member (Mr. J. Smith). Though that hon. gentleman admitted the general merits of the Marquess of Hastings, he appeared to entertain some doubts with respect to the Hyderabad transaction. A strong case would undoubtedly be made out against him, if, upon a consideration of those papers, his conduct should appear incorrect. But if, as he believed it would happen, the contrary would appear, if the noble Marquess passed untouched out of the ordeal, what had they to do but to determine whether any thing had subsequently occurred to induce them to revoke the unanimous vote of the court? The question then would be, "what has occurred to affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings, since the passing of the commendatory vote of both courts?" If nothing should be found, then were they bound by every tie of honour to settle the business as speedily as might be, by declaring the noble Marquess exculpated from all blame.

Mr. Hume understood that the motion of the hon. ex-director's friend had for its object to criminate the character of the Marquess of Hastings; and he (Mr. Hume) had long ago stated his opinion that they should be put in possession of every document bearing upon the question. According, however, to the hon. gentleman's observations, the court had before them all these documents, and every thing which could possibly tend to fix any stigma on the noble Marquess's character. The hon. ex-director naturally felt offended when any thing was insinuated against his conduct at Oude. He had, however, assured them that there was nothing in the papers he had moved for which could affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings; but they must be considered as the whole of the criminating matter at present before them, for the papers moved for by the noble Marquess himself would not certainly contain any thing hostile to him. He, therefore, thought it inexpedient to wait until the remaining papers were brought forward, but to proceed immediately to the consideration of the question. The intentions of those who have moved for papers connected with the subject should first be learnt; whether they meant to originate any motion or leave the matter entirely in the hands of his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird).

The hon. D. Kinnaird wished to ask the hon. member (Mr. J. Smith), in public, a question which he had already asked him privately, and to which he had received a courteous answer. The question was far from being unimportant, inasmuch as it related to a form of proceeding which might affect absent persons. The purpose he had in proposing it in a public manner, was to afford the hon. gentleman an opportunity of giving what explanation he might

might judge suitable. The hon. gentleman had moved for the Hyderabad papers, and he (Mr. Kinnaird) wished to know whether, when he had made himself master of them, he intended to found any motion upon them? He particularly mentioned the Hyderabad papers, because his hon. friend had moved for them originally alone, and had been induced on an after-suggestion to include in his motion all papers relating to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. On the transaction disclosed in those papers it was that the doubts of the hon. gentleman were founded when the question of the further remuneration of the noble Marquess was proposed, and he had declared he would oppose that question until those doubts were removed. The papers relative to that question had been for months before the court, and he should suppose every member had come to some definite decision with respect to the merits of the case. He (Mr. Kinnaird) felt himself in honour and justice, bound to resist any question of remuneration to the noble Marquess until those papers had been disposed of, and that by a solemn vote of the court, and not by any gentleman getting up and saying, he did not think they criminated the noble Marquess. The person who moved for papers naturally founded some resolution upon them. Had he (Mr. Kinnaird) moved for them, he should have expected hon. members to ask him respecting the resolution he intended to propose with respect to them, and he therefore thought his hon. friend was bound to propose some resolution expressive of his opinion upon them. What that opinion might be, he had not the slightest idea, but if hostile to the noble Marquess, he was ready to cope with it, and to coincide with it if it was in his favour. Were he, then, to propose any resolution respecting a grant to the noble Marquess, he would be asked why he did not first permit his hon. friend to speak upon the subject, and say whether his doubts were removed. He should be taunted by the imputation of asking to remunerate the noble Marquess in defiance of the rumours respecting the Hyderabad affair. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would inform him whether he meant to submit to the court any resolution on the subject.

Mr. John Smith said, that the hon. gentleman seemed to consider it imperative on him (Mr. Smith) to propose some resolution with respect to the transactions at Hyderabad. On that point, however, he entirely differed from the hon. gentleman. When last the question was brought under the notice of the court, certain rumours were in circulation respecting the loans of Hyderabad. He (Mr. Smith) had distinctly stated, that he knew of nothing to criminate the Marquess of Hastings. Rumours

were undoubtedly afloat, and he thought he had only consulted the wishes of hon. members by acting the part he did. He begged to inform the court of the difficulty in which he was placed. He had perused and re-perused the papers, and had finally come to the conclusion that the case was of a mixed character. There were points in the affair, of which he could not approve, and others again on which he could not admit the soundness of the reasoning of Sir C. Metcalfe. What then, under such circumstances, could he do? Could he propose a specific motion? If, indeed, he had come to any determinate conclusion on the subject, he would have been prevented from bringing forward any proposition, by the consideration that his hon. friend was preparing some publication on the subject. He should very much like to see that publication, as happily it might illustrate and clear up the points on which there was some mystery. But there was another circumstance of great importance; Sir Wm. Rumbold, one of the parties implicated in the affair, was in Europe, and could not certainly remain silent. He did not wish that any formalities should prevent substantial justice from being done. He had no prejudices on the subject, for he had no particular knowledge of either of the parties. He had moved for the papers under the impression that he was acting a just and honourable part, and that was his opinion still. He might be asked why he waited to hear what other persons might say, and not confine himself to the papers as far as they related to the Marquess of Hastings? But they could not enter upon the question without taking it in all its parts. If the house of Palmer and Co. have acted properly, then no blame can attach to the Marquess of Hastings. The papers required considerable explanation; there were points in them which did not meet with his approbation at all; and there were gentlemen then in his eye, who had held high situations in India, and taken an active part in the proceedings, who had expressed their marked censure of matters disclosed in the papers. The subject, he looked upon it, required very grave consideration. He could not admit it as a general rule, that whoever calls for papers on any subject is bound to submit a motion on the subject. If it were so, he believed the motions for papers would be of very rare occurrence. He wished to be understood as giving no opinion whatever on the subject, with one exception, which was, that in the view of the case he had already formed, the house of Palmer and Co. had been treated with a severity of which he did not approve. If any of the persons concerned in the transactions wished to bring forward any statement, he desired it might be made known. He should

should conclude with the words which ought to be held as a sacred principle in the mind of every free-born Briton: *audi alteram partem*.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, as the hon. gentleman had disavowed all intention to make a motion on the subject, he hoped he should not be considered wanting in courtesy if he brought forward a substantive proposition connected with it. But if the hon. proprietor wished for more time to make up his mind, let him have it. He had, it would seem, determined not to come to a conclusion on the subject until he saw a publication with his (Mr. Kinnaird's) name attached to it; but he could assure the hon. proprietor, that the matters to be treated of in that publication were of far greater importance than the character of the Marquess of Hastings. To raise the character of the noble Marquess did not need his explanations. He intended, as the task had been in a manner forced upon him, to submit resolutions relative to the parties implicated in the transactions, by many different motions. The Marquess of Hastings was not the person chiefly interested, others were much more deeply so:—he might, indeed, almost say the noble lord was not connected with them at all. He would endeavour to gain the co-operation of other proprietors in calling a court at a very early period, for the purpose of recording a distinct opinion relative to the Hyderabad papers; and he challenged all those who had doubts on the subject, to come forward and hear an explanation which would show how unjustly they have suspected the noble Marquess.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS BILLS.

The Chairman laid before the court certain bills that were introduced during the last session of parliament, which repealed some acts relative to the commerce of India.

Mr. Hume inquired whether they were the Customs' Regulations bills?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and stated that the laws they repealed amounted in number to nearly two hundred, which were only passed last year.

Mr. Hume observed, that the bills did not apply exclusively to India.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Hume inquired whether there was any report relative to the proceedings at the Company's college? He thought the report should be made at the first subsequent general court after the examination.

The Chairman said, the hon. member had been misinformed. The bye laws required that a report of the examinations should be read at the general court in September, which rule had been strictly complied with.

DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that when he had some months ago inquired whether the Deccan prize-bounty was likely to be distributed, the Chairman had replied that the matter was referred to the Duke of Wellington, and some other persons. Nothing could tend more to promote the safety of India, which every proprietor must have at heart, than a proper regard to the distribution of booty. He wished to know whether any thing towards that object had been done since he last mentioned the subject.

The Chairman said, the matter did not come within the province of the Court of Directors, but belonged exclusively to the Treasury. A correspondence had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Treasury on this subject since the hon. proprietor last mentioned it, but he could not state the particulars.

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

Mr. Butterworth wished to ask whether any instructions had been sent out by the Court of Directors to discourage the practice of burning widows in India? It appeared from the papers laid before Parliament, that within the space of five years upwards of 3,000 widows had been sacrificed. He was unwilling to interfere with the prejudices of the natives, but he thought some measure should be adopted for stopping so barbarous a practice. He understood from many persons well acquainted with India, that it might be discouraged without any risk of disturbance.

The Chairman said, that a despatch on this subject had been sent out to Bengal in June 1823. That despatch had been laid before parliament, and afterwards on the table of the court. No answer had as yet been received to it.

Mr. Butterworth said he understood that Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Money had entered into a protest on the subject, which he wished to be produced.

Mr. Hume advised the hon. proprietor to give notice of a motion on the subject, for the purpose of saving time.

Mr. Butterworth said he would, at the next court, move for the production of the document.

The Chairman said, it was not the fact that there was a protest. It was not in that state to be called a protest. Therefore, he hoped the hon. gentleman would not persist in his motion.

After a few words from Mr. Butterworth,

The Chairman advised him to let his notice stand; the Court of Directors would consider of it, and do what was expedient.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The hon. D. Amnaird said, the subject of the East-India College was of so such

much importance that he could not on that occasion suffer it to be passed over in silence. In making the few observations which he was about to offer to the court, he would carefully guard himself from throwing out any imputation against the professors at Haileybury. The fact was, he spoke on their behalf, and in their name, and consequently could be actuated by no ill feeling towards them. He believed that they never resorted to the practice of expulsion except where they found it necessary for the benefit of those pupils who remained in the college. He, therefore, in calling for a list of those who had been expelled on a late occasion, did not mean to impugn the motives of the gentlemen who carried the law into effect. It was clear, that under the present system, this power must rest somewhere, and it was naturally enough vested in those who stood *in loco parentis*; and, therefore, he did not mean to cast any censure on the manner in which they exercised their discretion. But he should always think that when an expulsion took place where there was not an immoral stain, it was not right that a young man should have his prospects wholly ruined. Such was the case at Haileybury College, for an individual expelled from that establishment was rendered incapable of serving the Company in a civil capacity afterwards. In many instances, he believed, the parents would willingly remove their refractory children, if they were allowed to do so, but this was effectually prevented. The absurd custom prevailing, that every young man destined for their civil service should be educated at this establishment: the consequence was, that the professors were placed in the most invidious situation; they could not preserve order without having recourse to expulsion, and expulsion carried irretrievable ruin along with it. He wondered that the Directors had not yielded to the wish of the Professors, who were anxious to be relieved from a power of so very painful a nature. He should say no more, but move for the records of all the expulsions which had taken place since the last report was laid before the court.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. It was important for the public interest, and the interest of education, that the truth should be known.

Mr. Butterworth hoped the honourable gentleman would not require the names of the young men. Such a disclosure would be highly injurious.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, certainly not. He would do every thing to smooth misfortune, not to aggravate it.

The Chairman stated, from the report of the College council, that one student, who was in his probationary term, had been removed, not expelled, from the College; a second, had been sent away for a twelvemonth; and a third, for one term.

Mr. R. Jackson was proceeding to complain, that those persons who were expelled from the civil service could not serve the Company in any other capacity, when he was informed by

The Chairman, that such persons were now eligible to the military service.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the principle was a humane one. He was glad the cruelty of the old system was done away.

Mr. Hume said, it appeared from what the Chairman stated, that a person who had forfeited his word was expelled, and could not enter the civil service; but yet he was admitted into the military service, where honour was every thing. It was a stain and stigma on the whole service.

The Chairman said, in the case of the young man alluded to, he was merely associated for one term, not expelled. That punishment was deemed sufficient.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said his object was completely answered, and he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, it was very strange that two young gentlemen now in a state of removal, the one for a series of disreputable practices, and the other for participating in those practices, should, though rendered ineligible for the civil service, be suffered to adopt the military profession to-morrow.

THE CASE OF MESSRS BUCKINGHAM AND ARNOT.

The Chairman said, the court was made special, at the request of two proprietors, for the purpose of calling for documents relative to the removal of the above-named gentlemen from India. The requisition would be read by the clerk.

The clerk then read the following requisition:

"To the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Sir: We, the undersigned proprietors of India stock, duly qualified, do hereby request, that the next Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, to be held on the 22d of December next, may be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of laying before the court copies of all correspondence, minutes, and other documents connected with and explanatory of the suppression of the late Calcutta Journal, and the subsequent objections made to the renewal of its license; and also copies of all documents explanatory of the banishment from India of Mr. Sandford Arnot, an assistant in the office of that paper.

"We remain, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

"JOSEPH HUME,

"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD."

"Bryanstone Square,
Nov. 27, 1824."

Mr.

Mr. Hume proceeded to address the court. As one of those who had signed the requisition, he felt it to be his imperative duty to bring all the circumstances of this case under the notice of the proprietors. This was a question of the utmost importance. It was, in fact, one of the most vital questions that could be considered in any country where a love of freedom and government existed. It had been already brought before the court, and he was bound to say that, in introducing it, neither he, nor his honourable friend Mr. D. Kinnaird, were impelled by any feeling of anger or passion. In again offering himself to the notice of the court, he had only to intreat their patient hearing, and he assured them he would be as short as the circumstances of this important subject would allow him to be. He had said, on a former occasion, that there was no government so good but that something bad might be found in it, and on the contrary, that there was no government so bad but that they might find something to admire in it. Human life was a mixture of good and evil, and he who expected perfection must be a mere visionary. It was, however, their duty whenever error was observable, to consider its origin, and endeavour to remove it. Amidst the blessings and advantages which the British government enjoyed, there was not a more powerful engine to correct immorality, and to diffuse knowledge, than a fair and proper degree of the liberty of the press; and he who would now step forth to check that stream which had wrought so much good, ought to state his reasons for taking such a course. It was for the individual who disliked the liberty of the press to point out the dangers which were likely to result from it. It was not for him (Mr. Hume) to prove all the advantages which a free press bestowed on mankind—but it was for those who were hostile to it, to expose the dangers to which it was likely to give rise. Would any man say, that Great Britain would be in her present enviable state (he spoke of her state comparatively, for there were many blots which he would wish to see removed) but for the freedom of the press? He would wait for an answer to that question, satisfied as he was that that answer must go to support his proposition. He would then ask why, if the freedom of the press did so much good here, an endeavour should be made to suppress it in another country whose destiny was placed in our hands? Why, he demanded, should we adopt measures to check the freedom of the press in India, and thereby to throw millions of people back into the depths of ignorance? Such had been the course pursued by the late Governor General. It was their duty to forward the best interests of India; but the steps which

had recently been taken had a directly different effect. Every effort had been made to remove those checks to the abuse of power, which all rational men ought to unite in supporting. The abuse of power was a principle inherent in human nature, and every means ought to be taken to check and counteract that principle. The hon. member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) had, in the House of Commons, expressed himself most truly and eloquently on this point. In speaking on the conduct of a gallant officer, who had been Governor of New South Wales, he said, that power was a fascinating charm. Those, he observed, who were suddenly elevated, were like persons hastily raised to an eminence. They lost their composure, they became dizzy, and played the most antic tricks. The hon. gentleman farther stated that he was an observer of human life for forty years, and much as he respected the individual in question, he would not allow him to possess power and authority unchecked and uncontrolled. The man, said he, who wishes to do his duty before God and his country, need not be afraid to have all his acts known and canvassed. In these sentiments he entirely coincided; and he felt that every act they did which tended to stifle the press and to prevent the due expression of public feeling in India, was highly disreputable to them. One advantage at least had been produced by the agitation of this subject; it had called forth the animadversion of the press in England. That press had been powerfully employed to prove the advantages of a free press, and to shew that no disadvantages could arise from it under a good government. He had been exceedingly sorry to hear what was asserted on a former occasion by a learned gentleman (Mr. Impey), and which had been echoed by the hon. Chairman, namely, that the government of India was a despotism, and must always continue to be one. For the opinion of the learned gentleman he did not care much, but he certainly was grieved when he heard the hon. Chairman reiterate that opinion. He never would concede the point that eighty millions of inhabitants were placed under the caprice of the Indian government. The proposition was too monstrous to be supported. Undoubtedly, seeing that their servants were removed to such a distance from them, they could not hope, with all the vigilance of a free press, and with all the benefit of an increased European population, to prevent abuses from creeping in. It ought, therefore, to be their first object to prevent, as far as they possibly could, the occurrence of such abuses. Up to 1765 the government of India was undoubtedly a despotism. The legislature then took a view of the proceedings in that country, and said, "we cannot permit

mit such a system to go on. If this country be placed under the British government, we must govern it according to British law." Courts of justice were in consequence established,—the poorest wretch that existed in Hindostan was placed under the protection of the supreme court, and of the British laws. The legislature, it was true, found India a despotism, but it was not the fact that they had continued it one. If gentlemen would look to the evidence on which the bill passed at the period he had alluded to were founded, they would find proceedings mentioned there of the most tyrannical nature; but by the words of the act which followed the examination, every individual in India was placed under the protection of the supreme court then sent out to Bengal. He, therefore, protested most solemnly against the idea of the government of India being a despotism. He did not attach much importance to what had fallen from the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) but when the hon. Chairman agreed in the opinion which the learned gentleman, who, he was sorry was now absent, had laid down, he felt himself called upon to say that it was a falsification of the truth (he did not mean to use the phrase offensively), it was contrary to the facts of the case; the government of India was not a despotism. At an after period it was found so difficult to carry the law into effect, the parties upon whom it operated being in many instances removed six or seven hundred miles from the seat of government, that it was altered, and courts were established in the different provinces; but the principle, he contended, still remained the same. He felt it necessary to clear away all this rubbish, because he was anxious to address them as a government, not of despots, but of individuals who acted according to a regular system of law. Circumstances had of late occurred which compelled him to look at India as being placed in a degraded situation. It appeared that, as knowledge and information increased in this country, it was retrograding in the East. That court, he was sorry to say, had supported the directors in abetting acts of tyranny and oppression, of which they ought to be ashamed; he regretted exceedingly that he and his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), with whom he generally concurred, should have taken a different view of this subject: no man was a greater supporter of moral and intellectual improvement than his learned friend. He favoured the dissemination of knowledge as much as any man with whom he was acquainted; and he would only ask his learned friend to apply the reasoning which he used with respect to the inhabitants of this country, to the millions who were placed under our sway in India—millions

who had not a voice by which their complaints could be made known, unless it was given to them by the freedom of the press. Even supposing that freedom to exist, it was but just possible that their complaints would reach the ears of those who had the power to redress them; but the freedom of the press was at present completely destroyed in India, and the people were entirely at the mercy of the government. A learned judge, in speaking of what Lord Amherst had done in the case of Mr. Arnot, said, "why do you talk to me of good government? all that a tyrant has to do is to make a man wretched, and this has been effectually done in the present case." In consequence, however, of these extraordinary proceedings, the people had begun to think. From day to day publications had gone forth, which were calculated to give information on this subject. A series of ~~extraneous~~ letters had been addressed to a hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), which gave flash conviction on the mind of any person who read them over with attention. Another publication, addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, which had appeared about three weeks since, was so very able, that he thought he could not do better than to read some passages from it. Perhaps that publication was not so good as the letters addressed to Sir C. Forbes; but it placed the subject in a different point of view: it proved, incontestably, that in every part of the world where the press was suffered to remain free and unshackled, the people were rendered happy, and the government was firm and consolidated. Was there, he would ask, a man who could sincerely wish the liberty of the press to be abrogated? Was there a proprietor who did not desire the conduct of their governors abroad to be watched and investigated? What was the lesson read to every man in power, who might be inclined to obey the impulse of partial feeling? Did he not say to himself, "if I proceed in this way the matter will be known; the press will expose me, and I shall be disgraced." This was the fact—where the press was free, public delinquents were held up to scorn, and their fate deterred others from pursuing the same course. Truth could only be known by inquiry; it was by discussion from time to time that they could alone hope to arrive at the truth. This was a universal proposition, and it behoved his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), and those who supported him, to shew why a different rule should be adopted in India. He knew he would be asked, as he had upon a former occasion, why, when the people of India were in such a state of ignorance you should give them all this light at a moment's notice? He would say, in answer, that it was a disgrace to this country not to give it, seeing that the natives of

India

India were in such a state of ignorance. (*Hear, hear!*) Where was the danger of imparting information? it was, in all cases, the enlightened that did right, and the ignorant that were precipitated into error. Why then, did they not enlighten the people of India? Why did they not raise them in moral and intellectual character? It was a fact manifest throughout the page of history, that the more information was imparted to the people, the more were vicious and lawless practices repressed. This proposition was clearly proved in the publication addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, to which he had just alluded. It was written by a foreigner, and to him it was a matter of deep surprise, that after a comparatively short stay in this country, he could so clearly perceive the benefits arising from the freedom of the press. The work shewed a vast deal of research: the author had collected materials from every part of Europe, with which he had elucidated this very important subject. It was said that we could not trust the people of India with a free press, because, if it were allowed, they would become disgusted with the government; this, however, was a mere fallacy: it was not the operation of a free press, but acts of oppression and injury that disgusted a people with their government. The book to which he alluded, said, "the principal object of a free press was to expose abuses; it must, therefore, be invariably hostile to the power of individuals, and subservient to the ends of good government." Now, he demanded, was it not the disposition of those who were invested with power, to extend it as far as possible? The comforts and conveniences of life were dear to every man; and he who was in power, would use all the means he possessed to secure to himself as great a portion of those comforts and conveniences as he possibly could, by oppressing others; this was nothing more than human nature. In proportion as an individual in power grasped after more than he actually worked for, he must, of necessity, oppress and crush those who were below him. It was the business of the press, like a watchful sentinel, to give notice whenever such inroads were made. The work in question went on to inquire "who were they, who really opened the doors to revolution? Were they those who were friendly to the diffusion of knowledge, or those who opposed all discussion?" It was said (continued Mr. Hume) in that court, that the freedom of the press would lead to revolution: but this was a complete fallacy. Why should the Indian government be afraid of mere paper bullets? Could it be supposed that mere words would rouse the people to rebellion. If they were, upon such flimsy pretences, to give up the people of India to ignorance and vice, it would be a most

shameful and heartless proceeding. The author, to whom he had alluded, went on to ask, "by what means could seditions and disorders be best prevented? By those only," he answers, "which puts a stop to public abuses, by exposing them to general censure." This was a self-evident principle—could any thing so effectually check the bad conduct of a public functionary, as the dread that he would be held up to public notice and public detestation? In making such an exposition, he would not sanction a word of untruth against any man; he would not enter into the private conduct of an individual; he would not make a remark on his domestic affairs; he would confine himself to his acts, as a public man. When individuals abused the freedom of the press, he wished they would look to the black pages of a John Bull in India, which shewed the hypocritical feeling of those who were adverse to discussion. No, he mistook; they were not adverse to discussion, but they were hostile to free, and fair, and honest discussion. That paper was supported by the secretary to the government; and he, and those who were embarked in the same undertaking with him, were ready to admit articles of the most scurrilous description, provided they did not affect themselves. Yet those who acted in this manner were held up as good—nay, some of them as very religious men; yet he could not conceive any conduct more completely at variance with true religion. He recollected an old fable among the Greeks, not so old, however, but that it was still valuable—which stated, that when a despot (he would not call him the governor of India) wanted the sheep, he found it a difficult thing to effect his object whilst the dogs were at liberty: he muzzled the dogs, and then he seized on the sheep with perfect ease. So it was in this case; the government of India had put down the press; they had muzzled the dogs, the wolves preyed without check or control, and misrule and abuse raged in every part of India; the character of India had, in consequence, essentially changed. They had heard a great deal of the character of Lord Amherst. Mr. Canning had said he would as soon expect that that nobleman would become a tiger as a tyrant; but notwithstanding this, the Chief Justice of Bengal had declared him to be a tyrant: he had said that a tyrant could do no more than make a man wretched, and this Lord Amherst had done in the case of Mr. Arnot. The author, whom he had before quoted, went on to say, "that by the free expression of the national voice, the state acquired true information as to the qualities of those who were likely to be called on to fill public offices; a fact which, it must be allowed, was most important to have accurately ascertained. He

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admitted

admitted that where perfect freedom existed, turbulence must occasionally take place: but what was the most likely engine to prevent turbulence? Was it not a free press, which exposed abuses the moment they were pointed out? The press had been very properly called a species of safety-valve. In a country where there was not a free press, and where abuses existed, things went on in a gloomy and silent manner; but where there was a free press, tyranny was proclaimed, men began to think, meetings took place, and those revolutions were prevented which the policy, or rather the impolicy of a bad government was calculated to produce. Such were the important effects produced by a free press: he would compare the press to a mirror, where the faults of every man were carefully reflected. Individuals might at one period of their lives take up erroneous opinions conceiving them to be correct ones; but if those opinions were examined, exposed, and proved to be wrong, in the public press, those who adopted them would be obliged to give them up. For his own part, he was fond of this species of public examination; he would feel grateful to any man who sent him a critique on his conduct; he would not, by any means, take it ill—on the contrary, he would look upon such a man as a good and sincere friend. When observations were made upon him, he asked, “are they, or are they not true?” if he found that they were, and that he discovered himself in the wrong, he immediately endeavoured to correct his error. Now, he supposed that this feeling operated in the same way with other men; he did not suppose that his sentiments differed from those of human nature in general: if so, was it not perfectly clear that a free discussion was the parent of very great advantage? He could bring forward a number of quotations from the book to which he had already alluded, to shew that in every country of Europe where a free press existed, commotions were exceedingly rare; but, that where the press was destroyed, seditious meetings, or rather meetings for the recovery of public liberty, were extremely frequent. His author demanded, “are the Indian administrators despicable, or are they not? if they are, remove them at once.” Now it was clear that they were not able to endure publicity, and he would boldly say that the Indian government, at this moment, were beneath contempt. He would assert that they had proved themselves unworthy of the situation they held, by the flagitious acts which they had done. When they had Mr. Buckingham or Mr. Arnot to deal with, they were exceedingly brave: they exerted a fifty-horse power to crush those individuals; but the moment the Burmese appeared they stood aghast, and were completely frightened. They

fully exemplified the old maxim, “that bullies were always cowards.” Lord Amherst, Mr. Adam, and the rest of that fraternity, were bullies when they attacked those individuals; but they proved to be cowards when they were put to the test. If his hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) would come forward, for the purpose of impeaching those parties, he would give him every assistance in his power. (*Hear!*) There was, he conceived, sufficient ground for an impeachment; and, if he did not prove from the evidence, that Mr. Adam was led away by passion; if he did not shew that he was influenced by most unworthy motives, by motives of vengeance; he would be content never to open his mouth in that court again. Gentlemen had objected to certain expressions which had been made use of, with reference to some of their ~~several~~ ^{own} ~~own~~, who were implicated in these tyrannous transactions; but for his own part, he did not think they had any right to expect a very nice consideration in language; there were writings before the court which decidedly proved this fact. The hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith) had called their attention to the Hyderabad papers. Now, he would ask, could any man look at those papers, and not come to the conclusion that Mr. Adam had acted a most rash, unjust, and precipitate part? He hoped that gentleman would be made to answer for the minute which he had drawn up with respect to the house of Palmer and Co. There was also another gentleman (Mr. Stewart) whose conduct required explanation on that occasion. Mr. Adam dismissed the important affairs of that house with the most indecent haste. Accounts which embraced a million and a half of property, were examined in the short space of forty-eight hours; and glad would he be to see the day when the culprit who had thus acted was punished for his conduct. The accounts of the house of Palmer and Co., immense as they were, and numerous as were the creditors, were stated to have been examined and decided on in forty-eight hours; for though three days had nominally passed, one of those days was Sunday, on which day, of course, no business was transacted. An account of £10 10s. brought before any board in this country would, if disputed, have been thoroughly examined. It would not have been decided on, as Mr. Adam had decided on the accounts of Palmer and Co. On the 28th of July, those accounts were received from Hyderabad, and within forty-eight hours afterwards a decision was come to by Mr. Adam, which was to consign a house sanctioned by the government, (no matter whether they were right or wrong in doing so) to utter ruin. That house had been in a very flourishing state; individuals of all classes had become their clients.

clients. Mr. Adam had put an end to their prosperity; he declared that he had in forty-eight hours examined those papers, and that they were fallacious. He thus stamped the parties at once with the seal of ruin and reprobation.

Mr. R. Jackson begged pardon for interrupting the hon. gentleman; but he could not help thinking that the present purport of his speech was wholly irrelevant to the question, in support of which he had arisen. That question was the moving for papers relative to the state of the press in India, and now he was chin-deep in the affair of Hyderabad. That business, he had no doubt, would, in its turn, be fully discussed, and he certainly thought that, at present, it was quite irrelevant to the abuses of the press in India. His hon. friend had also aimed a knock-down blow at Mr. Adam; but he ~~was~~ ^{constat} that Mr. Adam when the question came to be discussed, would come out of that contest with as high and honourable a character as that which had been awarded to him on a late occasion by the almost unanimous voice of the Court.

Mr. Stewart said that the gentleman who had opened this debate had declared it to be his opinion that his (Mr. Stewart's) conduct relative to this affair required explanation. Any explanation that might be required of him he was ready to give; and he trusted to the candour of the hon. gentleman to make a specific statement so that he might meet it fairly.

Mr. Hume then continued. Mr. Adam had taken upon himself to pronounce his judgment entirely from an *ex-parte* statement; but now that they were placed in the situation of judges to pronounce on his conduct, he trusted that no such course would be pursued by them. It had been objected, that the business of Hyderabad had nothing to do with this question. But he confessed that he found it difficult to separate the conduct of Mr. Adam with respect to Messrs. Palmer, and to the deportation of Mr. Arnot. So far, therefore, from thinking it irrelevant, it appeared to him to be quite necessary to his case. He had no objection at that moment to go into the question of the Hyderabad papers, and he must say that the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stewart) did require explanation. So much was said as to the improbability of individuals changing suddenly from one line of conduct to another, that he could not avoid noticing what had occurred when Mr. Adam was about to resign his government. On that occasion it would be found that individuals who for thirty years had been strenuous supporters of the liberty of the press, turned suddenly round and voted addresses to the very man who for a long period was opposed most decidedly to that liberty. So much for the consistency of those persons.

He would now come to the immediate question which he wished to bring before the court. He would separate the subject into two divisions, namely, the deportation of Mr. Arnot, and the suppression of the Calcutta Journal. He would begin with the latter part of the subject. He conceived that any act which brought ruin on an individual was well worthy of the consideration of those who were at the head of the Government under which the evil was perpetrated. The case of Mr. Buckingham had been argued over and over again; but the circumstances had not been so fully stated as they deserved. As a company of merchants, those whom he now addressed ought to respect private dealings and private property. Upwards of a million and a half was said to be invested by brewers in public-houses; and, when called to interfere with this monopoly, what was the answer? “Oh, it has grown up by degrees, and we cannot ruin those individuals who have grown up by these speculations.” But no such protection was extended to Mr. Buckingham. He here begged leave to put a case in point. The late Mr. Perry by his talent and industry raised the Morning Chronicle to a most extensive circulation. When he died, that journal sold for £40,000. Speaking of that gentleman, as a public journalist, he must observe that his fairness and candour, even amidst the contest of conflicting opinions, procured for him general respect. Another individual (Mr. Buckingham) went out, under the sanction of a government-license to India. He, by his abilities, raised the Calcutta Journal to the value of £40,000. The same sum as that for which the Morning Chronicle was sold. He wished to go on in India as Mr. Perry had gone on in this country. He knew of no law that forbade him to do so; and yet in the midst of his avocations, the government thought fit to destroy his property. What would have been said of the government here had they sent an imperative order to Mr. Perry to suspend his journal? What would have been said if such an attempt were made to destroy his property? (*Hear, hear!*) Would not every man in the country have exclaimed against this as a tyrannous and arbitrary act? And if such an act were committed in Bengal, ought they not immediately to put an end to the practice? Mr. Buckingham at the end of four years made his paper worth £40,000; the proof of which was to be found in the fact that one-fourth of his journal had sold for £10,000. He retained in his own hands the remainder of the concern; but the journal was ultimately put down by the power, he would say the odious power, of the government of India. And what for? Why for exposing and reprobating an act which the directors themselves afterwards

afterwards condemned. That act was the appointing an individual, a clergyman, to the situation of clerk to the Stationary Office. (*Hear, hear!*) That gentleman was selected to look over the supply of pens, ink, wafers, wax, and paper. (*A laugh.*) He spoke of Dr. Bryce, a clergyman, who was no very great honour to the church (the Presbyterian church) of which he (Mr. Hume) was a member. That individual had, he believed, given up the secretaryship of a missionary society on account of the extent of his labours; but three months after he was appointed to, and accepted of, the situation which he had already described. Now, because Mr. Buckingham had exposed this transaction, Mr. Adam in the plenitude of his power had thought proper to send that gentleman away, and by doing so he had destroyed all his views in life. Under these circumstances Mr. Buckingham had been sent home. It was, however, stated in the letter ordering him to quit India, that the charge should be made with all respect to the property concerned. The conduct, however, that had been pursued was at variance with the promise which had been given. When Mr. Buckingham left India he transferred his paper and every thing connected with it to a gentleman named Sandys. That individual being a native, the government could not send him about his business. Mr. Arnot, who acted as sub-editor of the paper, when applied to, stated, that he had nothing to do with certain articles against which objections had been made. But Mr. Adam went to work very cunningly. He framed a number of regulations which would enable him effectually to put a stop to the circulation of any publication in India, whether it was the Edinburgh or the Quarterly Review, or any other work against which he harboured an objection. What was the reason, he should be glad to know, why different rules were made on this subject at the different presidencies? There was one rule at Madras, another at Bombay, and a third at Calcutta. It was, he contended, a dereliction of their duty to the British public, an injury to liberty, and an offence against the Indian people at large, if they failed in revising and remodelling the system. There should be no favour on the one hand; there should be no oppression on the other. There should not be a rule for one set of people, and an ordinance of a different description for another body. When application was made in the supreme court to sanction the new regulations for the government of the Indian press, the proprietors of the Calcutta Journal said, "We shall be ruined; our license will be taken away; we shall be totally at the mercy of government." "No," said Sir Francis Macnaghten, "I pledge my word that such will not be the case. If any harm were likely to occur to

you or to your paper, I would not sign these regulations. I pledge myself that you shall have your license." Well, how did the government proceed? Why, in September certain paragraphs appeared in the Calcutta Journal, and the secretary of the government wrote to the editors complaining of them. He had looked to some of those paragraphs, and really he thought they could not offend the most squeamish palate. Government having taken offence at these innocuous articles, they, by a kind of *ruse de guerre*, held the editor and sub-editor to be alike accountable for them; although they had been previously informed that the sub-editor had nothing whatever to do with them. The secretary to the government, however, in a deep and cunning manner, joined the two editors together as *participes criminis* in those articles. He was convinced, as he had before said, that the most squeamish individual, if he carefully read over those productions, could not justly find fault with them. It was most curious, as well as most lamentable, to mark the situation in which the government of India was placed by its gross inconsistency. At the very time of which he was speaking, the Indian John Bull was allowed to range at large, unawed and uncontrolled. One of the articles which appeared in the Calcutta Journal, was an answer to a letter signed "Paul Puzzlepate," which had been published in the John Bull. That letter accused the John Bull of inconsistency, in not attacking him (Mr. Hume), because he had, when acting as a surgeon, entered into a commissariat contract. This was altogether false. He never made any such contract. The John Bull was, however, allowed to attack him with all possible violence, but when any thing was said in his defence the act was treated as highly criminal. Such was the conduct of this very pure and sincere government; such was the conduct of Mr. Adam, the grave Mr. Bailey, and the two other old women who were joined with him in the administration. (*A laugh.*) Gentlemen might laugh, but he said nothing that he was not able to prove. Those individuals suffered him to be reviled with impunity, but the moment a little bit of an answer was given to the accusation they pounced on it as an offence of great magnitude. This was the improper warfare that was carried on in India; this was the manner in which these would-be-considered pure men in the Company's government were anxious to do justice; this was the manner by which they wished to support the character of honest and honourable men. These were, however, individuals who were determined, no matter what the means to which they resorted, to become notorious. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. S. Dixon.) His hon. friend cried "Hear, hear!" He was obliged to him, and very well

well understood what he meant, but his hon. friend ought to recollect that there were two sorts of notoriety, a good and a bad notoriety, and he was now only speaking of the latter. He was a great deal puzzled to account for the extraordinary precipitation with which Mr. Buckingham was sent out of India. The Marquess of Hastings left that country on the 12th of January, and on the 15th of February Mr. Buckingham was banished. There was a well-known and highly admired poet, Milton, who had written a work on the fall of the angels. He really believed that Milton meant not to describe the conduct of angels but the conduct of men upon earth. He had painted Beelzebub (but he (Mr. Hume) did not mean to designate Mr. Adam as Beelzebub) as ready to rule in hell rather than to enjoy imperium in freedom in heaven. Beelzebub was made to exclaim,

"Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

So it appeared to be the case with the Indian Government. They wished to obtain even a bad notoriety. They wished to be anxious that their names should pass down to posterity, and they exerted themselves, certainly not in the best way, to excite the public attention. Nothing on earth could account to him for their conduct but this desire to arrive at notoriety.—The court was bound to look at the motives which dictated their actions; and they were also bound to consider the mischief which was sure to follow such a course of conduct. Application was made to Government for a license for this paper on the 6th of November, many months after Mr. Buckingham had quitted India; and about a month afterwards it was signified to the agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co., who had the property in their care, that if the owners of that journal would allow an editor to be appointed who was agreeable to government, a license might be obtained. Who then was the person selected? After some delay, Mr. Muston was at last appointed. The terms dictated were curious enough; and it was well worthy of remark, that this individual was the son-in-law of a member of council; the near relation of one of those very persons who had put the Calcutta Journal down. The crest of every free man in Bengal was lowered at so novel a proceeding. It was clearly evident that those who were placed at the head of this paper were merely to state whatever the government wished. The remuneration to Mr. Muston was to have been liberal. He was to have received a salary of £1,000 a-year. It should be observed that Dr. Abel, though a clever man, was rejected as editor, because it was thought he would not answer the purposes of government. Well, the paper was prepared, and a li-

cence was promised to be given on a certain day; but suddenly a stop was put to the whole proceeding. The Indian government thought, he had no doubt, that the proprietors of the paper would be placed in such a strait as must compel them to give up their journal for nothing. Immediately upon this resolution being formed, a letter was written, in which it was stated that no license would be granted to the paper if Mr. Buckingham had anything to do with it. It really was laughable to observe what a bugbear Mr. Buckingham was to the Indian government. They said to the proprietors of the paper, "you may have a licence for a year, provided Mr. Buckingham has no influence over your journal!" But, as they were apprehensive that he would continue to have some influence over the paper, they, therefore, refused to grant any licence at all. When this letter was laid before the proprietors, it would shew that all that was done and said by the government was mere hypocrisy. The result was that Messrs. Alexander and Co., the agents of Mr. Buckingham, after consulting with the persons concerned on the spot, sold all the types, &c. of the establishment to Mr. Muston. By this means Mr. Buckingham had lost £3,000 a-year, which his journal was making at the time when it was forcibly put down. What did Mr. Buckingham and his friends want? They wanted nothing more than was just and proper. They said, "let us be tried for any offence of which we may be accused by a jury of our country, but do not rob us under a new and fanciful system, by which paragraphs of a most scurrilous nature are tolerated in one paper, while statements of public interest and importance are reprobated when they appear in another." The property of Mr. Buckingham was, by the sale of his types, &c., diminished down to £1,500. He had been deported from India in a manner worthy of the national convention, but utterly unworthy of the British government. The convention, however, when they sent persons to Cayenne, made preparations for their support; but no preparation of that kind had been made in the case to which he was drawing their attention. Mr. Buckingham had been made a beggar in this country. He and his partners had been robbed of £40,000. If he (Mr. Hume) could not substantiate everything he had said, by the evidence of documents, he would never ask to be credited again. He called for justice in behalf of Mr. Buckingham. The conduct which had been pursued towards him was a violation of that confidence which he had placed in the government. He and his partners were willing to abide by any decision against them in a court of justice, but they protested, as they had a right

right to do, against the act of deportation, which had produced misery and ruin. He believed it had been stated very truly, that the ruin of Mr. Buckingham had been predicted and predetermined before the Marquess of Hastings left India. The fact, he understood, had been stated in different companies; and, if evidence of that nature were produced, Mr. Buckingham might extract from Mr. Adam a recompense for those injuries which had been inflicted on him—injuries not growing out of the circumstances of the case, but arising from the unfortunate feelings which Mr. Adam had cherished. It was a very short space from the 12th of January, when the Marquess of Hastings left India, to the 15th of February, when Mr. Buckingham was deported from it. If they allowed a man to be robbed and plundered in this summary manner, there was an end of all justice in the East. He called on them as Englishmen anxious to support their honour and character, not to suffer such a system to prevail. They could not know how far misrule and misgovernment might have been carried, when the voice of complaint was not allowed to be heard. When even an Englishman could with difficulty procure a just attention to his complaints in this country, what were they to think of the situation of millions in India who were subject to the whim of every tyrant who might be pleased to exercise an undue power? Who, he asked, were those who wielded power in India? Were they men who had deep experience in the world? Were they individuals of acute observation? No; they were men connected with different departments even from their youth—men brought up as a particular caste—men reared in the East-India College and kept apart from general society. As such was the case, he implored that court, for the sake of their character, and for the sake of justice, to let this business be thoroughly investigated. If Mr. Buckingham be wrong, let him suffer the punishment legally due to his offence; but if, on the other hand, he had been persecuted through a spirit of party feeling—if they saw a series of events taking place which were evidently predetermined—if they found that the selected object of vengeance could not escape from the talons of his enemies—then he implored the court to enter into a minute inquiry. Let justice be done, and let retribution fall where it ought. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now address himself shortly to the case of Mr. Arnot. He was aware that the circumstances in which that gentleman was placed, did, in a legal point of view, take him out of the protection of the court; but he was of opinion that those circumstances ought not to deprive him of their commiseration. He, too, had been sent from India, and why? because he was not fur-

nished with a licence to remain there. In what a state of humiliation was every Englishman in India placed, who was subject to such an arbitrary proceeding? Would that court believe that Englishmen alone were debarred from remaining in India, while Americans, Frenchmen, or Dutchmen, might continue there without molestation? If you interfered with them, it must be by the regular course of trade; but many Englishmen were placed precisely in the situation in which Mr. Arnot had been; and were liable at a moment's notice to be forced from all their nearest and dearest connexions. He had known an instance where a man's room was entered by an armed force at twelve o'clock at night, and the individual thus arrested was immediately sent on board. The court here, it was true, afterwards, gave him a small sum of money to enable him to return, but he would ever contend that acts of this arbitrary nature ought never to be committed. Mr. Arnot, it appeared, went out to India without a licence. On that ground, after he had been attached to the Calcutta Journal, he was sent to England. Now, it was well known that many hundreds of individuals remained in India without a licence; and, admitting the right of the Company to send any person home under those circumstances, it must be felt as a very hard case, by any person selected out of 500 or even 1000, when that power was put in force with respect to him. Mr. Arnot, as he had already observed, proceeded to India without a licence, for the purpose of filling a mercantile situation there. He belonged, indeed, to that rank of which the middle class of society was composed in that country. He wished that there were more persons of that description in India. They wanted Englishmen there—they wanted colonization in that country—they wanted an enlightened body of people who would act as a check on the tyranny which at present reigned in the East. Now what was Mr. Arnot? He was one of those 500 or 5000 unlicensed Englishmen in India, of whom a return was made every six months to government. The government knew that those persons were there; they received from the police a regular return of their names. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Arnot was selected to be sent home in the most extraordinary manner. If any individual asserted that the letter of the secretary on that occasion, added to the dignity of the government, he must say that he could entertain no very dignified opinion of the individual so thinking. Mr. Sandys, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, was a native of India, and could not be touched; but the government said, in their official letter, that the *Editors* had so conducted themselves as to call for a positive interference. They felt that they could not punish

Mr. Sandys; but they turned round and said, "since we cannot effect our object with respect to him, we will punish Mr. Arnot as he is in our power." This was a most extraordinary proceeding, and it was as unjust as it was extraordinary. When Mr. Arnot received notice that he was to be deported, he waited on the proper authorities. He said, "I got a situation here, and hoped in time, not only to provide for myself, but to amass considerable property. I have been unfortunate. I am now in debt to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000 rupees, but I have procured a situation, by the profits of which I shall be enabled to realise an independence, which is the great wish of every man. If you will not send me away, I promise to have nothing to do with this Journal, nor will I put my pen to paper for any publication whatever. I will apply myself solely to mercantile pursuits; only give me a trial, and you shall find that I will keep my word." This, however, the government refused, although Mr. Arnot was guilty of no moral crime. He was, in fact, the scapegoat of the paper. He was punished because the government could not reach another individual: "All his humble supplications were useless; all his humble supplications were made in vain, and he (Mr. Hume) regretted to see a man of fine acquisitions (after writing various memorials which did credit to his head and heart) treated, not only with neglect, but with very great harshness. He had seen the antelope hunted by the tiger cat, and the treatment received by Mr. Arnot reminded him very strongly of such a hunt.—(*A laugh.*) As gentlemen might not understand the subject, he would explain it. A common cart was taken out, in which were placed two cheetys, otherwise tiger cats; the cart was brought near a heard of deer, and when at a proper distance it was opened, and the tiger cats sprang like a dart on their defenceless prey. Nothing could escape them with life. In the same way poor Mr. Arnot was bounded upon by this tiger cat. This was the work of Lord Amherst, the man whom Mr. Canning said he would as soon expect to become a tiger as a tyrant. The simile struck him so powerfully that he could not avoid personifying it. Lord Amherst, that tender goodnatured man, caused Mr. Arnot to be arrested and imprisoned unjustly. Mr. Arnot said, "you have no right to do this," and he applied to the supreme court for relief. The result of the application was, that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was granted; Mr. Justice Macnaghten observing, that every Englishman had a right to his liberty till he lost it by due course of trial. He farther stated, that the Act of Parliament conferring the authority under which an individual might be sent

out of the country, gave no power of arbitrary imprisonment. "Good God!" said he, "is it to be tolerated that an individual may be shut up in prison as long as the government pleases without bail or mainprize? Can any thing be more cruel than to attempt such an act?" This was a comment on the conduct pursued by Mr. Canning's lamb! "It was in vain," said Sir Francis Macnaghten, "to talk of the pleasantness of the place in which the individual was confined." Now he (Mr. Hume) was much surprised that the opposite party should have spoken of the agreeableness of the situation. Mr. Arnot was confined in one of the under-ground vaults of Fort-William, which, at no time, could be considered a pleasing situation; but combining the idea of imprisonment with the recollection that he lost all his property, it must have been most irksome to Mr. Arnot. And yet those who supported the act of imprisonment wished to paint the situation in which Mr. Arnot was placed as a very enviable one. Sir F. Macnaghten observed that no tyrant could do more than to make a man wretched. Lord Amherst had made Mr. Arnot completely wretched; *ergo*, he was a tyrant. Mr. Arnot was, however, after a solemn argument, brought up and discharged. Mr. Justice Buller gave his opinion on that occasion, and a very curious opinion it was. He seemed to think that it was nothing to him whether the act of Lord Amherst was right or wrong. The same thing it appeared had been done in 1791; and therefore, in opposition to Sir F. Macnaghten, he thought it might be fairly perpetrated again. But he (Mr. Hume) would ask, could any man in his senses agree that one abuse should sanction another? Mr. Arnot, as he before observed, was liberated and remained for two months in that situation, perfectly free in Calcutta. He hoped the government would have suffered him to continue there. He went up to Serampore, which was a foreign settlement, where individuals, whether they owed 1,000 or 10,000 rupees, might remain in safety. Individuals in debt were protected there; all, except felons, might there claim sanctuary. A police magistrate, however, proceeded to Serampore, and in defiance of the government, in violation of the law of France, which was pledged to give protection to persons not guilty of felony, Mr. Arnot was taken out of his bed, and, without seeing his creditors, was hurried on ship-board. He then wrote to the government, as the ship was proceeding by a circuitous route to England, as it was bound in the first place to the unhealthy settlement of Bencoolen, beseeching them to allow him to come direct to this country. He observed that there were vessels about to proceed to England,

the captains of which had offered him his passage free of expense. Amongst these vessels he mentioned the Neptune and the Flora, which had very superior accommodation for passengers. He farther stated, that though the law gave the government liberty to send him to England, yet it did not empower them to send him home by a circuitous route. His humble supplications were, however, ineffectual. What rendered his situation still more unpleasant was, that the Fame, the vessel in which he was to sail, was directed to wait four or five months for Sir Stamford Raffles. The European public in India viewed the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. Arnot as an act of degradation and cruelty; and he had seen private letters printed (the names of whose writers would be given up if called for), which described the gloomy silence that prevailed in consequence of those harsh proceedings. No writing of Mr. Buckingham, or of any other person in India, could have so powerful an effect in disgracing the government as the acts to which he had just alluded. Why should Mr. Arnot have been taken to Bencoolen, while the captains of several vessels offered him a free passage home? It was said that the law directed him to be carried home in a Company's ship, whilst the others were private-traders. The Fame, it should be observed, was herself an extra ship. But, he would ask, was there in fact any just rule to prevent an individual from embarking in a private vessel, if he chose to defray the expense attending such a proceeding? The accommodation on board the Fame was taken up by Sir Stamford Raffles and his suite. The consequence was, that Mr. Arnot was compelled to mess with the bontswain and carpenter. The law provided, that when a foreigner was sent out of India, he should be furnished with every comfort suitable to the situation which he had filled in society. Why, he demanded, should a different course be pursued towards Englishmen? It was only sufficient to hear of such conduct, to have it thoroughly detested. He did not at all despair to see those individuals who acted so tyrannously punished as they deserved, and he would do all that lay in his power to effect that object. Mr. Arnot proceeded to Bencoolen, where the ship was burned. The captain, it appeared, was directed not to let him leave the vessel till she arrived in England. And who was the captain? He was a person who had lived with the editor of the John Bull, in Calcutta,—a man who had associated with Mr. Arnot's most bitter enemy. He thought he had, so far as fair deduction and inference could do it, proved that malice was the exciting motive of those who had thus conducted themselves. By the humane interference of Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr.

Arnot obtained leave to go on shore at Bencoolen, as he was afflicted with a bilious complaint. Conduct more demoniacal could not be imagined, than that which had been experienced by Mr. Arnot, and if punishment were not inflicted on the perpetrators, the court would be guilty of a dereliction of the duty which it owed to humanity and justice, and which it ought never to lose sight of. The government of course had nothing to do with the loss of the ship Fame, but he could not avoid incidentally alluding to that melancholy event. Sir Stamford Raffles had lost much in the fire on board the Fame; the materials of much of that knowledge which it was essential for them, as interested in the affairs of India, to be acquainted with, had been destroyed. There were many directors, and many proprietors, who were not sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the empire which they governed. He could wish to have many such men in their service as Sir Stamford Raffles—men who would bring the east and the west more closely together—men who would import from the east whatever tended to the advancement of knowledge, and who would, in return, repay the benefit by the introduction of the arts and sciences of the west. He hoped that the services of Sir Stamford Raffles would not long be lost to the Company. In saying this he was not actuated by any private motive—he never saw Sir S. Raffles but once, and that was on a public occasion. That individual had, of course, his friends and fees like every other man; but he would say, that as a public servant, as a friend to literature and science, and an upholder of good government, he thought there were very few who could be placed in comparison with him. He had no doubt that whenever he was employed he would acquit himself with honour and glory. But to return to Mr. Arnot; he was informed by the captain, that he could not be accommodated with his mess for less than 2,500 rupees; the government having allowed him 800 rupees for that purpose. Mr. Arnot did the captain justice, for he admitted that he might have asked double that sum if he pleased. But how was Mr. Arnot situated? He was obliged to give 2,000 rupees out of his own pocket for the accommodation which he received in the carpenter's mess. Few, indeed, were the comforts he enjoyed, and they were amply paid for. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that the Company would not act with their usual liberality if they did not refund the sum which Mr. Arnot had advanced. Assisted by Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Arnot returned to Bengal, and he again called on the government to let him try his fortune; but this application had also been refused. He said, "do allow me

me to wait till my friends in England procure me a license; I will consent to remain, shut up out of your sight and presence, if you will allow me to continue here." That miserable boon was, however, denied. It seemed as if a determination existed to ruin every person connected with Mr. Buckingham. At the very time these unfortunate proceedings were adopted with respect to Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot, it would be well to inquire as to what took place at Hyderabad. A house had there been established by the Messrs. Palmer, which was about to be consigned to ruin by the power of the government. He recollected when General Palmer, the father of these young men, was looked up to by the Company as an able, intelligent, and zealous servant; and he hoped that they would not now reverse the maxim, that children should not suffer in consequence of the good acts of their parents. He thought the services of General Palmer should be taken into consideration; he thought that the government should pause before they ruined the sons of so excellent an officer. Mr. Lamb and the two Messrs. Palmer were connected with this firm, the transactions of which involved upwards of a million of money. Mr. Adam had, however, with the same haste as he banished Mr. Buckingham from India, ordered Mr. Lamb to quit the country. That gentleman said, "I have the principal charge of this concern, to the amount of a million and a half. If I am driven away, the affairs will, with difficulty, be wound up: let me stay, that I may prevent the beggary of thousands." He was told that he might remain for six weeks to wind up the affairs of the concern: this was a short time; but it was an age, compared with the period taken by Mr. Adam, the governor-general. He took only three days to decide on the accounts; and yet, to this hour, they had not been wound up.

Mr. S. Dixon put it to the candour of the hon. gentleman, whether it was proper, as the conduct of Mr. Adam was likely to be considered hereafter, it should be now incidentally brought forward.

Capt. Loch said, he pledged himself that when Mr. Adam came to this country, he would meet the hon. gentleman, face to face, on any charge that might be brought.

Mr. Hume—"Can the hon. gent. state when Mr. Adam will come home?"

Mr. R. Jackson—"I hope, for the sake of all parties, that he will arrive at a very early period."

Mr. Hume proceeded. He wished to shew the feeling that was excited in India by the conduct of Mr. Adam in this case. The creditors of the house had looked over the affairs of the concern, and found that the partners were all honourable men.

There were assets to the amount of fourteen lacs of rupees; and they were only prevented from settling all demands made upon them, by the act of power which the governor-general had exercised. He stated this to shew the mischief arising from deportation; and, to put an end to so unjust a system, he would move for papers, in the terms of the requisition, which would fully bear out the reprobation he had bestowed upon it; he had spoken from documents, and he would call for those documents to bear out his statements. He might have expressed himself strongly; but any warmth that he had manifested arose entirely from the detestation in which he held such conduct as he had described. He objected to the system of deporting entirely: the two cases which he had introduced to the notice of the court, formed but a speck in the general mass of evil that must arise from so vicious a system. The hon. proprietor then concluded, by moving for minutes of all documents connected with the removal from India of Mr. J. S. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot; and with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal.

The hon. D. Kinnaird seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as his hon. friend had persuaded himself that he would find in him (Mr. Jackson) a supporter, he took this early opportunity to state that he had no objection to the production of the documents moved for; he agreed to their production, in the hope that it would lead to some of those wholesome conclusions that were adverted to in the debate at the last general court; for it would be remarked, that in a very full assembly of proprietors, but one sentiment seemed almost universally to prevail, namely, that Mr. Buckingham had been a candidate for martyrdom, and that he ultimately arrived at the point which he appeared so desirous of attaining. His hon. friend had spoken of a well-regulated press. He had not contended for that which he called on a previous occasion the uncontrolled freedom of the press. Now he (Mr. Jackson) was ready to consider whether the regulations adopted by the Marquess of Hastings, which Mr. Buckingham had so much lauded, if fairly and justly acted on, did not afford ample means of enlightening the people of India for every good and useful purpose. He was friendly to a well-regulated press, but he was anxious that every thing like blasphemy and sedition should be effectually checked. His hon. friend had said, on a former occasion, "I am for an uncontrolled freedom of the press, in the most extensive sense of the word: I think that neither private character nor public safety can be endangered by it; because those who offend may be brought before a jury of their country."

country." This, however, was a fallacious view of the question: his hon. friend must recollect how strongly it was stated, by more than one individual in that court, that in civil cases, the judge in India was obliged to decide, in consequence of a want of European inhabitants to form a jury; and, even in criminal cases, the deficiency of members was found exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. S. Dixon said, if the learned gentleman did not mean to oppose the production of those papers, would it not be as well if he reserved his observations until the documents were laid before them?

Mr. R. Jackson said he would willingly do any thing to conciliate the opinion of his hon. friend, but there were two or three points to which he felt it necessary to advert. He was, as much as any man, favourable to a well-regulated freedom of the press in India: a new scheme had been introduced there—that of a licenser; and if it should turn out, upon examination, that the present set of regulations did not admit of the most extensive degree of virtuous information that could be imagined, then it would become the duty of the directors and proprietors to open the press, and to remedy the evil. His hon. friend had remarked, that the cases which he had brought before the court, were but specks compared with the general interest of the subject; and he (Mr. Jackson) regretted very much that his hon. friend had not enlarged more upon that general interest, which, so far as his voice went, formed the reason for his agreeing to the production of those papers; because he felt that if the existing system was not sufficiently large and liberal, it was their duty to render it so. If the present rules for licensing were not properly attended to—if private passion appeared to supersede public principle—he was quite sure that he was addressing a body which would not allow such a state of things to continue.

The *Chairman*—"I am sorry to interrupt the learned gentleman; it was my intention to have addressed the court immediately after the motion had been made. As the learned gentleman seems to think that no opposition will be offered to this motion, I feel myself called on to say, that I, for one, am not prepared to grant those papers, and when the learned gentleman has concluded, I shall state my reasons for not acceding to the motion."

Mr. R. Jackson continued. If two individuals had been injured, it was in the power of that court to do them justice. The last person who had been introduced to their notice (Mr. Arnot) might have a strong claim on their humanity, if not on their justice; allowing that to be the case, he was sure the claim would not be made in vain. Sorry he was that the speech of

his hon. friend, which should have been altogether a series of explanation, had been made, much to the annoyance of his (Mr. Jackson's) feelings; a speech of censure and prejudication, with respect to an individual who had lately held a high office under the Company. All he asked for Mr. Adam or Lord Amherst, was, that his hon. friend, the court, and the public, should forbear from coming to any conclusion until the documents now called for were produced. His hon. friend had fallen onto one palpable mistake, which shewed the folly of delivering one's self up to sanguine and impetuous feelings; he had spoken of Mr. Adam and his coadjutors, as shewing extraordinary prowess when they had weak adversaries to deal with, but as men who sank to nothing, who were "jellied by their fears" the moment the Burmese war broke out. Now the fact was, that, at the time of the commencement of the Burmese war, Mr. Adam had not returned to Calcutta; he was at that period in a remote part of the country, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health: he had, in truth, comparatively no more to do with the Burmese war than he (Mr. Jackson) had. He implored the court not to prejudge this question until the premises were fairly laid before them: let them not hastily condemn a man who was, upon a recent occasion, declared by the almost unanimous voice of that court, to be worthy of the honour which was then bestowed on him; he was convinced that Mr. Adam would be ready to meet any charge advanced against him, let it be made when it might. He called on his hon. friend not to decide without due consideration whether Lord Amherst was a tiger or a lamb: it might turn out that he was the latter; it might appear that he was the former; but, let them not venture on a decision until the documents were produced; let not the public set down Lord Amherst as a tyrant (for so he had been described), until the evidence of the fact was in perfect readiness. That court was enabled to pour something like balm into the wounds of a man, towards whom, perhaps, the constituted authorities in India could not have acted differently. He thought this was the fact; for, though it was the practice of the Indian government not to take notice of persons residing in that country without license, so long as they conducted themselves peaceably, yet, if it were made known, he cared not under what circumstances, that a person was living there without the proper authority, it became the duty of the Governor General to say, "I have been informed that you are residing here without license, and I cannot permit you to remain in the country." Lord Amherst might say, in his defence, that he had done nothing more, with respect

spect to Mr. Arnot, than had been previously done by Sir Evan Nepean, with respect to Mr. Buckingham. Sir Evan Nepean admired the talents of Mr. Buckingham, and yet, when the latter wished to remain in India till he could procure a license, Sir Evan Nepean said, "I have no choice: the matter has come before me officially; I wish you may procure a license, but you must go home until you get it." Under all the circumstances of the case, he found himself bound, in wisdom, as well as justice, to vote for the production of those papers.

The *Chairman* said, though he might regret that he had not had an earlier opportunity of addressing the court, yet he was sure the proprietors must have been much pleased to have heard the speech of the learned gentleman who had just sat down. That speech gave a complete answer to many of the remarks and assertions of the hon. mover. Whatever might be said of the liberty of the press, certain it was, that they had this day witnessed a practical illustration of the freedom of speech. The hon. mover had not confined himself to the question of the Indian press; but he had gone into a review of the Hyderabad transaction: and, in speaking on each of those subjects, he had indulged himself in a strain of abuse of certain individuals altogether unjustifiable, and which he (the *Chairman*) could not sufficiently reprobate. He now begged leave to state, that he was authorized by his hon. colleagues, to move the previous question on the motion of the hon. gentleman; and, to avoid any misapprehension of the grounds on which they were of opinion that this course should be taken, he should cause the resolution of the Court of Directors to be read. Before, however, so doing, particularly appealed to by the hon. mover on this occasion as he was, he was desirous to say a few words with respect to the opinion which the hon. mover declared him to have delivered, that the government of India was a despotism. The hon. mover argued that such was the case only up to a certain time, and that the charter of justice granted in 1773, placed the native population under the protection of British laws, as administered by the Supreme Court. Now he would read extracts from the acts of parliament, with reference to the situation in which the people of India were placed, and which would bear him out in the statement he had made at a former court. They would see how far the acts of the legislature had placed the people under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. In the act of parliament, which was the foundation of the hon. proprietor's remarks, it was set forth, "that the new charter, which his Majesty is herein-before empowered to grant, shall and may extend to all British

subjects who shall reside in the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or any of them, under the protection of the said United Company; and the same charter shall be competent and effectual; and the supreme court of judicature, thereby to be established, shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all complaints against any of his Majesty's subjects, for any crimes, misdemeanours, or oppressions committed, or to be committed; and also to entertain, hear, and determine any suits or actions whatsoever, against any of his Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and any suit, action, or complaint, against any person who shall, at the time when such debt, or cause of action or complaint shall have arisen, have been employed by, or shall then have been, directly or indirectly, in the service of the said United Company, or of any of his Majesty's subjects." This, he presumed, was a limitation of the authority of the Supreme Court to the British subjects and the Company's servants. The court would see how far the hon. mover was correct in his assertion, that the people of India had been taken out of a state of despotism, by the establishment of the supreme court of judicature. He was aware that others gave it a different construction; and this called for the act subsequently passed in 1781, under the superintendence of Mr. Burke, no mean authority, for the purpose of removing certain doubts to which the former statute had given rise; and that law placed the natives of India on their present footing. By that law their Indian subjects were declared amenable to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, to whom very large powers were granted, for the purposes of government. He felt extremely sorry when he heard any individual in that court cast imputations on others, and particularly absent characters. The hon. proprietor had thought proper to assert, that Lord Amherst and Mr. Adam had been actuated by improper motives. In the House of Commons, such language would not be tolerated, and he knew not why it should be permitted in that court. He should hardly have credited the fact, if he had not noted the words. The hon. proprietor had asked, "how would the people of this country feel, if the late Mr. Perry, proprietor of *The Morning Chronicle*, had been subjected to the same treatment as Mr. Buckingham?" The answer to this was very plain. Mr. Buckingham was under the laws by which India was governed; Mr. Perry was subject to those that were dispensed in England. With regard to Mr. Buckingham, the court of proprietors had already stated their opinion of the conduct that had been pursued towards him. The Court of Directors had approved

proved of the course adopted by Mr. Adam and his council, and, on the 23d of July last, the court of proprietors had sanctioned that approval, by the following resolution: "Resolved, that this court doth cordially concur in the approbation expressed by the Court of Directors, of the revocation of Mr. J. S. Buckingham's license to reside in India, considering that gentleman's conduct, as editor of *The Calcutta Journal*, from the year 1818 to 1823, notwithstanding the repeated intimations which he received from the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings in Council, that he should be ordered to England without further notice, if he continued to violate those rules and regulations which his Lordship in council had ordered to be addressed to the editors of newspapers, on the 12th of August 1818, when he revised the existing regulations, regarding the control exercised by the government over newspapers. And this court is of opinion, that in withdrawing such license the then governor-general in council consulted his duty to this company, and the due protection of those high interests which were entrusted to his administration." So far the question had already been decided upon by the court, and he could not consider the present discussion as any thing more than the revival of a subject already settled. He had before stated that he should move the previous question on the motion now brought forward, and that the grounds of that course would appear from a resolution of the Court of Directors. As it was his intention that that resolution should be read, he would not take up the time of the court by enlarging upon the considerations which had led to its adoption. It would speak for itself.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th December 1824.

"Resolved unanimously, that this court are of opinion, that any motion for papers relating to the measures in question should be met by moving the previous question, or an adjournment, on the following grounds, viz.

"The proceedings in regard to the *Calcutta Journal*, were adopted in virtue of the powers lodged in the Bengal Government, by the rule, ordinance, and regulation registered in the supreme court, on the 4th April 1823, against which rule, ordinance, and regulation, an appeal is now pending before his majesty's privy council, and until a decision is passed upon this appeal, the Court of Directors have felt restrained by respect for the tribunal before which the appeal is pending from communicating to the Bengal government any opinion on the mode in which that government have exercised the power vested in them by the regulation. On the same principle the Court of Directors cannot concur in any mo-

tion which may be brought forward in the General Court of Proprietors, in respect of a measure, the discussion of which, under present circumstances, they cannot but think premature.

"With regard to the individual case of Mr. Arnot, it rests on different grounds from the suppression of the *Calcutta Journal*. Mr. Arnot was sent away from Calcutta, under circumstances which appear from the records, in consequence of his being without a license there to reside, and of his having, in the opinion of the government, abused the indulgence which had been extended to him during more than three years. After the burning of the 'Fame,' on which ship Mr. Arnot had been sent a passenger *via* Bencoolen to England. Mr. Arnot on his return to Sumatra, addressed a respectful and submissive memorial to the governor-general in council, dated the 24th February 1824, recapitulating his misfortunes, and soliciting permission to return to Calcutta. This memorial was forwarded by Sir Stamford Raffles by the first conveyance which offered itself. The court have not received any intimation from the Supreme Government, of their receipt of Mr. Arnot's memorial, and are consequently without any official information of the decision which the Bengal Government may have passed upon it. But the court have learned, through an official channel, that Mr. Arnot has returned to Calcutta, and if so, it may be presumed, with the permission of the Bengal Government; and there is no disposition on the part of the court to withhold their sanction from such an act of liberality on the part of their government, should Lord Amburst, with the advice of his council, have seen fit to comply with Mr. Arnot's request.

The hon. Chairman concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Hume, prior to putting the question, wished to observe, that his learned friend had asked them not to decide on the question, without the documents. This came with an ill grace from the quarter from which the vote of thanks to Mr. Adam had been proposed on a former occasion, when he, (Mr. Hume), at that very time, had made the remark that they had not sufficient documents before them to decide upon Mr. Adam's conduct. But he did not now call upon the court for any decision; all he asked was, that papers should be granted them, in order to enable them to decide. He was very sorry that there was any thing like a refusal, but he felt it his duty to take the sense of the court upon the question, and if he could only count one, he should be satisfied that he had done his duty. This refusal to produce documents was at variance with wisdom, and was utterly opposed to the

maxim

maxim audi alteram partem, to which his hon. friend (Mr. J. Smith) had called their attention. The hon. gentlemen then proceeded to argue that the government of India was not a despotism. The first act of parliament did put the whole of His Majesty's subjects in India under the protection of the supreme court, and the grounds of that measure were particularly stated in the evidence, on which it was founded. It was afterwards felt necessary to limit the power of the supreme court, to a certain distance; but that did not overthrow the principle which he had laid down.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the document which had just been read purported to be an act of the Court of Directors. He, therefore, should like to know by whom it was signed.

The Chairman—It is unanimous.

The hon. D. Kinnaird proceeded to observe that, if he understood the chairman rightly, any argument that might be adduced in this court, would be in vain, for the directors by a previous resolution, had already decided the question, which precluded them absolutely from acknowledging the soundness of arguments that might be brought forward. It certainly was a very novel proceeding; and he would here observe, that the approval of the directors to any of their officers abroad, was of little consequence, if they declined coming forward to defend their conduct when any such charge as that of his hon. friend was brought against them. But it was all taken as a matter of course; they came with the ridiculous, he would not call it indecent, determination that nothing should alter their opinions. It was all very well—Mr. Hume would make a speech of three hours—Mr. Kinnaird would support him—but we (the directors) are sure that the gentlemen on the left hand side of the court will vote with us, so that is quite sufficient. He would contend, that those individuals who were impugned in the discharge of their official duty in India, were not the persons who ought to complain of the conduct of his hon. friend, who had introduced this discussion; but it was of their official masters that they ought justly to complain, who had approved of their conduct, without having the means of justifying their acts. Why not, when such an attack was made, state the grounds of defence which could be offered to the specific charge? It was those who ought to be prepared with the grounds of such defence, and who withheld them, who had neglected their duty—who left those who might be worthy of a better defence to their fate—it was of these that complaint ought justly be made, and not against his hon. friend who had pledged his public character that he would make good the charge, and that he was ready to abide by the issue of the investigation. Of course,

what had been given in the form of accusation, was to be confirmed by the production of subsequent facts: the statement of the charge had been made, and they ought to wait for the due vindication of the accused. Let it not be said that it was unjust to abstain from the imputation, until the official vindication were at hand; for here was a case, in which the Court of Directors neither felt it their duty to state one single ground of individual exculpation, or defence, except forsooth this, that the chairman read a document of the Court of Directors, the effect of which was what? to stultify the proceedings of this court *quasi* proprietors—to make them like stocks in their own court, and deprive them of the free agency of their own right of consideration in the discussion of their own proceedings. The Court of Proprietors was to be a mere non-entity, it was to be merely recorded of them, that Mr. Hume spoke two or three hours, Mr. D. Kinnaird not half that time (*a laugh*), and then that the proprietors had decided as the directors had pre-arranged and thought fit. He had no claim, he knew it, upon the other side of the bar, but he respectfully submitted, in the name of their absent officers, a protest against that abandonment of the duty which was due to them, when attacked in this manner, when subjected to all the odium which they would justly deserve, if they had no defence to offer; but which ought not to be heaped upon them if such defence could be made. There were those in this court who were officially deputed to defend their absent servants from attack, but who had not done so. Suppose such a case occurred in the House of Commons, did they think a minister of the crown would permit a diplomatic agent to be so assailed, without attempting, at least, a defence. In this court were twenty-four directors deputed to perform a similar office, and yet how were they doomed to have it performed? Why, the Court of Proprietors were to be told, and in an insulting manner, that the reading of a document, without the signature of the approving members, and at a time when perhaps most of the directors were absent, was a sufficient answer to such a complaint as had been now brought forward. In the name of the Court of Proprietors, he protested against such a mode of proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, that notwithstanding the ridicule which had been thrown by the hon. member who spoke last, upon the conduct of the Court of Directors, he saw that conduct in a different light. Nothing could, in his judgment, be so unfair as the reflections cast upon them, and he was astonished at them, from his knowledge of the general behaviour and humanity of the gentleman who had cast them. He would

would put to him, or to the hon. seconder, how far they could reconcile it to their great notions of propriety, to approve of the proceedings of this day. Ought they not, in justice, to have forbore to produce charges, until the accused could be allowed the official opportunity of their own justification. It was an old adage, that there were none so blind, as those who would not see. The hon. gentleman had kept out of sight what had been already done in the case of Mr. Buckingham in a full discussion, so far back as last June, from which the fair inference ought to have been, that the official authorities had acted with humanity. From these considerations, he certainly thought that the Court of Directors had not been fairly dealt by. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know, whether the previous application made by the individual, was against these regulations generally, or for personal redress for his own private losses?

The Chairman—"Mr. Buckingham had appealed against the regulations."

Mr. Hume inquired how could Mr. Buckingham's appeal for his personal losses be mixed up with the more general question of the liberty of the press? they were distinct considerations.

The Chairman then put the question, and on the shew of hands, declared that the original motion was negatived.

Mr. Hume thought that as the directors had prejudged the question, they ought not to vote.

The Chairman replied, that the Court of Directors had exercised an undoubted right, in coming to the resolution which had been read, and, in doing so, had not compromised their right in that court, to vote as proprietors.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hume were then nominated tellers for taking the numbers.

The previous question—"That this question be now put"—was then put from the chair; the court then divided—For putting the question, 13; against it, 49.

Majority against Mr. Hume's motion, 36. The court then adjourned.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Fort William, June 6, 1824.—The Governor-Gen. in council, adverting to the present posture of affairs on the eastern and Chittagong frontier, the importance of the command and consequent necessity for the presence in that quarter of a gen. officer to superintend the military operations, is pleased to separate what at present is termed the north-eastern, eastern, and Chittagong frontier, including Titlayah and Kissengunge, from the Dinapore and Presidency divisions, and to form them into a separate division, to be designated the Eastern Division of the Army. Dacca to be the head-quarters station of the eastern division, where all reports and returns from dependant stations and out-posts, corps and departments, are to be transmitted.

An additional permanent brigade-major is authorized for the duties of the eastern division."

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Fort William, July 8, 1824.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an augmentation is authorized to each company of native infantry of the line, of one havildar, one

naick, and ten privates, from the receipt of these orders; and His Excellency is requested to adopt measures for giving prompt effect to this augmentation with the 25th and 40th regiments now on foreign service.

Four flank battalions, two of grenadiers and two of light infantry, of ten companies each, are also authorised to be formed at such stations, and from such corps as His Excellency may direct, with the usual staff and establishments of the regular regiments, and of the increased strength per company as above authorized.

Supplementary companies will be formed to the same extent and strength, in the several corps furnishing companies to the flank battalions; and bounty clothing is authorized both for the additional levy of 120 non-commissioned and privates to each regiment, and for the supplementary companies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 3. Mr. C. F. Thompson, register of Zillah court of Beerbhoom.

July 1. Mr. W. Jackson, second register of Bhagulpore..

Mr. R. W. Barlow, an assistant in office of register to courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, assistant to magistrate, and to collector of Patna.

Mr.

Mr. J. F. Cathcart, assistant to collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. B. Golding, assistant to magistrate, and to collector of Jessore.

22. Mr. C. W. Smith, judge and magistrate of Ghazepore.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, register of Zillah court of Dinagepore, and joint magistrate stationed at Maldah.

Mr. E. Harding, assistant to magistrate, and to collector of Allyghur.

Political Department.

July 2. Mr. J. S. Lushington to be assistant to political agent, and superintendent of Ajmire.

8. Capt. Alex. Speirs, 46th N.I., to be political agent at Suroche.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Artillery regt.—Brevet Capt. and 1st Lieuts. G. G. Dennis and C. Smith, and 1st Lieuts. J. Rawlins, H. C. Baker, G. H. Woodroffe, T. Blair, and H. Ralfe, to be Capt. from 1st May, 1824. The above promotions were made consequent on the new organization of the army.

Brevet.—The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Capt. from 24th April 1824:

Lieut. S. G. Mavor, 19th N.I.; W. H. Whinfield, 30th; J. H. Mackinlay, 63d; T. Birkett, 6th; V. L. Palmer, 50th; O. Phillips, 56th; W. B. Girdlestone, 46th; N. Campbell, 21st; R. Kent, 18th; W. H. Earle, 39th; A. McKinnon, 42d; W. Sage, 48th; J. J. Hamilton, 23d; A. Goldie, 47th; T. Webster, 59th; R. Low, 35th; N. Stewart, 11th; H. Carter, 10th; B. Purvis, 25th; J. Mackintosh, 49th; T. Ward, 45th; W. P. Welland, 55th; T. W. Ince, 28th; W. Ramsey, 41st; C. Thoresby, 68th; J. Bedford, 48th; J. Tomlinson, 61st; J. J. Tillotson, 2d; J. R. Aire, 64th; T. Lamb, 12th; W. E. B. Leadbeater, 53d; J. McLaren, 16th; W. H. Sleeman, 1st; H. L. Barnett, 46th; C. Coventry, 32d; S. Walker, 7th; A. Durie, 15th; R. S. Brownrigg, 14th; G. H. Johnstone, 27th; P. P. Nind, 3d L. C.

The undermentioned officers are to rank as Capt. by brevet from 24th April, 1824:

A. F. Richmond, 33d N. I.; J. Bell, 1st ditto; T. Haslam, 40th ditto; R. A. Stedman, 7th L. C.; L. H. Smith, 6th ditto.

Fort William, June 17, 1824.—Assist. surg. M. Nisbet, to perform med. duties of civil station of Chittagong during absence of Dr. Graham.

Mr. J. H. Daniell admitted a cadet of artillery, and promoted to 2d lieutenant.

Messrs. C. Louth and G. A. Paxton ad-

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mitted cadets of Cavalry, and promoted to cornets.

Messrs. A. Grant, F. B. R. Oilfield, B. Hallowell, T. J. Nuthall, J. Fulton, T. C. Egerton, W. Gibb, and H. J. M'George admitted cadets of infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Maj. E. Wyatt, 16th N. I., to be superintendent of Haupper Branch of Stud establishment.

Head-Quarters, June 14.—Capt. Aubert, 38th N. I., to be a member of the Annual Arsenal Committee in room of Capt. E. Craigie promoted.

June 16.—Surg. R. Paterson re-posted to 26th regt., and Surg. Carte to 62d regt. Ensign W. E. Robertson to do duty with 11th N. I. at Allahabad.

Cornets Reade, Bott, and Millner, to do duty with 1st L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

Lieut. May to act as adjutant to 29th regt. during Brev. Captain Pearce's absence on sick leave; dated 30th May.

Lieut. Ripley to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 1st Europ. Regt. in consequence of Capt. Harrison's promotion; date 4th June.

June 17.—The commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments.—The interpreters and quarter-masters being subject to the condition prescribed in G.O. of 17th Feb. 1823:—

Light Cavalry.

3d Regt. Lieut. F. Dibdin to be adj., vice Angelo promoted.

7th Regt. Lieut. C. Duffin to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Stedman promoted.

European Infantry.

2d Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Marshall to be adj.; Lieut. J. P. Ripley to be interp. and quart. mast.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Lieut. F. Rowcroft to be adj., vice Bruce promoted.

2d Regt.—Lieut. A. C. Beatson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Doveton removed.

3d Regt. Lieut. J. Martin to be interp. and quart. mast., vice M'Millan removed.

4th Regt. Lieut. H. Doveton to be adj., vice Caley promoted.

5th Regt. Lieut. J. Jervis to be adj., vice Chalmers removed.

6th Regt. Lieut. T. Birket to be adj., vice Pasmore promoted; Lieut. A. Fargulerson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Dingwall promoted.

7th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. Holmes, to be adj., vice Dunlop promoted; Lieut. H. Templer to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Moody promoted.

8th Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Hall to be adj., vice Malden removed.

9th Regt. Lieut. W. Becket to be adj., vice Bird removed.

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10th Regt. Lieut. W. Sturt to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Brettridge removed.

11th Regt. Lieut. J. Crouface to be adj., vice Denby promoted; Brev. Capt. N. Stewart to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Benson promoted.

12th Regt. Lieut. W. A. Ludlow to be adj., vice Rowcroft removed.

13th Regt. Lieut. R. B. Brettridge to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Sturt removed.

14th Regt. Brev. Capt. W. J. Gairdner to be adj., vice M'Laren removed; Lieut. R. Thorpe to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Manning removed.

16th Regt. Lieut. J. M'Laren to be adj., vice Gairdner removed; Lieut. F. E. Manning to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Thorpe removed.

17th Regt. Lieut. D. Wood to be interp. and quart.mast., vice A. Wood promoted.

18th Regt. Lieut. J. P. McMillan to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Martin removed.

21st Regt. Lieut. T. B. Malden to be adj., vice Hall removed.

22d Regt. Brev. Capt. R. Chalmers to be adj., vice Jervis removed.

23d Regt. Lieut. J. Moule to be adj., vice Holmes removed; Lieut. J. D. D. Bean to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Wight promoted.

24th Regt. Lieut. S. L. Bird to be adj., vice Bland promoted.

26th Regt. Lieut. G. M. S. Robe to be adj., vice Murray promoted; Brev. Capt. W. Hodgson to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Johnstone removed.

27th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. H. Johnstone to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Hodgson removed.

29th Regt. Lieut. C. H. Marley to be adj., vice Pearce promoted.

30th Regt. Lieut. W. Payne to be adj., vice Brown promoted; Brev. Capt. Whinfield to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Wiggins.

31st Regt. Lieut. J. M. Heptinstall to be adj., vice Payne removed.

32d Regt. Lieut. W. F. Steer to be adj., vice Agnew promoted.

34th Regt. Brev. Capt. F. Hodgson to be adj., vice Croft removed.

35th Regt. Lieut. J. T. Croft to be adj., vice Hodgson removed.

36th Regt. Lieut. J. A. Barstow to be adj., vice Troup removed.

37th Regt. Lieut. J. R. Troup to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Barstow removed.

38th Regt. Lieut. P. Craigie to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Garrett removed.

39th Regt. Lieut. R. Garrett to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Craigie removed.

40th Regt. Lieut. J. O'D. Macgrath to be adj., vice Macfarquhar promoted.

41st Regt. Lieut. P. Polwhele to be adj., vice Sibbald promoted.

43d Regt. Brev. Capt. S. Hart to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Hughes removed.

44th Regt. Lieut. M. Hughes to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Hart removed.

45th Regt. Lieut. D. Williams to be adj., vice Grigg removed; Lieut. T. Ward to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Noton.

46th Regt. Lieut. W. Fraser to be adj., vice Williams removed.

47th Regt. Lieut. J. S. Winfield to be adj., vice Smith removed.

48th Regt. Lieut. F. C. Smith to be adj., vice Bolton removed.

51st Regt. Lieut. T. Roberts to be adj., vice Lister promoted.

52d Regt. Lieut. J. Hewett to be adj., vice Roberts removed.

54th Regt. Lieut. C. F. Urquhart to be adj., vice Hayes promoted.

56th Regt. Brev. Capt. O. Phillips to be adj., vice Dick promoted.

57th Regt. Lieut. A. T. Davies to be adj., vice Cox promoted.

59th Regt. Brev. Capt. B. Woolley to be adj., vice Campbell promoted; Brev. Capt. A. White to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Berguer promoted.

60th Regt. Lieut. C. B. McKenly to be adj., vice Woolley removed.

61st Regt. Lieut. R. C. Jenkins to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Stewart promoted.

63d Regt. Lieut. R. M. C. Pollock to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Bignell removed.

64th Regt. Lieut. F. Candy to be adj., vice Pollock removed; Lieut. W. Bignell to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Davies promoted.

65th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. J. B. Johnston to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Grant removed.

66th Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Grant to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Johnston removed.

67th Regt. Brev. Capt. R. S. Phillips to be adj., vice Thoresby.

68th Regt. Lieut. C. Marshall to be adj., vice Phillips removed.

Purneah Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. Graham, 50th N.I., to be adj., vice Colnett promoted.

Chittagong Prov. Bat. Lieut. G. E. Vincent, 8th N.I., to be adj., vice Clarkson promoted.

Fort William, July 8.—Surg. R. D. Knight to have medical charge of civil station of Bareilly, vice Chalmers resigned.

Capt. Fiddes, Assist.com.gen., to have general control of Commissariat department, with combined forces in Ava, under command of Gen. Sir A. Campbell, with temporary rank of Dep.com.general.

Head-Quarters, July 3.—Cornet R. W. Hogg to do duty with 1st L. C. at Sultanpore.

Ensigns

Ensigns F. E. Smith, J. P. Farquharson, H. Wilson, P. Hopkins, G. D. Harvey, R. E. Blackburn, T. F. Fleming, H. Bacher, and R. Hill, to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

July 6.—Lieut. Bignell, 64th regt., and Lieut. Pollock, 63d regt., permitted to exchange corps.—Lieuts. Bignell and Pollock to be interps. and quart.masts. to above regts.

Assist.surg. A. Stratton to do duty with Regt. of Art. at Dum Dum.

Lieut. F. S. Wiggins, 31st N.I., to continue to do duty with 80th regt., during present service on Chittagong frontier.

Capt. Hutchins, 30th N.I., permitted to join his regiment at Chittagong during present war.

Maj. Biggs to assume command of 1st bat. of Artillery at Agra.

July 7.—Lieut. C. Troup, to act as adj. to 48th reg., until arrival of Lieut. F. C. Smith.

July 8.—Maj. Tapp, appointed a member of General Invaliding Committee, at Allahabad.

Assistant surg. M. Powell posted to 57th regt., at Rungpore.

July 10.—Lieut. F. Hewitt, to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 33d N.I.; dated 6th June.

Lieut. J. W. Rowe, to officiate as adj. to detached wing of 91st regt.; dated 1st July.

Assist. surg. J. Row, to have medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s troops, proceeding to Cawnpore.

Lieut.-gen. De Castro, and Lieut.-col. P. T. Conyn, posted to 53d N.I., vice Lieut.col.com. W. H. Perkins, and Lieut.col. W. H. Wood, removed to 2d Europ. regt.

Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 44th regt., has been appointed brigadier-general, on the Chittagong Frontier.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 9. Lieut. G. E. Britten, 62d N.I., for health.—July 3. Capt. J. Bourdieu, 43d N.I., for health.

To Mauritius.—July 3. Lieut. J. T. Lane, 57th N.I. for six months, for health.

To China.—July 3. Lieut. B. Buxton, of Engineers, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday afternoon (the 28th of April), at the house of Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar, was held the Annual Examination of the more advanced Boys of the Calcutta School Society. Amongst those who honoured the Examination with their presence we noticed Sir Anthony Buller, J. P. Larkins,

Esq. D. Hare, Major Beaton, with a great many other European and Native gentlemen, the friends of native education.

The examination consisted, 1st, of the Boys from the Indigenous Schools of the Society, in Bengalee,—2nd, of its preparatory English schools, and schools at Arpoolee supported by a number of the committee, in English; and lastly of the boys educated at the Hindoo college, at the expense of the society, in English also.

The indigenous schools are those under native masters in various parts of the city, in which the parents of the boys pay for their education, while the school society, in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each master, with a limited number of instructive books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his head pupils in a knowledge of their contents. These examinations are held thrice in a year; according to the proficiency made, the master is rewarded with a small gratuity. Of these schools there are 76 under the patronage of the society, distributed into four divisions, according to their situation in the city, each under the immediate superintendency of a Bengalee gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The head boys of each school have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited very satisfactory proofs of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in the indigenous schools exceeds 2,800. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them scattered as they are in different parts of the city some miles distant from each other, is not desirable, even if it were practicable; as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this annual examination therefore, a small number of the most advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 150, (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for that purpose,) were selected. (This was done chiefly by lottery, to secure a fairer view of the general progress of the schools from which they were chosen.) They were then arranged in five divisions, composed of about thirty each—of these the first was examined in Reading, with the meaning of the difficult words occurring in the lesson—the second in General Geography, as contained in several numbers of the instructive copy books, published by the Calcutta School Book Society; the third in Spelling, with the meaning of the words; the fourth in Arithmetic; and the fifth in Writing, we believe; but our attention being divided at the time this was proceeding, we cannot be certain.

The plan of the society in teaching English

English is to select at the private examinations of the indigenous schools the boys of the greatest natural talent and industry; and as a reward for their improvement, to permit them to learn English at its preparatory school; and finally to admit the most advanced boys of this school to supply the vacancies in the number of the Society's pupils in the Hindoo College. This plan promotes emulation, by offering successive advantages to mental improvement, and tends greatly to prevent the necessary expense of education at the Hindoo College from being laid out on any except those who are deserving of it and know how to improve it.

We were much gratified, we confess, by the examination in English, both of the select boys in the Arpoolee and Preparatory School, and of those at the Hindoo College, altogether amounting to about sixty. The correctness of pronunciation and spelling and the knowledge of the meaning and grammatical construction of what they read, was evident in almost all; but particularly so in those of the Hindoo College, whose improvement of their superior advantages was very honourable to themselves and their teachers.

The politeness and cordial friendship of our host and his son (Daboo Radacant Deb, the native secretary of the society) the sight of at least thirty native gentlemen of the first respectability and learning, uniting with their European friends in approving and supporting the education of their countrymen; the spectacle of more than two hundred pupils, in general neatly and in many cases elegantly dressed (proving them to be of the middle and higher ranks of the native population); the recollection of the correct ideas as to morals and science imbibed by these and their companions—combined to give us the most pleasurable emotions. Should the Abbé Dubois be at heart an enemy to native improvement, and wish the ignorance that has hitherto enveloped Hindoostan to continue he must have beheld the triumph of better principles yesterday with astonishment and regret—but should he be, as we would fain hope, a sincere, though trembling, friend, we feel persuaded he would have been gratified and astonished. Whatever may be the impressions of this writer, it is evident to us, that intellectual and moral, as well as religious, improvement is on its march in India. For proof of the former we can refer to the success of this society, and of the latter to the account lately received from Ceylon, by which it appears that in the schools superintended by the American Missionaries there, more than one hundred pupils and two schoolmasters voluntarily and openly expressed their

conviction of the superiority of the Christian Religion, and their desire publicly to profess it. Let the friends of native improvement but continue and enlarge their labours, and with the blessing of God they must effect an important, extensive, and blessed change in the face of society generally.—[*John Bull*.

ORDINATION OF A NATIVE CLERGYMAN.

June 14.—Yesterday, immediately after the morning service at the Cathedral, the Rev. Christian David, in the presence of the whole congregation, was ordained Priest, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

We learn that the newly ordained was baptised at Tranquebar in 1777. He arrived at Calcutta but a few weeks since, by the direction of his Majesty's Government at Ceylon; and will continue to reside, as before, at Bishop's College, until his admission to Priest's Orders, which is expected to take place on Trinity Sunday next.

On Thursday evening last, the newly ordained Native, Mr. Christian David from the Island of Ceylon, belonging to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, preached to a numerous, respectable, and attentive audience at the Old Church, an appropriate, interesting, and affecting discourse in the English Language from our blessed Saviour's Petition to his Father, in behalf of all future believers in him throughout the world, as found in the 20th and 21st verses of the 17th chapter of St. John.—[*Cal. papers*.

MR. MOORCROFT.

Accounts of Mr. Moorcroft have been received to the 3d of May, from Peshawur. He was quite well and confident of reaching his destination.—[*Cal. Govt. Gaz.* July 1.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

The West side of the Square, in which the Government House stands, is now almost completed. The screen in front of the Treasury will, when finished, have a fine effect.—[*John Bull*.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

At the powder works of Papamow, near Allahabad, two sifting houses containing about 300 barrels of powder, blew up on the 6th April, and nearly 40 people were destroyed. Major Lindsay, the superintendent, and his family escaped unhurt. Great devastation has been caused by the explosion.

STEAM ENGINES IN INDIA.

We have been very much gratified in witnessing, in operation, the first steam-engine ever manufactured in India. This interesting

interesting engine has been entirely made by Messrs. Jessop and Co., and is intended for the Mofussil. It is only of three horse power, with a cylinder of eleven inches diameter, and makes fifty strokes of sixteen inches per minute. It is quite portable, and consequently easily removed from one situation to another, for the purpose of working pumps to irrigate the lands of the factory to which it is attached.—[*Cal. John Bull*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The cholera has lately been very prevalent in this quarter, until the wind changed from the west to the south. The natives seem perfectly aware of the use of medicine, and many, though frequently too late, are the applications made for it; but when timely exhibited, I seldom found the following dose to fail in common cases of cholera, viz. brandy or good rum, two claret glasses, laudanum 100 drops or a tea-spoonful, Turbington's drops 20, mixed, one half to be given at once, and the remainder as occasion may require.—[*India Gaz.*

We have learnt, from what we consider good authority, that not less than three hundred and fifty-one natives have died of the cholera, within Calcutta, during the last month.—[*Beng. Hurk. March 29*.

Extract of a Letter, dated Nagpore, May 25.—I am sorry to inform you that the cholera morbus has made its appearance up here, but it is at present confined to the natives, we have lost one man only by it as yet; but at Kamptee, no less than fifteen individuals have died in the small space of three days, these are persons attached to the bazars: the adjacent villages are almost abandoned, the inhabitants leaving their huts for the mangoe and other groves of trees.—[*Cal. Paper*.

EPIDEMIC.

It is to be lamented that of late very considerable epidemic sickness has prevailed in Calcutta. The complaint is a severe fever, apparently produced by the sudden succession of extraordinary heat and chilling dampness in the weather. Few families have entirely escaped, but happily the fever is generally of a simple form, and seldom, we understand, exceeds in duration three or four days.—[*Gov. Gaz.* July 19.

Many officers of the custom-house are suffering under this epidemic. The fever is not of a dangerous kind, and seldom goes beyond the second day, when the pains in the limbs are assuaged, and in a day or two wholly removed by the use of the steam-bath.

The business of the supreme court was adjourned yesterday to the 22d, in consequence of the illness of Sir F. Macnaghten

and Mr. Turton, as well as of the interpreter and crier of the court.—[*Cal. Scotsman, July 20*.

The epidemic fever continues to prevail throughout Calcutta, and it is supposed that already about three-fourths of the population, both European and native, have been affected by it. The disease is attended with intense head-ache, violent pains in the limbs, and red inflammatory patches all over the body. When those symptoms, which generally last three or four days, are removed, extreme languor and debility remain for some time. Whole families are suffering under the complaints together, and in many houses scarcely a servant is left to wait upon the sick. Fortunately no fatal cases have occurred, at least not one has come within our knowledge. Nearly three-fourths of our press establishment are laid up with the same disease; and, a few days ago, in one public office in town, only three assistants out of forty-five, were able to attend to their duty.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* July 26.

INDIGO CROPS.

Extract of a letter from Dinapore, dated 7th July, 1824.—“The rains continue to descend heavily, and the temperature both of the days and nights is peculiarly oppressive and close; the river continues to rise fast. Troops are passing on their route to Barrackpore and Dacca continually; the indigo planters are in full work, and all is bustle and activity. The country looks delightful, being covered with a sheet of vivid green, and vegetation is making astonishing progress: the station at present continues very healthy.”—[*Beng. Hurk.* July 19.

Extract of a letter from the Purneah District, July 22.—“Such weather as we have had since your departure I scarcely ever witnessed before. The whole country is one sea, and your indigo must be utterly destroyed. The Conki has flooded high lands where it never went in any former year; and to give you some idea of the state of this place my boat is lashed close up to the Bungalow. Seringalis are preparing to carry me towards Purneah, and I am told by the men I shall not quit them till within six coss of Rambany; in short, I do not think you will turn out as much blue as was made last year. The Tirhoot crops are done for.”—[*Bom. Cou.* Aug. 28.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF OUDE.

Letters from Lucknow announce the marriage of the Prince Sahib Alum Bahadur, son of the King of Oude, on the 27th ult. The ceremony was performed at the third hour after midnight, and the marriage portion is said to be five millions of rupees.—[*Gov. Gaz.* May 17.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 10. *Henry*, Seignac, from Bordeaux.—11. *Resource*, Prichard, from Bombay.—16. *Westmorland*, Worthington, from Liverpool.—19. *Castle Forbes*, Ord, from France.—26. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, from London.—27. H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, Alexander, from Rangoon, with dispatches for government.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 7. *Barrosa*, Hutchinson, for London, via Mauritius.—18. *Clyde*, Driver, for Madras and London.—21. *York*, Talbert, for London.—Aug. 2. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At Howrah, Mrs. John Statham, of a daughter.
4. Mrs. M. Jones, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. M. D'Rosario, of a daughter.
8. Mrs. Fisson, Jun., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son.
July 10. At Agra, the lady of J. Fraser, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
13. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Fisher, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., of a daughter.
— Mrs. T. Ward, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Wm. Soubise, of a son.
14. The lady of Lieut. Col. J. L. Stuart, 68th N.I., of a son.
16. The lady of Capt. T. C. Watson, Fort Adj. in Fort William, of a son.
17. Mrs. W. Ward, of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Major Hackett, 47th N. I., of a son.
— At Sylhet, Mrs. J. Blechynden, of a daughter.
21. The wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, H. C. Marine, of a son.
— At Patna, the Hon. Mrs. Elphinstone, of a son.
— At Nattore, Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a daughter.
— Mrs. R. Martindell, of a son.
— Mrs. T. Bason, of a son.
22. The lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Commanding Governor General's Body Guard, of a daughter.
23. At Chouringhee, the lady of Capt. T. Maddock, of a daughter.
— At Serampore, Mrs. L. D'Souza, of a daughter.
24. Mrs. G. T. Gibson, of a daughter.
25. The lady of J. R. Cook, Esq., of a daughter.
— The lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st N. I., of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. J. Roberts, Inland Custom House, of a son.
Aug. 1. The lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

Aug. 1 Mrs. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Mabert, to Miss Ann Witson.
28. Lieut. E. Rushworth, 2d Europ. Regt. to Miss E. C. Conyers.

DEATHS.

May 20. At Assam, of the cholera morbus, while in command of the troops belonging to the East India Company sent to that country, Col. George M'Morine.
June 11. Madame Françoise Julie Morancy St. Quentin, aged 52.
22. At Ghazepore, George, the infant son of Lieut. R. Irving, H. M.'s 87th Reg.
25. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 59th N. I.
26. At Allahabad, Agnes Margaret, the infant daughter of Capt. Vetch, 54th N. I.
30. At Rangoon, Lieut. G. Mitchell, H. M.'s 87th Regt.
July 2. At Secrole, William Henry, eldest son of H. B. Armstrong, Adj. H. M.'s 14th Foot, aged 4 years.
6. Juliana Maria Fitzgerald, daughter of T. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., of the General Department, aged 17 months.
8. Sarah Julia, the infant daughter of Mr. G. Aviet, Jun.
10. Mr. J. Gates, aged 16.
— Henrietta Caroline, daughter of R. T. W. Betts, Esq., aged 8 months.
12. At Serampore, Mr. P. Victor, aged 26.
13. The infant daughter of H. Coke, Jun. Esq.
— Mr. W. H. Paine, Assistant to Messrs. Willis and Earle, merchants.
— Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Savigny.
14. Mr. Wilkinson, Purser of the ship *Barrosa*.
— The infant son of Mr. W. H. Bolst.
— Mr. W. H. Morris.
15. At Keitah, Mary, the lady of Lieut. F. Hawkins, Adj. 38th Regt., aged 17.
— Mrs. H. Seth, aged 35.
— On the river near Barn, Mary Ann, the wife of Lieut. R. Irving, H. M.'s 87th Regt.
16. Mr. J. Gollidge, aged 22.
— At Kurnaul, the infant son of Maj. Cave Brown.
17. Mr. Joseph Simpson, Sen. (of the firm of Simpson and Co.), aged 64.
18. Mr. A. Dyson, aged 23.
19. The infant child of Mr. W. Barrett.
— Eliza Helen, the infant daughter of F. Paschoud, Esq.
— On the river near Allahabad, the infant son of Lieut. Warrell.
20. J. A. Seymour, the third son of Mr. Seymour, aged 3 years.

30. Louisa, daughter of Mr. H. Butler, aged 1 year.
21. Mr. K. Hacob, aged 41.
— E. C. B. Turner, son of the late Benjamin Turner, Esq., solicitor, aged 17.
— Mrs. F. Da Roza, aged 55.
23. At Fort William, Lieut. Crauford, H. M.'s 14th Foot.
24. Mr. John Botelho, aged 50.
— Susan, the infant daughter of Capt. W. R. C. Costly, Barrack Master, Fort William.
25. Miss E. J. D' Lema, aged 12.
— Mr. R. S. Cantopher, aged 12.
— Mrs. M. Laine, wife of Mr. C. Laine, Branch Pilot.
26. Ann Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Payne.
29. The infant son of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., C. S.
30. Mr. S. J. Wakeland, H. C. S. Marine, aged 22.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. M. Mundy.
31. At Chinsurah, Mr. Smith, formerly an officer in the Danish Service.
Aug. 1. Mr. E. Pote, aged 47.
— T. Boudret, Jun. Esq., aged 25.
3. Mungo, the infant son of John Smith, Esq., of the firm of Fergusson and Co.
4. John Parsons, Esq., aged 35.
Late. At the Mauritius, Capt. W. G. Walcott, of the Artillery Regt.
— The infant daughter of G. T. Gibson, of the firm of Robert and Co.
— Mr. John Rebeiro, aged 68.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, June 18, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that all Europeans (men or women) who may be found guilty of supplying liquor to European soldiers without authority, will be sent to England.

FACINGS AND LACE OF NEW REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, June 19, 1824.—With reference to the recent alteration in the numbering of corps of infantry, the commander-in-chief directs, that the several regiments of infantry, according to their new numbers, will retain the colour of facings and lace, each respectively wore as a battalion of a regiment.

The 2d European Regiment will wear white facings and gold lace.

ALLOWANCE OF BATTAL TO GENERAL OFFICERS IN H. M. SERVICE.

Fort St. George, July 19, 1824.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military

department under date the 6th Jan. last, is published in general orders.

Para. 2. "We have resolved that for the period of the necessary residence in India of a general officer in His Majesty's service after the date of his removal from the staff, he be allowed to draw the full batta of his regimental rank until the day of embarkation. That this period shall, however, in no instance exceed three months from the date of the announcement of the removal in general orders at the station where he may be serving.

3. "This regulation is to take effect from the date of promulgation in general orders."

COURTS MARTIAL

ON ENS. O'HALLORAN AND LIEUT. C. STURT, H.M. 69th FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 10th August, 1824.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell is pleased to publish to the army, the following extracts from the proceedings of a general court-martial held at Fort St. George, 23d July 1824, which court-martial was composed of the following officers:

President.—Col. Hewitt, C.B., 32d N.I. Members.—Lieut.col. com. Boardman, 45th N. I.; Lieut.col. com. G. Wahab, 38th N. I.; Lieut.col. Walker, C. B., H. M. 54th regt.; Lieut.col. Parlyb, 30th N. I.; Lieut.col. Pearce, horse brig.; Major Bell, C. B., H. M. 48th regt.; Major Martin, 8th L. C.; Major Swayne; 25th N. I.; Major J. Bell, 9th N. I.; Capt. Cox, H. M. 54th regt.; Capt. Jourdan, 10th N. I.; Capt. Coyle, 28th N. I.; Capt. Mandillon, H. M. 54th regt.; and Capt. Peake, 22d N. I.

Crime.—"Ensign O'Halloran, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, on the following charge:

"For having in His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell's office, in Fort St. George, on the 9th instant, made use of violent and insulting language to Major Leslie, H. M. 69th regt., his superior officer."

Head-quarters, Madras, 22d July, 1824. Finding and Sentence.—"The court finds the prisoner, Ensign O'Halloran, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him, does therefore in virtue of the articles of war, established for the better government of H. M.'s forces, adjudge him to be placed next below Ensign Thompson, H. M. 69th regt."

Disapproved.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Gen., Commander-in-chief.

His Exc. cannot allow the publication of a sentence, so inadequate to a crime of such magnitude, without the expression of his entire disapprobation.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell is also pleased to publish to the army, the following extracts from the proceedings of a general court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 2d day of August, 1824, which court-martial was composed of the abovementioned officers.

Crime.—"Lieut. Charles Stuart, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, on the following charges:

1st. "For having replied to an official letter, under date 17th instant, addressed to him, by order of the officer commanding the dépôt at Poonamallee, in terms highly disrespectful and insubordinate."

2d. "For contumaciously persisting in the expressions used in the aforesaid letter, 17th instant, after having been told by the Fort-Adjt. to withdraw the offensive communication, and forward another of a different tendency."

Head-quarters, Madras, 22d July, 1824.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court finds the prisoner, Lieut. Stuart, guilty of the charges preferred against him, and does, therefore, in virtue of the articles of war, established for the better government of H. M.'s forces, sentence him to be placed next below Lieut. Sargent, H. M. 69th regt., date of rank 14th September, 1823."

Disapproved.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Gen.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Circumstances have occurred to prevent His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell from re-assembling the above courts-martial, and it only remains for him to pronounce his disapprobation of the sentence, and to dissolve the court.

Lieut. Stuart has been found guilty of using highly disrespectful and insubordinate language, in a letter addressed to his immediate commanding officer, Capt. Edwards, and for contumaciously persisting in such conduct. For this crime, so subversive of military discipline and the well-being of the service, he is sentenced to be placed one step lower in the list of lieutenants, a sentence, under any circumstance, inadequate to the crime; but in the present case not involving the slightest punishment; for besides the officer next below whom the prisoner is placed having gone to England for the avowed purpose of being placed on half-pay, the eight junior lieutenants of the 69th regt., will, on their arrival in England, be reduced to the same state, thus rendering it immaterial to Lieut. Stuart, whether he is for the present to be junior of that rank, or standing one higher on the list.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell trusts, that had an opportunity been afforded him of pointing out these circumstances to the members of the court-martial, they would, on revision, have passed a sentence

commensurate to the serious offence of which the prisoner has been convicted.

His Exc. takes this occasion of promulgating to the army, that if courts-martial composed as this was, principally of senior officers, will not support their own authority by duly estimating such transgressions, and marking them by adequate punishments, they must not look to him for aid. His exertions must prove ineffectual, and his interference unnecessary, when even the appeal to such tribunals is, as in the present case, futile and unavailing; these remarks apply equally to the court-martial on Ensign O'Halloran.

The sentences awarded to Ensign O'Halloran and to Lieut. Stuart, of the 69th regt., are remitted, and those officers will return to their duty; his Exc. considering it less injurious to the service that crime should go unpunished, than that he should sanction what is held up as a punishment, though in fact only an evasion of acquittal.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 10. Mr. E. H. Woodcock, judge and criminal judge of Salem.

Mr. Jas. Haig, ditto of Cuddapah.

Mr. H. Fetherston, register to Zillah court at Combeconum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAUTCH.

On the evening of Friday last, a nautch was given at the house of Collah Ragavah Chitty, at Madras; on which occasion, a very elegant gold vase was presented to Thomas Parry, Esq., by the most respectable and most opulent Hindoo natives of this presidency, in testimony of their esteem and regard to him, and for his uniform kindness and attention towards them during his residence of thirty-seven years in India. An appropriate address, bearing the signatures of upwards of 300 of the most respectable native inhabitants of Madras, having been read, the gold vase which is exceedingly handsome, and bears a suitable inscription, was presented to Mr. Parry, who immediately returned thanks, in a speech replete with feeling and good sense, and to which we are unable to do justice.

The nautch was arranged in a style of true eastern magnificence; the dancing was superior to any we have ever beheld at Madras; and a most sumptuous and elegant supper gave proof of the hospitality and good taste of the host. — *Mad. Cour.*, April 14.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

We understand that since the beginning of this month, nearly 70,000 natives, in addition to those admitted into the building, have been fed at the Monegar choultry

try, by order of the government; and that upwards of 500 paupers are at present in the choultry and hospitals belonging to it. A very large body of poor had also been fed outside the choultry before the date abovementioned. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, July 15.

We understand that besides the plan in operation at Royapooram, and near the Monegar choultry, for the relief of the distressed natives, four dépôts are established, one at each of the above places, one at Peramboor, and one at Chindampetta; each of these dépôts to be under a gratuitous and valuable superintendence, and to be calculated to furnish food for at least 2,000 persons daily. — *Ibid.* July 22.

We understand that 14,000 poor persons are fed daily at the dépôts we mentioned in the last Gazette, exclusive of those who depend upon private charity for their existence. — *Ibid.* July 29.

The lower classes of the native population still continue to experience the dreadful effects of scarcity, we might say starvation; so numerous are they assembled in and about the Presidency, that it is almost an impossibility to afford assistance to such a multitude; numbers are, however, by the interference of Government, and by the humane exertions of the gentlemen we have before mentioned, rescued from the very jaws of death. It is to be hoped that this dearth will no longer continue: little or no rain has yet fallen, but the clouds indicate a supply. — *Mad. Cour.*, Aug. 3.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq., took the prescribed oaths and his seat in the council of this Presidency, under a salute of fifteen guns from the fort battery. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, July 1.

THE WEATHER.

We have had no rain nor change of weather at the Presidency; but are happy to find that the cholera is considered to have almost entirely disappeared. After the foregoing was sent to the press yesterday afternoon, a slight shower of rain fell, which, we trust, is the forerunner of a supply, such as is now required. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, June 20.

A seasonable change took place in the weather at the Presidency on Tuesday night, when there was much, but rather distant, lightning and thunder, accompanied with rain; the latter, however, very moderate, but we hope it was a forerunner of a proper supply: the weather yesterday was sultry, and the hygrometer shewed that the former dryness in the atmosphere had decreased. — *Ibid.*, July 29.

FEVER AT SALEM.

We are concerned to find, accounts from Vol. XIX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 109.

the Salem hills state, that fever had lately prevailed there in an alarming degree. Many persons had been attacked, and in some instances the attacks had proved fatal. The families, who had gone to the hills for the benefit of the air, had deemed it prudent not to remain. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, July 1.

ANOTHER MERMAID.

The mermaid that was on shew at the Black Town, has been purchased, we are informed, with the view of its being sent to England. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, March 23.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 5. Tyne, Warrington, from London.

Departures.

Aug. 8. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, and *William Fvirlie*, Smith, for Penang and China.

Passengers.—*Per Lady Melville*: Sir Francis Barley; Lieut. col. M. Clifford, C.B. H.M. 89th regt.; Col. Andrews, H. C. Service; Major Smith, do.; Capt. James, do.; W. S. Binny, Esq. and Ens. Church.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 25. The lady of Capt. Sandys, of a son.

31. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. R. H. Russell, 6th L. C. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The lady of Capt. Moberly, Dep. sec. military board, of a son.

4. At the Presidency, Mrs. Alex. Harrison, of a son.

5. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Ross, of a son.

7. The lady of R. Clarke, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. T. Barker, to Miss R. Lambert.

27. At Kulladghee, Lieut. G. Pores, 23d or W. L. I., to Rosa Eliza, youngest daughter of the late C. Boddam, Esq. Bengal, C. S.

29. At Nagpoor, Capt. D. Bruce, Assist. com. gen., Bengal Army, to Margaret, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid-Lothian.

— At Nagpoor, J. Wylie, Esq. M. D.; Madras Army, Surgeon in the service of H. H. the Rajah, to Susan, sixth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid-Lothian.

DEATHS.

July 19. Miss E. Lazaro, aged 17.

21. At Belgaum, Ens. W. Duncan, 49th regt., son of the late J. Duncan, Esq., of the Medical Board.

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July 21. Mrs. Rosetta Goddard.
22. At Bolarum, Lawrence, son of Capt. J. Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers.
29. At Tranquebar, Mrs. A. Wright.
30. At St. Thomas's Mount, Catherine, the infant daughter of Capt. Walch, 54th regt.
Aug. 10. At Royapooram, Capt. H. R. Weddell, late commander of the ship *Glenely*.
Lately. At Masulipatam, Lieut. J. Ardian, 38th N.I.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Factors to be Junior Merchants.

Aug. 3. Messrs. A. Crawford, J. B. Simson, W. C. Bruce, E. E. Elliot, W. Stubbs, J. Williamson, J. Vibart, A. Bell.

Writers to be Factors.

Aug. 3. Messrs. J. P. Willoughby, W. Gordon, J. A. Shaw, H. H. Grass, W. S. Boyd, H. Borradaile, G. M. Blaire, W. Simson, B. Hutt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 21, 1824.—1st Europ. Regt.—Lieut. A. M. D. Elder, to be Adj., vice Steward removed.

2d Europ. Regt.—Lieut. J. Watts, to be Quart. mast., vice Osborne promoted, relinquishing his appointment of Adj. to 2d extra bat.

Lieut. J. Marjoribanks, 3d N.I., to command Candeish local bat., vice Shaw deceased.

June 24.—Ens. Child, H. M. 67th regt., to act as Interp.

June 29.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, admitted an assist. surg.

July 1.—13th N. I. Lieut. W. W. Waterfield, to be capt.; and Ens. F. N. B. Tucker, to be lieut. in succession to Hervey deceased.

July 2.—Cadets for the Engineers, cavalry and infantry (in Lists, No. 3, of 1822, and No. 1, of 1823) are posted permanently to regiments as follow:

Engineers. 1st Lieuts. J. S. Grant, and W. Harris, to Engineers.

Cavalry. Lieuts. D. C. F. Scott, to 3d regt.; W. A. Crawford, 1st do.; C. R. Babington, 3d do.; W. Vardon, 1st do.; G. Rowley, 2d do.; W. R. Smith, 3d do.; A. W. B. Fitzroy, 1st do.; W. Trevelyan, 2d do.; W. J. Outley, 3d do.

Infantry. Ensigns P. J. Vaillant, 13th N. I.; W. C. Manesty, 8th do.; J. Young, 20th do.; T. W. Gardiner, 21st do.; G. Tollemache, 13th do.; G. Clarkson, 12th do.; J. Davidson, 2d Europ. Regt.; H. Aston, 10th N.I.; S. Laudon, 16th do.; A. Goldie, 17th do.; H. A. K. Christopher, 2d or Gr. do.; D. E. Miles, 19th N.I.; T. D. Fallon, 7th do.; A. F. Wade,

18th do.; J. C. Anderson, 24th do.; P. Hennessey, 6th do.; W. Long, 8th do.; D. Malcolm, 3d do.; F. C. Hall, 4th do.; G. Pope, 22d do.; S. C. Baldwin, 20th do.; J. Skelton, 14th do.; H. C. Cole, 11th do.; E. Whichelo, 21st do.; J. E. Carpenter, 13th do.; J. A. A. Eckford, 1st Europ. Regt.; R. Colquhoun, 5th N.I.; J. B. Rind, 12th do.; E. H. Ramsay, 15th do.; H. Stiles, 2d Europ. Regt.; W. Purves, 9th N.I.; J. Malony, 10th do.; E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th do.; T. Foulerton, 1st Gr. N.I.; R. C. Curry, 17th N.I.

6th N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Ridout to be lieut., vice Gibson deceased.

July 8.—Lieut. Sir K. Jackson, Bart., H. M. 4th Drags., to be an extra aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. R. White, of Invalids, placed on pension list upon reduced scale of allowances, in consequence of his misconduct in creating a disturbance in Malwan in April last.

Surg. Warner to act as civil surg. at Ahmedabad.

July 10.—1st Regt. L. C. Lieut. T. Milne to be adj., vice Hunter promoted.
2d Regt. L. C. Lieut. D. Cunningham to be adj., vice Rybot, promoted; Lieut. A. Urquhart to be quart.mast. and interp., vice Wilson promoted.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Stewart to be adj.; Lieut. J. P. Cumming to be quart. mast.; Lieut. J. B. Phillips to act as quart.mast. during absence of Lieut. Cumming.

July 12.—Lieut. Barlow, 23d N.I. to have charge of Commissariat Department in Candeish.

July 14.—William Bird to be first native hospital assist. for Ahmednuggur Local Bat.

July 16.—Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 13th N.I., and Lieut. A. Bradford, 14th do., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. G. S. Brown, 15th N.I., and Ens. J. Chesshyre, 16th do., permitted to exchange corps.

July 17.—19th N.I. Lieut. G. Whyte to be capt., and Ens. H. Jacob to be lieut., in succession to Plaisted deceased.

24th N.I. Ens. E. M'Earle to be lieut., vice Hall deceased.

July 19.—Assist.surg. T. Stewart to be assist.garrison surg. at Sarat, vice Pringle resigned.

Ens. E. H. Ramsay, 15th N.I. transferred to 2d Europ. regt., as junior ens.; and Ens. J. Davidson removed from 2d Europ. regt., and posted junior ens. to 15th N.I.

July 26.—Mr. A. Montgomery admitted an assist.surg.

July 29.—Ens. H. Wood, 5th regt., doing duty with 6th N.I., to act as second, or Mahratta interp. to that regt.

Lieut. G. M'Can, 15th N.I. to be second or Mahratta interp. to that regt.

Ens.

1825.]

Ens. W. Long, 21st N.I., doing duty with 2d Europ regt., as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, to officiate as such to 1st Europ. regt. likewise.

Ens. G. M'Donnell, 12th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to H.M. 4th L. Drags.

Native Infantry.

1st Gr. Regt. Lieut. T. R. Billamore to be adj., vice Rollings removed; Lieut. T. Clibborn to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Teasdale removed to 2d gr. regt.

2d Gr. Regt. Lieut. W. Rollings to be adj., vice Billamore removed; Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be interp. in Hindoostanee, vice Clibborn removed.

3d Regt. Lieut. C. Johnson to be adj., vice M'Cullum promoted and removed.

6th Regt. Lieut. W. V. Hewett to be adj., vice Aitchison promoted.

7th Regt. Lieut. G. St. Barbe Brown to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Brown removed.

9th Regt. Lieut. O. Boole to be adj., vice Peyton removed; Lieut. John A. Crosby to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Brown removed.

10th Regt. Lieut. J. C. Peyton to be adj., vice Farquharson promoted and removed; Lieut. J. D. Brown to be interpreter in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Crosby removed.

11th Regt. Lieut. J. E. Parsons to be adj., vice Jackson removed.

14th Regt. Lieut. G. W. Oakes to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast.

15th Regt. Lieut. B. MacMahon to be adj., vice Iredell promoted.

16th Regt. Lieut. G. T. Penley to be adj., vice MacMahon removed.

17th Regt. Lieut. H. M'Can to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Simpson promoted.

19th Regt. Lieut. John Swanson to be adj., vice Nixon promoted.

21st Regt. Lieut. A. Lighton to be adj., vice Clarke promoted and removed; Lieut. W. Wyllie to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Noton removed.

22d Regt. Lieut. H. J. Parkinson to be adj., vice Lighton removed; Lieut. W. Noton to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta and quart.mast., vice Wyllie removed.

24th Regt. Lieut. J. Outram to be adj., vice Allen who resigns.

Capt. Galloway, 1st bat. 5th N. I. to act as Assist. Superin. of Bazars, at Sholapore, on departure of Major Lamy, dated 12th March.

July 30.—Lieut. Bell, Auditor genl.'s office, to succeed late Lieut. Hall as 1st Assist. from 13th July.

Lieut. A. Johnson, 17th N. I. to succeed Lieut. Bell as 2d Assist.

July 31.—Capt. Simpson to discharge

duties of Assist. Quar. mast. gen. with Guicowar Subsidiary force during absence of Capt. Morse.

Lieut. Col. Salter to take charge of Brigade at Sholapore, during absence of Lieut. col. Russell, on duty at Poonah.

9th Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. C. B. Morton, to be Lieut., vice Dawney deceased.

Ens. J. A. Eckford, 1st Bombay Regt., transferred to 19th N. I., as Jun. Ens.

Aug. 2.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Owen, M. D. and Cadet R. C. Curry, admitted on establishment.

Aug. 3.—Surg. G. Ogilvy, Sen. Surg. on estab. now in India, to be Superinten. Surg., vice Strachan deceased.

Sen. Assist. Surg. L. Hathway, to be Surg., vice Ogilvy promoted.

Aug. 5.—Lieut. Stack, of N. C., and at present Extra Assist. to Resident at Nagpore, to succeed to a vacancy in Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. J. C. Lascelles, 1st N. I. and Lieut. C. H. Teasdale, 2d N. I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. H. W. Pauget, 9th N. I., and Lieut. R. Meldrum, 10th N. I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. G. More, 24th N. I., and Lieut. J. Outram, 25th N. I., permit. to ex. corps.

20th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. F. Roome to be Maj.; Lieut. W. Foquett to be Capt.; and Ens. I. Munt to be Lieut., in succession to Browne deceased.

Messrs. W. Jones, and D. C. Graham, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Aug. 12.—8th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Neville to be Adj. vice Marshall, prom.

Lieut. J. W. Browne to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, and Quarter mast., vice Massy, promoted and removed.

Cornet W. Outley, 3d L. C. removed to 2d, as Jun. Cornet.

Lieut. R. Troward, 13th N. I. to be Line Adj. at Deasa, vice Morris, promoted.

Aug. 13.—Surg. J. M'Adam to be Sec. to Medical Board, vice Ogilvy, appointed Superintending Surg.

Aug. 14.—Capt. T. D. Morris, 24th N. I., to superintend buildings and repairs authorized at Deasa.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. T. Smith, H. M. 47th Regt. Aid-de-Camp to Maj. gen. Sir L. Smith, permitted to join his corps now under orders to proceed to Bengal.

Aug. 19.—7th N. I. Ens. E. Skipper to be Lieut., vice Hogg deceased.

13th Regt. N. I. Lieut. G. P. Le Mesurier to be Capt., and Ens. J. Burrows to be Lieut. in succes. to Clarke deceased.

Aug. 21.—Assist. Apoth. J. Durham to be Sub. Assist. Surg. and attached to Eye Infirmary.

Lieut. W. N. T. Smece, 6th N. I. to be 2d Assist. to Deekan Survey.

Aug. 24.—Sub. Conductor W. Willis to

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be

he Conductor of Ordnance, vice Lacy deceased.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Sen. Midship. T. B. Davis to be a 2d Lieut. vice Goseley deceased.

1st Lieut. J. Strover Criddle to be a Junior Captain, vice Arrow deceased.

2d Lieut. J. C. Hawkins to be a 1st Lieut. vice Criddle promoted.

2d Lieut. W. Deuton to be a 1st Lieut. vice Middleton deceased.

Sen. Midship. G. B. Harrison to be a 2d Lieut. vice Hawkins promoted.

Sen. Midship. T. E. Rogers to be a 2d Lieut. vice Denton promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 3. Lieut. J. Sandys, Madras Rifle Corps, for health.—Aug. 6. Capt. C. E. Duckinfield, 7th Madras L. C. for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 5. Lieut. S. Liddle, of artillery, for six months, for health.

To China.—July 14. Lieut. Cotgrave, reg. of art. for six months, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 13. Captain W. Black, assist. quart. mast. gen., for four months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A few cases of cholera morbus, that have lately occurred at the Presidency, joined to the report of others at distant stations, appear to have excited some degree of alarm amongst the inhabitants of our island, for which we are glad to find on more particular inquiry, that there is no cause. The reports of the superintending surgeons at all the out stations are entirely clear of such cases, and we are enabled to state from good authority that cholera does not exist in a greater degree at present in Bombay, than it has done for many months past, although the few cases that have occurred may have come more immediately under general notice.—*Bomb. Cour. May 29.*

THE WEATHER.

Very little rain has fallen during the last week. The weather has been almost uniformly cloudy, and the atmosphere dense and heavy; at present there is nothing but a south westerly wind to indicate the setting-in of the monsoon.—*Bomb. Gaz. July 14.*

Letters from Surat mention that the cholera had visited that city with great severity for a few days, and that in one day 120 natives had died of it within the walls. A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress, and by the last accounts we are happy to learn that it had almost entirely disappeared. We are glad to hear

that there has been a considerable fall of rain in Candeish, and in many parts of the Deccan.—*Ibid. July 17.*

The weather at this presidency continues to be seasonable, and the fall of rain during the week has been sufficiently abundant. From Kaira the accounts are still unfavourable, as well as from Sholapore and the country round it; but we are happy to learn that rain has fallen in other parts, in sufficient quantity to give good hope that there will be no very great scarcity. The want of forage, and the mortality of cattle, are sorely felt in the southern Mahratta country.—*Bomb. Cour. Aug. 28.*

SUPREME COURT.—30th July, 1824.

Lieut. George Richard Sloven Fenwick, 2d batt. 1st reg. Bombay N. I., was tried for the murder of a Bheel chief, at a place called Loonawarrar, on the 23d January, 1823.

The circumstances of the case established by the evidence of Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, political agent in the Myhee Caunta, Lieut. T. R. Billamore, 2d batt. 1st N. I., Shaik Abdalla, subedar in that battalion, Iskee Sing, naick, Munsa Pursard, sepoy, and Jugga Gogul, and also the prisoner's confession, were these:

Lieut. Fenwick was in command of a detachment of the Guickwar's subsidiary force; on attacking Sumaria, a Bheel village, which was destroyed, he took two prisoners, one a very savage fellow, named Etcha Pugzee, potil of the village, had wounded a sepoy, and was described by the Rajah of Loonawarrar, as *burra huramzada*, and as commanding 400 bheels, or robbers. In the evening of the day in question, Lieut. F. told the subedar he was going to make a *tunashree* (sight), he was going to hang the Bheel. The subedar remonstrated, but Lieut. F. ordered him to fasten the rope round the Bheel's neck, which was done, and he was hanged to a Mowrah tree. About an hour afterwards the body was, by Lieut. F.'s orders, cut down and cast into the river.

The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Irwin, objected that it did not appear that the murder was committed in territories of a state in alliance with the Bombay government. The point was reserved by the court.

The chief justice, in summing up, directed the attention of the jury particularly to the difference between taking away the life of an enemy in the heat of battle, and destroying it in cool blood: in this case twelve hours had elapsed from the capture of the two bheels to the time that Lieut. Fenwick gave orders to hang one of the prisoners; a sufficient time for a man to become cool; and if the jury were satisfied with the truth of the evidence adduced, there could be no doubt that Lieut. Fenwick was guilty of the crime of murder. The question of jurisdiction did

did not rest with the jury; the prisoner would have the advantage of any objection on that head hereafter urged in arrest of judgment.

The jury retired, and after an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of the inexperience of the prisoner, and the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he was placed.

On Monday, the court delivered their opinion on the point reserved, that sentence could not be passed upon Lieut. Fenwick, as a material allegation in the indictment, viz. the alliance of the native prince, within whose territories Loonawarrar was situate, had not been proved. The jurisdiction of the court was therefore not warranted by the stat. 26 Geo. III. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug. 2.*

6th August.

The King v. Alex. Shaw, Esq.—The advocate general moved, that the interrogatories filed against the defendant might be taken off for irregularity.

The defendant had been guilty of an alleged contempt towards the court, in knocking down the chopdar, stationed by the judges to preserve order.

The motion was refused; and a motion for a rule nisi, that the recognizances entered into in this cause might be restricted, was granted.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 15. *James Scott*, Shipton, from Madras.—21. *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Isle of France.—26. *London*, Sotheby, from London.—Aug. 4. *Eliza*, Faith, from London.—11. *Lonach*, West, from the Mauritius.—25. *John Barry*, Roche, from Ceylon.

Departures.

July 14. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for China.—18. *Avon*, Sumner, for London.—26. *Castle Huntly*, Drummond, for China.—Aug. 2. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London, and *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for China.—28. *Orpheus*, Finlay, for London, and *James Scott*, Shipton, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July. 6. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. H. Jeffreys, of a son.
7. At Bankote, the lady of the Rev. A. Crawford, of a daughter.
14. At Surat, the lady of John Romer, Esq. of a daughter.
20. At the Presidency, Gualior, the lady of Capt. J. Stewart, of a son.
21. The lady of Mr. G. Osborn, of a daughter.

27. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. Gibson, of artillery, of a son.

28. At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., C. S., of a son.

Aug. 6. The lady of Lieut. Houghton, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

9. The lady of T. Barnard, Esq. of a son.

—At Ahmedabad, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Blackey, 14th N. I., of a son.

—The lady of L. I. Miguel, Esq. of a son.

10. At Ambrolly Girgaum, Mrs. J. J. Fernandes, of a daughter.

15. At Matoonga, the lady of Dr. Smyton, of a son.

18. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Taylor, commanding 20th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July. 3. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. A. Macdonald, of the Bengal Establishment, and Political Agent in Baugeon and Kantil, to Maria, daughter of J. Elphinstone, Esq., of the Civil Service, and late member of council on this establishment.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. D. Young, chaplain on this establishment, to Harriet Frances, daughter of the late J. Fenton, Esq., of Doncaster, county of York.

Aug. 10. Mr. Thos. Brooks, of the Bombay Tavern, to Mrs. M. Coggin, widow.

23. At St. Thomas's Church, W. Simson, Esq., C. S., to Dorah Lushinton, eldest daughter of G. L. Prendergast, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 15. At Surat, T. Bradley, Esq. assist. surgeon, of a fever.

24. At Rangoon, aged 31, Lieut. G. Middleton, Bombay marine.

July 4. At Ahmedabad, Isabella, infant daughter of Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 13th N. I.

9. At Nagpore, George Alexander, youngest child of J. Gordon, Esq.

12. At Broach, Caroline Mary, infant daughter of R. Boyd, Esq. civil service.

18. At Surat, John Strachan, Esq. superintending surgeon, Surat division of the army.

21. At Toka, near Aurungabad, Capt. W. Clark, in the service of H. H. the Nizam.

24. At Dapoolce, Ens. James Young, 20th N. I.

27. At Mesgaum, Major A. J. O. Browne, 10th N. I., late commanding 19th regt.

31. At Ahmedabad, the infant son of W. A. Jones, Esq.

—At same place, W. Law, Esq. civil surgeon.

Aug. 4. At Kaira, Mrs. Gibson, lady of Capt. Gibson.

Aug. 5. At Kaira, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Fern.

9. On board the James Scott, Mr. John Benson, chief officer.

— At Bhowndy, of fever, Lieut. G. H. Hogg, 7th N. I.

13. At Ahmednugger, Eldred, infant son of Capt. H. Pottinger.

— At Kaira, Mrs. Eliza Fern.

24. Mrs. J. F. de Jesus.

25. Joseph Stephen, Esq., formerly one of the Armenian merchants of Surat, aged 83.

Lately. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. W. Farquharson, of the country service, late midshipman, R. N.

— At Kaira, in his 33d year, Capt. G. U. Barlow, H. M. 4th Light Drags., eldest son of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B.

SINGAPORE.

Three junks have lately arrived here from Hue, the capital of Cochin China, said to belong to the King. The cargoes consist chiefly of sugar, with some teneague and sticklac of tonquin, cinnamon, bech de mar, and shark-fins. About eight junks more are expected from Saigon: one of these conveys Mr. Gibson (the Envoy from Ava to Cochin China), who is expected here shortly; it appears quite certain that the Cochin Chinese have shewn no desire to enter into a coalition with the Burmans against the Siamese; and that if this was the object of Mr. Gibson's mission, it has been unsuccessful.

A French ship has sailed from Cochin China with a cargo of sugar; she had imported and sold to the govt., 3,000 stands of French muskets, at the rate of seven Spanish dollars each.

We learn from these junks, that the King of Cochin China has constructed a ship of 6 or 700 tons burthen, after the model of one of the French ships which had lately visited Cochin China. This vessel (we are told) was intended to have been sent on a trading voyage to the Straits of Malacca, but some difficulty was experienced in procuring a commander and officers for her.—[Sing. Chron. April 1.

Several junks have come in from Saigon since the first of the month. Besides the usual cargoes, we perceive that they have imported, for the first time, Cochin Chinese salt, an article understood to have been contraband; but its truth, it appears that in this case as in many others, there is nothing contraband for which there exists a good market.

The last junk from Saigon conveys Mr. Gibson, the Envoy, from Ava to Cochin China, on his return to Rangoon. This is a large vessel, carrying 12 guns, six to pine pounders, and two hundred men; besides Mr. Gibson, she has on board

three Cochin Chinese of rank, proceeding as Envoys to the court of Ava, with letters from the King of Cochin China.

A number of junks have arrived from Bankok since our last. They have imported 3,000 piculs of white sugar. Although so late in the season, six or seven more are still expected. The tedious passage made by these vessels is remarkable. The schooner Mary Ann, although sailing too late in the season, effected a passage in sixteen days. The junks which arrived at the same time took two months, and we do not believe that any one made a passage during the whole season in less than forty days. This is less owing to their bad sailing, than to their unskilful pilotage. Their great dread is to fall upon the lee-shore of the Malay Peninsula; they consequently creep among the numerous islands on the eastern side of the gulf, coming regularly to an anchor every night.

We have sincere pleasure in announcing that the result of the adventure by the schooner Mary Ann, has been such as to give satisfaction to those who are concerned in it. The conduct of the Siamese government upon this occasion was found to be fair and even liberal.—[Ibid. April 15.

Intelligence from Singapore, to the 23d of July states, that produce fully maintained its price, and that the market for European goods was not quite so brisk. A great rise had taken place in spice, which was there attributed to the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch; and a belief was entertained that that Power would resume its former absurd prohibitory duties on the commerce of other nations. The exchange was still extremely depressed; 8s. 7d. to the Spanish dollar.

THE ANDAMANS.

The Nacoda of a prow, from the Andamans the 26th ultimo, reports that a party, consisting of three men and a boy, went on shore for the purpose of boiling and preparing a quantity of beech-de-mer, collected by the crews some days previous, and while so employed they were suddenly attacked by the savages, with a shower of arrows from an adjoining thicket, when they instantly ran off and took to their boat, which, from the tide having receded since their landing, they had the greatest difficulty to reach and escape their pursuers; but missing the boy as they got in, they looked behind, and beheld with horror the poor fellow dragged by the savages (about twenty in number), towards the blazing fire, throw him in alive, and afterwards devour him. It was in vain to attempt to rescue the boy, as they were unarmed and all three wounded, though slightly, and the prow was anchored at too great a distance to render any assistance.

It

It is also reported that two Chinese have been taken and killed. Five of the savages, however, (three men and two female children) were caught by a party of Burmese, whom the nacoda saw in the prow, which was conveying them to Ava, as a present to the king.—Penang Gaz. Apr. 28.

MANILLA.

The government was lately preparing an expedition against the pirates of Sooloo, consisting of sixteen small square-rigged vessels: it would sail about the beginning of the present month. The colony was in a state of perfect tranquillity. Foreign trade was very dull. Two Spanish ships had sailed with cargoes of sugar in November and January for Cadiz.

SPICE ISLANDS.

Under the date of Batavia, July 10, it is announced, that during the visit of the Gov. gen. Baron Vander Capellan to the Molucca Islands, his Exc. published at Banda, on the 29th of April, some new regulations, the object of which was chiefly to abolish the unnecessarily oppressive laws relative to the monopoly of the spice trade; more accurately to determine the territory of the islands; to prevent arbitrary proceedings by the officers; and to ensure a more upright administration of justice. For which end the gov. gen. resolves:—

1. The residency of Banda shall henceforward consist, besides the Banda Islands, of the following islands, viz.:—The east part of Great Ceram, with the islands of Koffing, Ceram Laut, Gisser, Goram Key, and Arou, and in general all the other little islands to the east and south of Banda.

2. There shall be a council of justice at Banda, to determine on provisional regulations for the police, and civil and criminal administrations of justice in Banda, which the gov. will promulgate in the sequel.

3. and 4. All the laws, regulations, &c. tending to protect the existing monopoly of the spice trade, especially in nutmegs and mace, shall be maintained in their rigour. All other laws, and which owe their origin to this monopoly, but do not tend to protect or maintain it, shall be abolished, and are hereby declared to be null and void.

The remaining articles are more particular, and detail the regulations.

The Dutch papers contain a long account of a successful expedition against the king of Tunati, who was dethroned by his own subjects, and succeeded by his sister.

JAVA.

All accounts from Batavia continue to represent trade as gloomy, in consequence

of the heavy duties and impolitic regulations of the government. The exchange upon the dollar had fallen to 3s. 6d. Coffee was from thirteen to fourteen dollars per 182lbs.; sugar, seven dollars; pepper, eleven dollars. Several Europeans, who had obtained grants of land from the native princes, had been ordered from the provinces.

PERSIA.

The king of Persia has left Teheran for Sultania, where he is going to assemble his family for the marriage of his grandson, the prince of Kermanschah, with the daughter of his son, Abas Mirza. At the close of the summer the King of Persia will come to Kermanschah. Some persons pretend that it is for the purpose of being nearer at hand to see the military preparations intended against the Pachalic of Bagdad. Sulemanieh is still occupied by the Persian troops.

The province of Caracan is still in a state of insurrection. The king's troops have not yet been able to subdue the rebels.

The two French officers who are at Kermanschah, are still busy in forming and organizing new levies of troops.

Mesopotamia has been the theatre of great events amongst the Arabs for a long time, the numerous tribes of Anazis having invaded the deserts of Mesopotamia, principally inhabited by the powerful tribes of Gerbas; but this year, after having had great success against the former, aided by the Pacha of Bagdad, they were defeated by the Gerbas, who caused them to repass the Euphrates, and their flight was so precipitate that they lost most of their fine horses and cattle.

There has not been any rupture between the Porte and Persia; but the latter power has caused a corps of troops to advance towards Bagdad, which alarms the divan, and has induced it to desire an explanation on the subject from the court of Teheran. Turkey seems ready to give to Persia all the satisfaction it may desire relative to the Pacha of Bagdad, of whom it complains.—[Foreign papers.

ARABIAN GULPH.

Accounts were yesterday brought from Mocha, stating, upon undoubted authority, that letters had been received from Egypt and Judah, announcing that Mahomet Allee Pasha was in person at Corsair with an army of thirty thousand, chiefly composed of disciplined troops; and which, it is currently said, is to be directed towards Soudan or Nigritia. It is added, that a very large quantity of military stores has been embarked for the purpose of transportation to Suakem, and that the whole was ready for departure.

In

In some of the letters it is mentioned, that, probably, in case of success, the country south of Camfida will again be resumed, and that the maritime coast from Judda to Aden is likely to be taken possession of by the governor of Egypt, who has long wished to carry his arms into this quarter.

It is presumed that Ibrahim Pacha (a son of Mahomet Allee Pacha's wife by a former marriage) who is at Cassier, will have the command.

Accounts have been received that the troops which went against Asseer (South of Judda) have been completely successful. —*Bom. Cour.* May 8.

The only arrival from sea, since our last publication, is the Kullaylee, an Arab ship from Mocha, the 22d June, which came in yesterday. We have been kindly favoured with the following articles of intelligence brought by her, giving a view of the present state of Arabia and Upper Egypt.

The communication between Mocha and Senna, still continued blocked up by the Kubiles, the Imaum refusing compliance with their demands. This state was extremely detrimental to the trade, the im-

ports and exports being thus almost entirely prevented.

The Turkish troops had been successful in their attempt upon Asseer, and upon coming to terms with their refractory chief, the main body returned to Medina; the country no longer kept in awe by a superior force, the insurrection was renewed, the Turkish force was again assembled at Camfida, where considerable quantities of provisions and ammunition had arrived from Judda.

Since February, the country in the vicinity of Kosseir had been in a state of rebellion, owing to the oppression and conscription practised by the Pasha of Egypt; it had latterly, however, been in a great measure quelled, although it would be some time before the banditti could be put down which infested and interrupted the communication, and rendered travelling dangerous and insecure.

The fears entertained some time since of Mocha being taken by the Turks had in a great measure subsided, though many still thought it was an event which would eventually take place, in no long period. —*Bom. Cour.* July 10.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 5, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable... S. Rs. 36 8 to 37 0 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable... 5 12 to 11 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 48 to 52 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—
to Buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.—to Sell, 1s. 11d. to 2s.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S. Rs. 4 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto.....3 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans, open date.....3 8 ditto.
Ditto, 2 months certain.....3 0 ditto.

Madras, Aug. 13, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable.....37 per cent. premium.
Unremittable.....5 to 8 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 98 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Aug. 28, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable.....144 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable...110 to 118 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.

On Madras, ditto, 99½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

London Gazette.

[As we are in arrear with these documents, which should have appeared in the last journal, we must confine ourselves to brief abstracts.]

SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE of November 23d, 1824.

This gazette contains the following despatches:

First. Extract of a letter from the Governor-General-in-Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 21 November 1823,

announcing the attack on Shapuree by the Burmese on the 24th September.

Second. Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated 9 January 1824, announcing the arrival of a British detachment at Shapuree, 21 November 1823.

Third. Extract of a letter from Capt. Hay, commanding the Chittagong battalion, to the Gov. sec. in the mil. dep., dated Chittagong, October 1823, reporting the attack of the Burmese on Shapuree.

Fourth. Extract of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Shapland to Major Patrickson.

D.A

Home Intelligence.

LAW.

In the Court of King's Bench, Nov. 27, a rule was made absolute for staying proceedings on a bail-bond in an action brought against Mirza Meer Shah Khan, a Persian prince, whose arrival some time back made a noise here. The defendant had been arrested for wages due to his servant, Salsaltre, and gave a bail bond, but had since rendered in discharge of this bail.

The rule for a criminal prosecution, obtained 22d November, against the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, for a libel on the Marquess of Hastings, has been abandoned by the noble plaintiff, on the defendant's pleading misinformation.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dec. 2d, a case was heard wherein a Jew, named Cohen, had preferred an indictment against Mr. Joseph Staunton, chief mate of the Bridgewater East Indiaman, for an assault. The plaintiff, a lodger of seamen, went on board the ship, and the defendant turned him out. The Jury acquitted the defendant, to the satisfaction of a crowded court.

On the 5th Dec. an action for breach of promise of marriage, came on in the Court of King's Bench; the parties in which were Miss Amelia Wharton, plaintiff: Capt. Lewis, of the Madras Military Establishment, defendant. The plea of the latter was a denial of a promise. The damages were laid at £5000. The Jury found a verdict for £150.

On the 20th Dec. Capt. Smith, of the William Fairlie, East Indiaman, obtained a verdict for £250 damages, in the Court of King's Bench, against Wm. White, proprietor of the "Indian Observer," for a libel published in that Journal of 22d February last, which imputed to Capt. Smith symptoms of insanity, in consequence of which many persons refused to go the voyage to India in his vessel.

In the Secondaries Office, on the 2d of December, an argument took place upon a writ of inquiry on a *capias ultigatum*, to ascertain the property possessed by Lieut. Col. Buchanan, a retired officer in the East India army (who was outlawed), in order that the Sheriff might seize it for the benefit of the plaintiff, Mrs. Plunkett. The real defendants were the East India Company. The sums claimed were £365

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per annum, retired pay, since 1821; and £3487. 10s., the principal sum upon which Buchanan received a dividend of £104. 12s. 6d., each half year, in Bombay stock.

Mr. Walter Buchanan was called, to prove that he had received the retired allowance and dividends on behalf of the Lieutenant Colonel up to 1821, but not since. Mr. Dart, secretary to the East India Company, and Mr. Melvil, the Assistant Auditor, and other officers, were likewise called; but the Court of Directors having declined to authorize the production of the official books and documents, the proof respecting the stock failed.

The Secondary told the jury, that as the East India Company (the real defendants) had withheld the information necessary to prove the principal claim, (though he could not guess their motive) they could only find for the plaintiff to the amount of £1199. 12s. 6d., being the arrears of pay. Verdict accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The statement made respecting the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart to the government of Bombay is wholly unfounded. The Hon. M. Elphinstone continues Governor of that Presidency; and Major Gen. Sir Thomas Munro remains Governor of Madras, and has no intention of coming home.—*Courier.*

There is no truth in the statement that the Marquess of Huntly is going to the Cape of Good Hope as Governor; but Sir Richard Plasket is appointed Colonial Secretary in the place of Col. Bird. Major Gen. Darling proceeds to New South Wales, to succeed Sir Thomas Brisbane.—*Star.*

Lord Combermere, it is said, will succeed Sir E. Paget as commander in chief in Bengal.

It is confidently stated, that in consequence of applications from the East India Company, Government have agreed to increase the British force in India, either by the addition of six regiments from this country, or by an addition to the number of companies in the regiments now serving in India. The latter plan, it is thought, is most likely to be adopted, which will be a source of much promotion for the officers of the regiments now in India.—*Star.*

The Rev. Frederic Holmes, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, is appointed

pointed a professor in the Bishop's College, at Calcutta.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the ports of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, as depôts for warehousing of East India goods.

A confidential agent of the Pacha of Egypt visited Manchester during this month, to inspect the spinning and weaving processes; an Armenian has also been sent by him here to form connections for the disposal of cotton, of which that intelligent Mameluke is a larger grower.

A deputation of West India proprietors waited upon Lord Liverpool, on the 8th of December, to request his lordship's sanction to an application to government for permission to distil from sugar.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have given notice, that the present interest of £3 10s. per cent. per annum on the Company's Bonds shall cease and determine on the 5th day of April 1825. That from and after the said 5th day of April, they shall carry only an interest of £3 per cent. per annum. That the holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of £3 per cent. per annum, until the 29th day of March 1825, and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation as aforesaid, on or before the 29th day of March 1825, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 5th day of April 1825, with the interest due thereon, from which date unmarked bonds shall not carry any interest.

General Anderson, of the East India Company's service, who died lately in London, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £70,000, for the purpose of establishing two institutions in Elgin: one for the reception of indigent natives of that country, who are upwards of fifty-five years of age; the other for the education of poor children.

Parliament will meet on Thursday, 3d of February, for the despatch of business.

Captain Sir James Brisbane, late flag captain to Admiral Lord Exmouth in the attack on Algiers in 1816, is appointed to the command in the East-Indies, with the rank of Commodore, to relieve Commodore Grant, in the *Liffey*.

On December 22d, Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, developed to a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin (the Lord

Mayor in the chair) his plan for relieving the distress of Ireland, which was to introduce the cotton manufacture there, and open the East India and China trade to it; 1st, by allowing sugar to be brought there at a lower duty; and 2dly, by enabling the Irish to import tea from China by licenses from the government, who are authorised to grant them, if the Company do not sell teas as low as they can be got on the continent. A committee was appointed to promote this project.

Orders for recruiting for the British army in India will be issued forthwith. Every corps now on service in that quarter will be immediately completed to the full Indian establishment.

Lieutenant Johnston, of the navy, has at length announced (by public advertisement) that his steam-vessel, *Enterprise*, of 500 tons burthen, for passengers only, will sail from London for Calcutta, to touch at the Cape of Good Hope and Madras, early in March. The voyage is estimated to be completed in two months.

The *Cambridge*, which brought the last accounts from Bombay, lost many of her packets and letters, and nearly some of her officers and passengers, by an accident which occurred to the Favourite pilot-boat, at the back of the Isle of Wight, on Sunday night, 19th December. This vessel took the purser and several passengers; and through some mismanagement, it is said, struck, bilged, and filled with water. When the accident occurred, the small boat was alongside, and the ladies were immediately carried ashore in it, whilst the crew and passengers made every possible exertion to get the vessel off. For upwards of an hour, Mr. Reynell, the purser, Captains Prissick, Brett, and Anthony, and Lieutenant Warlow, preserved themselves by clinging to the mast and boom; till at length they were rescued from their perilous condition by boats from the shore. The passengers were entertained by Mr. Howe, of the Isle of Wight.

A new Australasian Agricultural Company has just been incorporated by royal charter, for the purpose of extending cultivation, and producing wool of the finest quality, in New South Wales. Government has made a grant of a million of acres, rent-free for the first five years, to the company.

A conspicuous green buoy, the usual denomination of a sunken wreck, has by the Trinity Board been placed in the part of the Thames mouth called the Cant, on

a sunken sloop, which endangered vessels in low states of the tide, sailing between the five-fathom channel and the Nore. From this buoy, Minster church bears W. by S., and the spile buoy E.S.E.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 29. *Bussorah Merchant*, Rowson, from Bengal, Mauritius, and Gibraltar, and *Triden*, Crear, from V. D. Land, Madras, and Cape of Good Hope; at Deal.—30. *Guardian*, Sutherland, from Singapore; at Deal.—Dec. 1. *Gilmore*, Laws, from Bengal; off Margate.—2. *Ellen Douglas*, Rice, from Sumatra; at Dartmouth.—7. *Heroine*, Ostler, from N. S. Wales 19th May, and Batavia 22d July; at Deal.—13. *Normdhuil*, Scott, from Singapore 29th July; at Gravesend.—20. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bombay 11th Aug.; *Rambler*, Holliday, from N. S. Wales 19th July; and *Avon*, Sumner, from Bombay 18th July; at Deal.—26. *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Bombay 28th Aug.; off Dover.

Departures.

Dec. 3. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—4. *Hero*, Anthony, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *Hugh Crawford*, Laugdon, Asia, Pope, Royal Charlotte, Corbin, Harvey, Peach, and *Lady East*, Talbert, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—10. *Palmira*, Lamb, for Madras and Bengal, from Deal; *Abberton*, Percival, for Bombay, from ditto; and *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannah, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—16. *Nautilus*, Winslow, for Manila, &c., from Portsmouth; *Elizabeth*, Collins, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from ditto; and *Rockingham*, Beach, for Madras and Bengal, from Deal.—23. *Margaret*, Simpson, for Havre and Batavia; from Deal.—26. *Nassau*, Carrs, for N. S. Wales, from Gravesend.

Passengers from India.

Per Bussorah Merchant: Mrs. C. Cooke, from Madras.

Per Cambridge, from Bombay and Cape: Mrs. Ashburner; Mrs. Henry Lock; Mrs. McLeod; two Misses Elliott; Miss Rud-dock; Mr. Ashburner; Lieut. Warlow, Bombay N. I.; Mr. J. R. Blackhouse; Captain H. B. Williams; Capt. Anthony; Capt. Duckenfield; Capt. Brett; Mr. Jukes; Mr. Dowler; Lieut. Little; Mr. Fowler, of the Marquess Camden; three Misses and two Masters Ashburner; Masters McLeod and Locke; Capt. Prissick, Master Bonnington, and Lieut. Taylor.—(Mrs. Hall, Master Hall, and Capt. Stretton were landed at the Cape).

Per Avon from Bombay: Lieut. Sandys, and Cornet Walker. From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner.

Per Fanny, from the Cape. Ens. Roch-ford, 18th Bengal N. I.; and Mr. Griffiths, late commander of the *Sun*.

Per Heroine, from Batavia: Mr. Harvey Thompson, formerly surgeon on the Bengal establishment.

Per Barrosa, expected from Bengal: G. Todd, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Todd; Miss Saviel; W. Saunders, Esq. C. S.;—Mangles, Esq., C. S.; Capt. C. H. Bean, country service; Capt. A. Brown, of the ship Bengal Merchant.

Passengers to India.

Per Palmira, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Balaiana, Miss Colquhoun, Rev. Mr. Whyte, Messrs. Brett, Pead, Aldham, Green, Reilly, Taplin, Spry, Campbell, Seal, Ramsay, Varden, Pyper, Colquhoun, and Dawes; Masters Kinsey and E. Kinsey.

Ships spoken with.

Euphrates, Mead, London to Bengal, 25th Oct., lat. 23.S. long. 29.W.—*Udney*, Holden, Bengal and Madras, to London, 29th May, off Bourbon.—*Hero*, Steel, Liverpool to Bombay, 8th Dec., long. 8. 25. W.—*Anson*, Tonge, Bengal, to Malta, off Gibraltar 15th Nov.—*England*, Reay, London to Bombay, 16th Nov., lat. 6. long. 23.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The ship Bombay Merchant, Kemp, from Bombay to London, was abandoned on the 27th Sept. in a sinking state. The captain, crew, and treasure were taken on board the brig Emma, bound to Buenos Ayres, and landed at Rio de Janeiro, from whence the captain and the specie have arrived at Falmouth in the Lord Melville packet.

The Caroline, Harris, recently arrived at Singapore from London, when unloaded, was expected to be condemned and sold.

The Hon. Co.'s ships Princess Amelia, Williams; Orwell, Parrier; Thames, Hav-viside; Hope, Sweet; and Marquess of Huntly, from London to China, passed Anger Point previous to the 9th August; all well.

The General Harris, Welstead, from Bencoolen, was off Tappanooly the 22d July, and under weigh for the Straits.

The Eole, from Bengal and Bourbon, has arrived at Nantes, with considerable damage.

The Thames, Lits, from London, arrived at Ceylon the 20th June.

The Grenada, Anderson, from London, had arrived at Pondicherry.

The Blucher, from India, has arrived at Bourdeaux.

The Scotia, McCormick, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, which was driven on shore during the late gales, has been sold at Plymouth.

The crew of H. M.'s ship Andromaque were sickly at the Mauritius. Commodore Nourse, Lieut. Grant, R. N., and four others, had died of fever; being six out of ten who had slept one night ashore at Mombass.

The Hon. Co.'s ship London, Sotheby, and the Eliza, Faith, were to embark the 47th regt. at Panwell (Bombay), on the 1st Sept., for Bengal.

The Lonach, West, was to sail from Bombay for London, the 5th Sept., and touch at the Mauritius.

The John Barry, Roche, was to sail from Bombay for London the 1st Oct.

The Greenock, Richmond, was to sail for London the 15th Aug., from Bengal.

Late accounts from Bombay state, that H. M.'s ship Lifey had sailed from Penang for Bombay, and was to go into dock there.

East India House.

Dec. 1. A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.: Capt. W. Cruikshank, Farquharson, St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Capt. J. Hine, Atlas, Madras and China; and Capt. W. Hay, Charles Grant, China direct.

11. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. S. Searle was sworn into the command of the ship Inglis, consigned to Bombay and China.

21. A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. W. Hope, Herefordshire, for Madras and China; and Capt. T. Baker, Lowther Castle, for China direct.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. In Bryanstone-square, the lady of Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., of a daughter.

Dec. 11. The lady of the Rev. William Heberden, Great Bookham, Surrey, of a son.

14. In Bryanstone-square, the wife of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

24. At Rochester, the lady of Capt. James Jackson, C.B. commanding the Ordinary at Sheerness, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 12. At the Protestant church, Lausanne, in Switzerland, Miss M. S. Cerjat, daughter of Henry Cerjat, Esq., to Capt. Wynne Baird, son of Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, and nephew to General Sir David Baird, Bart., &c.

17. At the hotel of the British Amba-

sador at Florence, Capt. D. Wilson, of the Bombay army, to Miss J. L. Young, daughter of the late Professor Young, of Glasgow.

24. At St. Philip's church, Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., of China, to Miss Eliza Armstrong.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, James Eckford, Esq., capt. of 6th Bengal N.I., to Mary, third daughter of James Alexander Haldane, Esq., of George-street.

7. At St. Michael's church, Bath, J.H. Ravenshaw, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Rose, daughter of John Thullier, Esq., of Cadiz, and of Bath.

9. At St. Mary's, Portsea, Lieut.-col. Wm. Woodhouse, 44th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Leggett, King's Terrace, Southsea.

16. At Stone, Kent, Capt. Philip Ottey, of the Bombay army, to Anna Frederica, second daughter of the late Col. Berkeley.

27. C. H. Beague, Esq. royal engineers, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Maj.-gen. J. Pringle, E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. George Bodley, Esq., Deputy-assist.-com. gen., in his 41st year.

Dec. 1. At Spencer Farm, Essex, Major-gen. Rowley, F.R.S., colonel of the corps of royal engineers.

3. In Devonshire-place, Anna, relict of the late Thomas Davis, Esq., Advocate-gen. at Calcutta.

— At Cheltenham, Mrs. Eustace, widow of the late Lieut. gen. Eustace.

5. Dr. Alex. P. Buchan, late of Percy-street, son of the author of the well-known work on Domestic Medicine.

12. Richard Crossley, Esq. R. N. commanding the Madras Indiaman, after a short illness brought on by his great exertions when that ship was unfortunately driven on shore near Portsmouth, during the gale of the 22d November.

14. At Torryburn, county Fife, aged 80, Capt. James Primrose, of the H. E. I. C. service.

17. At Brighton, Lady Williams, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B. of Burwood House, Surrey.

18. At Southampton, Harriot, wife of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 30th Bengal N. I.

19. At Fairwater-House, near Taunton, Rear Admiral J. C. Searle.

20. At Broomhill, near Broughton-in-Furness, in his 82d year, Major Gilpin, formerly on the Bengal establishment.

— John Holland, Esq., many years Freight Accountant to the East-India Company.

24. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-col. Home, of the Bombay establishment.

25. In Upper Seymour-street, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knt.

LETTERS to India may be despatched through the Ship-Letter Office by the following ships:

To Cape of Good Hope.....Margaret.....to sail about Jan. 5.
CalcuttaGeneral Kyd ...to be in the Downs Jan. 11.
.....Hythe..... ditto ditto.
.....Royal George ditto ditto.
St. Helena and Bencoolen.....Repulse ditto ditto.
Madras and Calcutta.....Johnto sail about Jan. 20.
.....Thalia..... ditto ... Feb. 25.
.....Coromandel ditto ... Jan. 18.

N.B.—Letters for India will not be forwarded till the postage is paid.

LIST OF SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to Sail.	Ship's Name.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Cape and Madras.	1825 Graves, Jan. 10	General Palmer.	George Truett	George Truett	E. I. Docks	Capt. T. Birchlin-lane.
Madras.	Graves, Jan. 15	Hope	John T. E. Flint	J. T. E. Flint	E. I. Docks	Gladstones & Co., White-lion-st.
Cape, Madras, and Bengal.	Graves, Jan. 23	Enterprise	R. J. Saunders, Agent	J. H. Johnston	Deptford	R. J. Saunders, Agent, Old South-st.
	(St. Pac.) Mar. 1	Coromandel	George Joad	Thomas Bovey	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun., Birchlin-lane
	Jan. 7	Lady Flora	Cockerell, Trail, & Co.	Michael O'Brien	Blackwall	John S. Brinley, Birchlin-lane
	Jan. 10	Maidland	Thomas Ferguson	Wm. R. B. B. B.	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Feb. 10	Thalia	Adw. Longman, & Co.	Thos. B. B. B.	City Canal	Amstee and Thornhill, Old South-st.
	Mar. 10	Macdon	Wm. R. B. B.	James E. B. B.	City Canal	R. F. Wade, London-street.
	Mar. 30	Cesar	Wm. R. B. B.	David Sutton	City Canal	Wm. Abercrombie, Birchlin-lane
	April 10	Orient	John Johnston & Maburn	Thos. A. Wat	City Canal	Wm. R. B. B.
	April 15	Nyctene	David Sutton	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read
	May 15	William Miles	Joseph Somers	Wm. Reynolds	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun., Birchlin-lane
	May 20	Kingsdon	Alfred Chapman	J. A. Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun., Birchlin-lane
	Jan. 30	Gilmore	Samuel Beadle	Samuel Beadle	City Canal	Capt. B. Jerusalem-coffee-chest
	Jan. 31	George	Wm. A. Atkins Bowen	Wm. A. Bowen	City Canal	Cockerell, Trail, & Co., Austin-st.
	Mar. 31	Brigantia	Hunter & Co.	R. W. Laws	W. I. Docks	Hunter & Co., Old Broad-street.
	April 31	James Subald	John Chapman & Co.	John Gray	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	Jan. 31	Tiger	John Barry	Stevenson Ellery	City Canal	John Lyncey, jun.
	Jan. 31	Pero	Alexander Greig	Alex. Greig	City Canal	Laister & Horley, Leadenhall-st.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	George Wiggins	William Luke	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Henry Blandhard	Wm. R. B. B.	City Canal	Henry Blandhard
	Jan. 31	Beloni	William T. B.	William T. B.	City Canal	John Lyncey, jun.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Robert Grainger	And. Anderson	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Buckles & Co.	Thos. Brown	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Thornthons and West	James Moffatt	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Smith & Co.	Robert Blair	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Richard Drew	Thos. Atkinson	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Joseph Hare	J. P. Hackman	City Canal	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-st.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	Alexander Robertson	J. C. Ross	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Jan. 31	Beloni	John Chapman & Co.	John Henderson	City Canal	Laister and Horley
	Jan. 31	Beloni	John Lumden & Co.	Thos. Webb	City Canal	Cooke and Horsley
	Jan. 31	Beloni	John Chapman & Co.	Alexander Kenn	City Canal	John Chapman and Co.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	John Chapman & Co.	John Herbert	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	John Chapman & Co.	John Frown	City Canal	John Chapman and Co.
	Jan. 31	Beloni	William Stoveld	James Muddle	City Canal	Laister and Long
	Jan. 31	Beloni	William Stoveld	James Muddle	City Canal	Anstee and Thornhill

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1824-25, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	To be Gravelled.
1. Penitentiary.	Joseph Hare.	W. H. C. Davy.	Wm. Allen.	H. Edmonds.	F. Bayley.	A. H. Crawford.	J. W. Wilson.	R. Rawes.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
2. Winter.	George Clay.	Thos. Naime.	Wm. Edmonds.	M. Clavon.	S. Cumberlege.	Samuel Hyde.	J. W. Cooke.	G. E. Cocke.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
3. General Kpl.	James Walker.	Alex. Naime.	Richard Apin.	F. Daniel.	H. Thompson.	A. C. Barclay.	P. P. Akeyn.	Wm. Small.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
4. Hyla.	S. Marjoribanks.	J. P. Wilson.	R. Lindsay.	Wm. Bignell.	R. Jobling.	A. M. Payne.	R. Alexander.	G. R. Griffiths.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
5. Royal George.	J. Fam Timins.	C. 8. Timins.	Edward Ford.	W. H. Walker.	A. C. Walling.	G. S. Hirst.	Samuel Synce.	C. D. Morton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
6. Waterloo.	James Sime.	Richard Alagar.	A. H. de Lawson.	Edward Jacob.	C. A. Eastman.	G. J. Thomson.	A. Thompson.	Fred. Palmer.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
7. Bridgewater.	James Sime.	J. R. Manderson.	Charles Shea.	John Brown.	G. T. Carvelly.	F. Hedizes.	Jas. Halliday.	Joseph Homer.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
8. Kent.	James Sime.	Henry Cobb.	Wm. H. Lead.	W. B. Cole.	John Rickett.	David Home.	Wm. Spay.	Joseph Cragg.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
9. Society Castle.	Company's Ship.	D. R. Newall.	W. R. Blackley.	John Hillman.	Thos. Aitchin.	Charles Allen.	Wm. Hayland.	Wm. Bruce.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
10. Farnborough.	J. C. Lochner.	W. Cruickshank.	Henry Cowan.	W. H. Whitehead.	Geo. Lloyd.	J. Baird.	Robt. Murray.	David Liddell.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
11. Kellie Castle.	Stewart Erskine.	Edw. L. Adams.	Henry Bristow.	R. Pattullo.	T. Thomas.	Francis West.	Wm. Cullen.	Wm. Cragg.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
12. Atlas.	R. Borradaile.	Samuel Scrym.	J. D. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
13. Herfordshire.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
14. Buckinghamshire.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
15. Leinster.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
16. Charles Grant.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
17. Princess Charlotte.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
18. Minerva.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
19. Warren Hastings.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
20. Marq. Wellington.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.
21. Thomas Grenville.	John Loe & Son.	Wm. H. B. B. B.	R. B. Everard.	G. M. Boothby.	T. G. Adams.	John Vaux.	John Lawson.	R. Middleton.	Bombay & China.	1824. 6 Nov.	1824. 30 Nov.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE for December 1824.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	3	to	0	3	4	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	0	0				
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3	12	0		3	16	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	4	to	0	2	6
Cheriton.....cwt.	2	18	0		3	5	0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	0	0		1	5	0
Sumatra.....cwt.	2	15	0		2	17	0	Bengal.....lb.	0	18	0		1	0	0
Bourbon.....cwt.	3	10	0		6	10	0	China.....cwt.	1	12	0		3	0	0
Mocha.....cwt.	0	0	5		0	0	7	Zedoary.....cwt.	5	0	0		5	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	5		0	0	7	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	6	10	0				
Madras.....cwt.	0	0	5		0	0	7	Blue.....cwt.	0	13	0		0	13	6
Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5		0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	12	0		0	12	9
Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	9		0	1	0	Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	11	0		0	11	9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	11	0		0	11	9
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6	0	0		9	0	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	11	0		0	11	9
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2	15	0		3	0	0	Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	11	0		0	11	6
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	1	15	0		2	0	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	6		0	11	0
Unrefined, or Tiuca.....cwt.	2	3	0					Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	9	0		0	11	0
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	8	0	0		9	0	0	Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	9	0		0	11	0
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	0		0	3	0	Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	9	0		0	10	0
Ceylon.....cwt.	0	0	2		0	0	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	18	0		22	0	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	13	0	0		14	15	0	Safflower.....cwt.	1	0	0		8	10	0
Liquor.....cwt.	5	17	6		6	15	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	10	0		1	4	0
Castor Oil.....cwt.	0	0	4		0	1	6	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	7	6				
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0		1	4	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	14	4		0	15	8
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	4	0	0		5	0	0	Nowi.....cwt.	0	14	7		1	4	2
Columbo Root.....cwt.	11	0	0		14	0	0	Ditto White.....cwt.	0	15	4		1	0	0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	3	0	0		20	0	0	China.....cwt.	0	17	6		1	5	6
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	10	0		6	0	0	Orgazine.....cwt.	1	4	0		1	10	0
Arabic.....cwt.	2	10	0		5	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7		0	6	10
Assafetida.....cwt.	2	0	0		7	0	0	Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	3	6
Benjamin.....cwt.	2	0	0		50	0	0	Mace.....cwt.	0	5	11		0	6	2
Animi.....cwt.	2	0	0		8	0	0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	1	6	0		3	5	0
Galbanum.....cwt.	9	0	0		12	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	0	0	5		0	0	6
Gambogium.....cwt.	3	0	0		13	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	5		0	0	6
Myrrh.....cwt.	1	10	0		3	0	0	White.....cwt.	0	4	6				
Olibanum.....cwt.	1	10	0		5	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	2	0		1	5	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	3		0	2	0	White.....cwt.	1	7	0		1	14	0
Dye.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	5	6	Brown.....cwt.	0	17	0		1	3	0
Shell, Black.....cwt.	3	10	0		5	10	0	Siam and Java.....cwt.	0	18	0		1	12	0
Shivered.....cwt.	9	10	0		5	10	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	8	4		0	9	5
Stick.....cwt.	1	10	0		3	0	0	Congou.....cwt.	0	2	7		0	3	6
Musk, China.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	14	0	Souchong.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	4	10
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	13	0		0	17	0	Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	3	8
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	4	6		0	0	8	Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	5		0	3	10
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	4	0					Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	5		0	3	10
Cloves.....cwt.	0	1	0					Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	5		0	3	10
Mace.....cwt.	0	0	6					Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	10		0	5	11
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	2					Gunpowder.....cwt.	1	8	0		2	5	0
Opium.....lb.	0	1	0		0	4	0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	9	0	0		10	0	0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0		0	4	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	9	0	0		10	0	0

MARKETS during the Month.

No event has occurred to cause any remarkable fluctuation in the markets for East-India produce, except the disaster at Petersburg. The destruction of merchandize there by the floods, has effected the price of sugar, as well as of other commodities. A quantity of sugar, amounting to 300,000 poods (10,800,000lbs.), is said to be damaged, and half that quantity destroyed. As soon as this event was known, sugars of all descriptions advanced in price: raw, 1s. to 2s.; refined, 2s. to 3s. The demand, however, has since become languid, in refined as well as muscovades; the ordinary and soft sorts of the latter have fallen.

On the 7th December, a sale of 1,670 bags of Siamese sugar for home consumption, took place. The prices obtained were from 26s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. according to quality.

The sales of coffee have been considerable, and lower prices are expected. There has been some speculation in spices; large sales of black pepper have been effected. White pepper is scarce,

and rises daily. Nutmegs are becoming heavy.

Indigo has been in some request among speculators. Considerable purchases have been made, but the price is not materially affected. Rice seems to be inquired for.

The Company's tea sale took place this month. The only alterations were in boheas, congou, and twankays. The first was a shade dearer; common congous, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. lower; twankays, 1d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. higher.

The cotton market was rather active towards the latter part of the month, especially at Liverpool and Glasgow. In London some large sales of Bengals and Surats were made; the latter sort advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 18 January 1825.—Prompt 8 April.
 * Licensed.—Indigo.
 For Sale 8 February.—Prompt 6 May.
 Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Saltpetre.
 For Sale 21 February.—Prompt 10 June.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 25th of November to the 26th of December, 1824.

1824.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	Assented 3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omanium.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea.	India Bonds.	3 p. Cent.	1 p. By Exchequer Bill.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	India Stock.	1824.
Nov 25	231 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	53 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	Nov 25
26	231 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	26
27	231 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	56 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	27
28	231 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	28
29	230 1/2	93 3/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	107 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	94 3/4	22 1/2	19 0	29
Dec. 1	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	Dec. 1
2	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	2
3	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	3
4	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	4
5	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	5
6	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	6
7	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	7
8	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	8
9	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	9
10	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	10
11	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	11
12	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	12
13	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	13
14	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	14
15	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	15
16	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	16
17	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	17
18	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	18
19	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	19
20	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	20
21	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	21
22	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	22
23	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	23
24	230 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	54 5/6	95 1/2	22 1/2	19 0	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

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Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

[From the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.]

(Concluded from page 8.)

AMONG other points of inquiry relating to the Chinese, their attainments in the various branches of human knowledge have naturally been the objects of much curiosity in Europe. With respect to those arts of life which administer to the wants and enjoyments of mankind, they must be allowed to have made a very early and considerable proficiency, and are even at this day, in many respects, the most skilful and best workmen in the world. Of science, however, they are, and appear always to have been, entirely destitute. It is a curious circumstance that they and the Hindus (whether they had, or had not, any connexion in remote antiquity), should have existed so long in the immediate vicinity of each other, and at the same time possessed so little in common. With the exception of the sect of *Fo*, or Buddha, an Indian heresy, which found refuge in the Empire from the persecutions of a bigotted priesthood, the Chinese appear to me to have received nothing from their western neighbours. The ancient skill of the Hindus, in astronomical and algebraic science, has been clearly and ably demonstrated: but no proofs have yet occurred that they imparted any portion of that skill to the Chinese. I feel persuaded that, until the introduction of astronomy into the empire by the Arabians, in the first instance, and subsequently by the European missionaries, the whole science of the Chinese consisted in a careful observation and scrupulous notation of the eclipses, and other heavenly phenomena. Their ignorance led them to attach the most important political influences to the different aspects and conjunctions of the celestial orbs, and hence arose the exactness with which they marked and chronicled them.

Confucius

Confucius has recorded six and thirty eclipses of the sun, the greater number of which have been verified by the calculations of European astronomers: but the recording an eclipse may prove the authenticity of historical annals, while, at the same time, it proves nothing as to the existence of astronomical science. Some persons have been led to suspect that the Chinese must at one time have possessed the astronomy of the Hindus, by their having twenty-eight lunar mansions, and a cycle of sixty years: but a careful observation of the essential differences that exist on either side, must remove all shadow of identity. The Hindu cycle is a cycle of Jupiter, while that of the Chinese is a solar cycle: and the twenty-eight constellations of the Hindus are nearly all of them equal divisions of the circle, consisting of about 13° each, while the Chinese constellations are extremely unequal, varying from 30° to less than 1° .

That the Chinese possessed no real science of their own, and that they obtained none from the Hindus, is, I think, proved by the readiness with which they adopted that of Europeans. On this one subject that singular nation has deviated from its established prejudices and maxims against introducing what is foreign: and that a people so self-sufficient and vain, should at once, in open violation of their general practice, have adopted the science of foreigners, and raised its professors to high dignities, is perhaps the strongest proof in the world that they possessed none of their own. It appears that they have in former times adopted the very errors of our astronomy, most probably from the Arabians. I discovered in an old Chinese book the most exact delineation of the Ptolemaic system, with its crystalline orbs, primum mobile, &c. &c. and the earth occupying a conspicuous place in the centre of all. Indeed it is impossible not to smile at the idea of attributing any science to a people, whose learned books are filled with such trumpery as the diagrams of *Fü-hi*, and a hundred other puerilities of the same kind.

In a consideration of this vast and extraordinary empire, there is no point of inquiry more curious, or more interesting, than the amount of its population; and though it deserves to be ascertained with some degree of accuracy, it has perhaps been the subject of as many vague guesses and conjectures as any other. The enormous amount of 333 millions, stated to Lord Macartney, was supported by no better authority than the mere assertions of Mandarins, at all times ready enough to make the most of their country in the eyes of foreigners, and generally possessed of very little correct information on such points, even if they were willing to give it. The document to which Dr. Morrison refers for the sum of 143 millions, would be deserving of great attention, did it not destroy its own credit by the tremendous absurdity of its statements. According to this statistical work (the *Yü-tung-chy*), the total population about A.D. 1644, was twenty-seven millions and a half, and in 1790 it was increased to 143 millions. "Oh, monstrous; eleven buckram men grown out of two!" The population of an old country like China more than quintupled in 146 years! This is quite incredible, and throws great discredit either on the *Yü-tung-chy*, or on the accuracy of the Chinese in taking their census. Twenty-seven millions and a half seem much too little for China in the year 1644, and there must either be some mistake in the dates, or the later census was the correct one, and the earlier altogether erroneous. Crosier states, on the authority of the *Yü-tung-chy* (though he makes the date of it 1743), that the population of China proper was somewhat more than 142 millions, and by a calculation of his own, to include those whom he assumes to have been left out in the census, increases

increases the number to 157 millions. To this account he subjoins the copy of an estimate of the population, called *Chung-min-soo*,* which, he says, was made in the 27th year of Kien-Lung, or 1761, and received in France from the missionaries in 1779. This, which states the population at 198 millions, is not to be depended on, as the Chinese generally profess to be ignorant of the existence of such a document. It is likely to be spurious, or at least *unofficial*, and certainly does not deserve as much credit as even the *Yü-tung-chy*, which is a national work. Thus it would appear, that the only thing certain is our total ignorance of the real population of China;

"And all our knowledge is, we nothing know."

Some persons have been disposed to draw sweeping inferences from the numbers that were observed by the two British embassies of 1794 and 1816: but surely these were not the proper data for such calculations. The provinces and districts, through which both missions passed, are confessedly the richest of the whole empire; and beyond comparison excel, both in fertility and population, those to the westward. The grand canal, and the *Yang-tze-Keang*, render them the great commercial route between the northern and southern provinces; as well as the channel of almost all political communication. A British embassy was calculated to draw, and did actually draw together, the whole population of the cities and neighbourhoods through which they passed; and the officers of government observed frequently to us, during the progress of Lord Amherst's embassy, that the "*jé-naou*," "the crowd and bustle," exceeded any thing they had before witnessed. What sound inferences then can be drawn from the observations of either mission, respecting the real population of China? A statistical work like the *Yü-tung-chy*, whose professed object was to treat of the resources of the empire, was very unlikely (however incorrect it might be), to *underrate* the amount of population. We may, therefore, assume with tolerable certainty, that about 150 millions is the full extent of the Chinese population; that is, less than one half of the 333 millions stated to Lord Macartney.

Whatever the actual population of the empire may be, it probably is as thickly peopled in some of its provinces, as any of the richest countries of Europe: but there is every reason to believe that this is not uniform, and that, by the application of additional stimuli to its resources, the whole country might be rendered vastly more wealthy and populous than at present. These stimuli have been stated generally, by political economists, to consist in the distribution and demand arising, first, from the division of the lands of a country; secondly, from foreign and internal commerce; thirdly, from the maintenance of unproductive consumers.† With respect to the first of these, it may safely be affirmed that the subdivision of land in China could not be carried much further with advantage. A great landed proprietor is a character unknown in the country, and all the institutions of the empire, as well as the habits of the people, are generally inimical to a great accumulation of any kind of property by an individual.‡ As to its commerce, although the

Q 2

internal

* "An account of the whole people."

† Malthus. Political Economy, ch. 7, sect. 7, page 427.

‡ Extraordinary wealth never fails, in a country where justice is administered as it is in China, to attract the grasp of rapacity; "*feriuntque summos fulmina montes*." A certain affectation of patriarchal simplicity and purity, on the part of the Mandarins, operates as a sumptuary law, and gives a corresponding tone to the habits of the people, as far as relates to external equipage and show. Superfluous wealth finds itself a vent in the shades of domestic privacy, in contributing to the gratification of every species of sensuality.

internal trade of China has long since arrived at a very high pitch, and may from the beginning be regarded as the chief cause of the wealth and populousness of the empire, its foreign commerce must be considered as very trifling indeed, in comparison with the productive powers of the whole country. If the habits of the people, and the policy of the government, should ever change so far as to admit of an unrestrained intercourse with the rest of the world, it is really impossible to conceive to what an extent the wealth and power of that country might increase, favoured as it is in point of fertility, climate, and facility of internal intercourse, as well as in the industrious character of its inhabitants. As far as regards the third point, although the number of unproductive consumers might be greatly extended by the increased number and efficiency of its military establishments, by the formation of a naval force proportioned to the extent of its coasts, and by an increase in the use of various other kinds of unproductive labour, this consideration is quite trifling in comparison with the results of an *extended foreign trade*.

With a view to guard against a very common danger, that of *false inferences*, I must apologize for the super-addition of a few observations, which may appear somewhat out of place in this paper. Such a trade as the abovementioned, can never take place without a complete change in the habits of the people, and the maxims of the government. Let no inference be drawn from the foregoing remarks, in favour of an *open trade* between this country and China. Until the other party change their restrictive policy, it is not expedient for us to change ours. I am firmly of opinion, and this opinion is founded on some degree of local experience, some knowledge of the language, and considerable intercourse with the natives, that if, at the expiration of the charter, the present system be altered, it will be an experiment attended with the *greatest hazard*. There is no maxim more generally true, than that monopoly is not so good as unfettered intercourse; but there is, at the same time, no greater source of error, than the application of general principles, without a due regard to the peculiarities of individual cases: and if the government shall ever be induced by popular clamour,—by the "*civium aror prava jubentium*,"—to throw the trade with China open, there is every reason for predicting that it will be a sacrifice of the true interests of the *whole* to the outcries of a *part*, though that may be the most numerous part of the community. We shall soon find that we buy *worse* tea, and pay *dearer* for it; not to mention the difference that it will make, in the collection of nearly four millions of revenue, and the facilities that will be afforded to smuggling, with the temptation to evade a duty of one hundred per cent.: and for the reasons of all this, I need only refer to the evidence before Parliament in 1813, as well as to Sir George Staunton's notices of China, published in 1822. The systematic and unceasingly operating spirit of encroachment, imposition and extortion, on the part of the Chinese, requires the constant pressure of a counteracting check, the firm and concentrated, though mild and judicious, opposition of all the resources in one power. These resources consist in a long experience and thorough knowledge of the people, an intimate acquaintance with their language, and an adequate (though not overweening) confidence in, as well as a temperate use of, the influence arising to the Company, *as a body*, from the value and importance of the trade. The present system, namely, the establishment of a resident factory, acting with knowledge, judgment, and unanimity, and possessing the most thorough controul over a numerous fleet of ships, whose commodore, captains, and officers depend for

for character and employment on the discipline which they preserve in the river among 2,500 seamen, as well as on the obedience which they themselves pay to the orders of the Committee, can alone ensure the continuance of a trade, whose *existence* depends on the entire suppression of disorder on the one hand, as much as its *value* does on the successful opposition to extortion on the other. This excellently organized system may with truth be affirmed (like most others), gradually to have arisen out of the *necessity* for it. Any person at all acquainted with the early history of our intercourse with China, when every separate ship of the Company transacted its own business, and when that intercourse in many points resembled *what a free trade would make it*, must have been struck by the endless and intolerable grievances to which we were subjected by the Chinese, and which frequently reduced us to the brink of giving up the commerce altogether. (See Asiatic Journal for 1822.) It is quite idle to insist that the Americans are a proof of the success with which an open trade can be carried on. It is too evident that they participate in a very large portion of the advantages which our own system affords; that they absolutely trade under our wing; and that while we are constantly and successfully opposing, with the united weight of our influence and address, the infliction of destructive impositions on the *British* trade, the beneficial effects extend to foreign trade in *general*.

But to return from this digression. In a comparative estimate of the advancement and civilization of different countries, *at the present day*, it would not perhaps be a very difficult matter to assign to China her proper place, were the comparison confined to the nations of *Asia*. There she may be allowed to stand pre-eminent. Some persons, however (and those well acquainted with the country), have been bold enough to assert, that she can challenge competition with the most refined states of Europe. But in what instances? Has natural science, or have even the arts, made the same progress there as here? Have the principles of moral or of political philosophy been as thoroughly investigated, or as clearly established? Is the state of one-half of the people, namely the female sex, so elevated or so happy as in Europe? Is the person or the property of the Chinese so secure, as the persons and properties of the subjects of most European states? Or, lastly, are the daily and domestic habits of the people so generally free from sensual and degrading vices? Until these questions can be answered in the affirmative, it is impossible to give to that country the lofty station which her advocates require. At the same time, it must be allowed, that she appears to have attained, at a very early period, to a considerable point of refinement in many respects, and that, with the exception of occasional and tremendous revolutions, she has been, for at least two thousand years, a wealthy, flourishing, and tolerably civilized portion of the globe. I am disposed to attribute this in a great measure to her particular geographical situation,* to the peculiarly favourable climate, or rather climates; the *moderate* average fertility of soil, and the great facility of internal intercourse, with which she has been gifted by nature. An attentive survey of most of the tropical regions of the globe, where the great heat of the climate, and the almost *morbid* fertility of the earth, tend to produce food, in the greatest abundance,† will seem to justify the conclusion, that extreme fertility, or power of production, has been

* Between the 40th and 23d degrees of north latitude, that is, in the finest part of the temperate Zone.

† I was led to make the above observations during a voyage among the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and I have since been gratified in finding them confirmed by the great authority of Mr. Malthus, in his late work upon Political Economy, in which he draws some important conclusions from the remarks of M. de Humboldt upon New Spain, ch. vii., sect. iv., p. 381.

been rather unfavourable to the progress of the human race; or at least, that the industry and advancement of nations has appeared in some measure to depend on a certain proportion between their *necessities* and their *natural resources*. Man is by nature an indolent animal, and without the stimulant of necessity, will in the first instance be inclined to get on, as well as he can, with the provision that nature has made for him. In the warm and fertile regions of the tropics, or rather of the Equinoctial, where lodging and clothing, the two most necessary things after food, are rendered almost superfluous by the climate, and where food itself is produced with very little exertion, we find how small an advancement has in most cases been made; while, on the other hand, the whole of Europe, and by far the greater part of China, is situated beyond the northern tropic. If, again, we go farther north, to those arctic regions where men are still in a very miserable state, we shall find that *there* they have really no materials to work upon. Nature is such a niggard in the returns which she makes to labour, that industry is discouraged and *frozen*, as it were, in the outset. In other words, the *proportion* is destroyed. The equinoctial regions are too spontaneously fertile; and the arctic too unkindly barren: and industry, wealth, and civilization seem on this account to have been principally confined to the temperate zone, where there is at once *necessity* to excite labour, and *production* to recompense it. I am well aware that there are other important circumstances, besides geographical situation, which influence the progress of nations: All I mean to say is, that the last cause does not seem generally to have met with the attention it deserves. It will be obvious too, that the foregoing observations apply solely to those countries whose inhabitants may be considered as *indigenous*, in the common acceptance of the word, and not to such as have been peopled by extensive emigrations from old states, whence all their industry and knowledge—"tanta membra præteritorum futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa"—have been transferred.

THE SEASONS.

SWEET is the Spring, when blossoms every spray,
When Zephyr's breath perfumes the balmy gales;
And blithe is Summer, when the lord of day,
From his high throne, his radiant face unveils.
And Autumn, when Spring-flowers have turned to fruit,
Smiles midst the wealth the fields as tribute bring;
But Winter, hoary, bare, and destitute,
Is joyless, save as harbinger of Spring.
Has life its changing seasons too? Most sure:
Its Spring is youth, its Summer manhood's prime;
Life's Autumn should our mental fruit mature,
For Winter's close ends our account with time.
My Spring has fled, alas! how quickly fled!
And Summer's gorgeous scenes like dreams appear;
Ev'n Autumn wanes; and Winter on my head
Inscribes the near approach of my last year.
And what is next? Profanely do we wing
Our thoughts to stretch where knowledge never flew;
This truth is sure:—life has no second Spring
On the same mortal soil where first it grew.

H.

NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATED BATTLE OF VARNA.

EXTRACTED from the *Taj ut-tavariikh*, or CROWN of the ANNALS, by
SAAD-UDDIN EFENDEE.

Translated from the Turkish Language, by M. Garcin de Tassy, Assistant Secretary and
Librarian to the Asiatic Society of Paris, Foreign Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
of Great Britain, &c.

[For the Asiatic Journal.]

THE victorious Sultan Murad, having vanquished his enemies, and given peace and tranquillity to the Ottoman provinces, conceived in his mind, enlightened by divine inspiration, the design of renouncing the affairs of created beings, that he might be occupied in the service of the Creator alone; exchanging the anxieties of the throne for the sweetness of privacy: his employment being henceforth only to make himself worthy of eternal happiness. Occupied with this thought, he disclosed it to his minister, Khalil Pasha: "During many years," said he to him, "my foot always in the stirrup, my sword always out of its scabbard, I have not ceased to act for the good of religion; it is time for me to leave the empire and go into retirement, devoting myself to the Almighty. Yes, I am resolved to consecrate to repentance the moments that remain to me, and to rest my feet on the cushion of repose."

"What have I to do with the crown, the throne, and my armies? I desire only to think how to wash away my faults with the tears of repentance; and to finish my life in the bosom of tranquillity: there I will read without ceasing the Koran, and praise the Eternal. I wish to remove my hand from this perishable kingdom, and sow in the field of my heart the seed of God's love. I wish to be assiduous to the sublime court of immutable truth; and to contend with my passions, and bend the tent of my desires."

"Let my august heir, Mohammed, take my place; may his reign be glorious and successful; during its duration may no misfortune occur, nor a sigh be ever heard!"

Khalil Pasha, and the principal officers of the state, in vain opposed the determination of Murad; he persisted, placed his son on the throne, and retired to Magnesia.

The neighbouring princes, having heard

of the abdication of Murad, imagined in their wicked minds (infected with inveterate hatred), and in their hypocritical hearts (wounded by the thorn of envy) that the retreat of the Sultan proceeded only from a disorder in the brain, and formed the project of attacking simultaneously the Ottoman empire. The chief of this impious band, Caraman Oglou, wrote to Ladislas, king of Hungary, thus: "Murad has lost his reason, and consumes his life in pleasures with companions of debauchery. A young child has replaced him in the government of the state; a weak plant, which it will be very easy to root up. Never has he seen the day of battle, nor conducted his courser over the field of combat. This is the moment to unite and attack this inexperienced monarch. If we wait until the crown of his glory diffuse its glittering rays, we shall seek in vain a like opportunity."

This intelligence, deserving only of contempt, being circulated among the unhappy Christians, they sent letters every where; they united their efforts, and, in a little time, they assembled a vast army. It was composed of Hungarians, Germans, Bosnians, Albanians, Moldavians, Valaks, Franks, and other Christians.

Laz Oglou, despot of Servia, headed the vanguard; 80,000 infidel soldiers, clothed in iron cuirasses, followed him. Their audacious cohorts, like the Black Sea, directed their march over the Mussulman countries. They passed through Belgrade, advanced to Nicopolis, laid waste the country, and retired. The governor of this city seized a favourable moment, and with a troop of brave men, attacked the rear of the army, which he put in disorder, and took several prisoners, whom he sent, with their hands tied, to the court of the Sultan.

The object of the unfortunate king of Hungary was to pass through Varna, to proceed to Constantinople, marry the Greek emperor's

emperor's daughter, and then to reach Adrianople. With this view he directed his course towards Varna. The governors of the frontiers, informed of the march of this innumerable army, immediately sent intelligence to the Ottoman court. The wise ministers, after consulting together, acquainted their young sovereign, that the vile infidels had declared against the empire; they made him sensible that, in these circumstances the presence of the victorious Murad was necessary. By the authority of the youthful monarch, they wrote to his father a letter, in which they informed him of the miscreants' irruption, and implored him to honour the army with his favoured presence. Murad answered, that having renounced the affairs of the world, he could not consent to this request. The viziers did not recede, they wrote a second time in haste to this great prince, that if the interest of the empire lay near his heart, he was bound in conscience to head the army, and repel the enemy; that, besides, he knew the great commandment of the Musulman law (to fight against the infidels); that it was accordingly indispensable that he should leave his retreat without delay; should he refuse, Islamism would experience a check. The letter having reached the religious Murad, this prince thought it his duty to yield. Followed by his attendants, and by a body of cavalry, he came with great expedition to the shore, but having found the defile of Galipoli occupied by sixty-five Frank galleys, enlightened by divine inspiration, he directed himself towards Akche-Hissar. The Almighty having made known to Kbalil Pasha the design that he had suggested to Murad, in confirmation of the prophetic sentence, "kings are inspired," this prudent minister, accompanied by a troop of brave Musulmans, came to the shore, that he might receive the fortunate monarch. He placed at the same time cannons to protect his passage, and sent vessels to convey him and his followers. As the measures which prudence had dictated were seconded by predestination, Murad crossed the defile without difficulty, and advanced to propagate the word of God, and exterminate the erroneous infidels.

Soon Murad and Mohammed completed, in the plain of Adrianople, the junction of their two armies, as two seas,

and the zephyr of victory unfolded in the air the standard of Faith.

Moreover, the Christian soldiers, which the governor of Nicopolis had made prisoners, arrived near Murad. This glorious prince, well pleased, considered this success as a good augury, and addressed to the Eternal ardent thanks. Then, leaving his son, Sultan Mohammed, in Adrianople, he put himself at the head of his troops, and, aided by the succour of that Being who inspires us with ability to perform all the good we do, hastened to repulse the miscreants.

Meantime, the Christians having passed by Wallachia, arrived at Varna; the Ottomans overtook them, and the two armies came in sight of each other.

In the morning the rumbling of the war-drum was heard, and resounded through the air from east to west. Soon the camp of battle was covered with headless trunks, and heads severed from their bodies; and a crowd of brave soldiers were impelled by torrents of blood, and precipitated to the valley of death.

As the infidel troops were innumerable, the Ottoman army gave way. The Beglerbeg of Anatolia being killed, dismay spread through the Musulman cohorts, and they turned their faces in flight.

Murad alone, surrounded by the officers of his court, and by the experienced Begs, remained in the field of battle. The venerable monarch saw those of his captains fly, on whose valour he had placed the greatest reliance, but he nevertheless remained firm and immovable as a mountain, in the midst of the defeat of his army; and directing his fervent prayers to the court of Him who alone can satisfy our wants, "O God," he cried, "deign in behalf of thy servants, who work without ceasing for the glory of thy religion; of thy warriors, who for the faith submit to death; of Mohammed, the prince of the prophets, the most excellent of creatures; be pleased, I say, to grant that the legions of faith may not be trodden under foot by the army of error; rally thy servants, and prove it true this day that, which is read in thy word: "I consider it my duty to grant the victory to believers."*

"Oh! do not suffer the impious king of Hungary to triumph; deliver him rather

* Koran, Surat xxx, verse 46.

ther to the dagger of revenge; that the faithful may sever his head from his body! Stop the transient success of the miscreants, overthrow the banners of irreligion, and may the Musulmans never be humbled with a defeat! Thou art my refuge alone, and my only hope."

Murad, in tears, had no sooner directed this prayer to the court of the Creator, asking his succour and his grace, than the Almighty vouchsafed to grant him his request. At this moment, the king of Hungary, urged by the blast of pride and vain glory, following the advice of Huniade, precipitated himself towards the place where Murad fought, hoping to defeat the few Musulmans yet in arms. Directed by human force, with a naked sword in his feeble hand, he left the body of his army, and came against the glorious monarch. This most gracious prince supported with patience the hectoring of this accursed one, and confiding in the true Sovereign of men, surrounded by his attendants, like the moon with a halo, he said to these warriors adorned with the livery of victory: "When this frantic man, as a wild boar pierced by a mortal arrow, falls between us, open to him a passage, inclose him in the midst of your ranks, and kill him without pity."

In the mean time, in his foolish ardour, the unfortunate king of Hungary pushed his steed towards the imperial standard. At this moment the order of Murad was executed. The brave soldiers opened their phalanx and surrounded him and his contemptible troop. Immediately a valiant janissary, named Coja Khizir, threw himself on this furious man, cut off his head, and brought it to the illustrious monarch. Murad well pleased, commended the courageous warrior, and loaded him with favour. The unhappy men who had followed their inconsiderate sovereign, as wild beasts in a forest assaulted by hunters, all perished, pierced by a thousand arrows.

Soon victory, like a young bride, threw aside her incommensurable veil, and shewed herself radiant to the eager eyes of the triumphant monarch. "Praises to the Everlasting," he cried at this moment, "by whom we have vanquished his enemies!" He gave orders to place the head of the king of Hungary on a pike's end, that it might be shown to the blind miscreants.

Now, at the sound of the drum of victory, preceded by the standard of triumph, the Musulmans pushed their steeds against the Christians. These unhappy men, perceiving on the end of a spear the brainless head of the unhappy Ladislus, were seized with fright, and began to disperse. In vain the cursed Huniade endeavoured to reanimate their courage, crying, "We are not come here for the king of Hungary, our only design has been to defend the Christian religion." The idolaters, put into confusion by the irroad of the warriors of the faith, saw nothing but the road over which they fled. On the other side, the Musulmans, who were removed far from the engagement, having seen the shining apples of gold, the victorious tokens of Islamism, returned, and joined the imperial guard. They threw themselves together upon the Christians, whose strength vanished at their impetuous attack, as the torch is extinguished by the breath of the wind. The infidels being thus put into disorder, the Beglerbeg, Davood Pasha, at the head of the brave soldiers of Roumelia, pursued them to the Danube, and during two days and two nights, either captured and made slaves, or caused to drink of the cup of death, all whom he could find. Two hundred and fifty waggons full of money and precious effects became the booty of the conquerors, who shared it entirely among themselves.

After the victory, the valiant Murad travelled over the field of battle to know the number of those who had been killed; and not seeing one of the Christians dead in the fight who had a white beard, he expressed his astonishment to Azeb Beg, one of the officers of his court: "If any of them," he replied, "had white beards, they had not participated in so rash an enterprise, and exposed themselves to death by a passion pursued by youth alone."

Murad having thus obtained an entire victory by the favour of Him who distributes at his will the kingdoms of the world, ordered into his presence the officers who had shamefully fled, and commanded some to be punished with death, and others to be clad in women's attire, and ignominiously conducted to every part of the camp. The wise ministers prostrated themselves at the foot of the throne, which is the ornament of the world, and besought the Sultan not to interrupt by punishment

punishment the joy of so splendid a day. The gracious king, who sought only occasion to forgive, yielded to the wishes of his vizirs. He contented himself with depriving the most guilty of their employments.

Moreover, the head of the unfortunate king of Hungary was put into honey to preserve it, and sent to Brussa. There it was removed from the vessel in which it was placed, was washed, put on the end of a pike, and carried through the city with great demonstrations of joy.

The Ottomans informed the different Musulman princes of the news of this victory, and sent to them, in order to give

them an idea of it, Christian slaves clad with cuirasses, their feet and hands bound. Azeb Beg conducted, among others, twenty-five to the Sultan of Cairo. The puny Egyptians, seeing the athletic figures of these miscreants, formed high notions of the bravery of the Ottomans, and every where these words were heard: "God himself favours this people."

The great Murad, after having paid to the Almighty the tribute of his acknowledgements, returned full of happiness and glory to his capital, Adrianople.

This victory, which produced gladness in the heart of the faithful, took place the 7th of Rageb, 848 (October 22, 1444).

MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA IN 1822.

[Concluded from p. 16.]

COCHIN CHINA.

THIS empire, which took its existing form in the first years of the present century, comprizes the whole of Cochin China, the whole of Tonquin, the principal part of Kamboja, and the little state of Champa. Its geographical limits extend from the point of Kamboja in about 8° 30' north latitude to the northern confines of Tonquin, which reach within very few miles of the Tropic, and from the longitude of 105° to about 109° east. It is bordered to the north by the Chinese provinces of Canton, Kenangsi and Yunan, and to the west by the kingdoms of Lao and Siam; the Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, and the China Sea, bound it in every direction.

The kingdom of Cochin China, although apparently inferior to Siam in fertility of soil and in variety and richness of production, possesses extraordinary advantages for commerce, both from its central situation, its navigable rivers, and its innumerable and excellent harbours.

Within the whole kingdom there appear to be no less than five great or considerable navigable rivers, viz. that of Kangkao, of Kamboja, of Sai-gun, of Tonquin, and of Hué.

The first of these empties itself into the Gulf of Siam, and upon this are situated Athien and Pontiamas. This river, which connects itself with the great river of Kamboja, and through it leads to the capital of that kingdom, Panompin, was much frequented about a century ago by European traders. This is the place to which, in the negociation with the Cochin Chinese court, the Mission was anxious to obtain a free access, as being the only considerable Cochin Chinese port upon the Gulf of Siam, and affording a direct access into the interior of Kamboja.

Cochin China Proper has no navigable river of any magnitude. The river of Hué having but a very short course, and although broad, being but shallow, is not of extensive utility either to external or internal navigation. Its estuary, however, forms a fine harbour, and in the south-west monsoon, ships of two hundred tons burden may enter and quit it in great safety. In the opposite monsoon, on the contrary, it is almost inaccessible.

In Tonquin there is one river which in former periods was well known to European

European navigators, and appears to have been then accessible, notwithstanding the bar at its mouth, to vessels of four or five hundred tons burden. From the best information that could be obtained, the entrance appears at present to be much obstructed by sand banks, and the river consequently not navigable for vessels of above two hundred tons burden. Cachao, the capital of Tonquin, is situated upon this stream at the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. This river, which fertilizes a great tract of country, is the principal source of the productiveness of Tonquin; and having its origin in the centre of the great Chinese province of Yu-nan, and extending throughout the whole of Tonquin, it would appear to afford a very extensive and useful internal navigation.

In regard to harbours, Cochin China appears to be singularly fortunate: within the six degrees and a half of latitude, which intervene between Cape Saint James and the Bay of Turan, there are no less than nine of the finest harbours in the world, accessible with every wind, safe to approach, and when attained, affording the most complete protection.

The principal products of the country, in reference to their importance as articles of foreign trade, are thus enumerated. Sugar is the most valuable of them. This article is chiefly produced in the central districts of Cochin China Proper, and both in agriculture and manufacture is the result of the labour of the natives of the country, and not of that of the Chinese as in Siam. The article is what is called, in commerce, clayed sugar. Upon the whole, the commodity, though of a good grain, is inferior in whiteness to that of Siam. The whole exportation appears to be about thirty thousand piculs, and has principally been sent to China.

Raw silk is the next article in value: of this there is little or none produced in Kamboja, but in Cochin China, the culture, as the mission had an opportunity of observing, is extensive, and in Tonquin it is still more so. The quantity of this commodity which the whole kingdom could export, was estimated at about one lack and twenty thousand pounds weight a year. The objection to it is the shortness of the skein, and therefore its unsuitableness to our machinery. A ser of it, duly examined in the Calcutta market, was calculated to be worth eleven rupees, being considered somewhat better than Bengal silk not produced at the Company's filatures. The French ships which lately visited Cochin China carried home considerable quantities of it, and it appears that the coarser kind was found to answer very well in the French market.

Cochin China produces the true cinnamon. The whole produce of this article for exportation appears to be about two thousand piculs, or two lacks and sixty-six thousand pounds. Its growth is confined to the mountains of central Cochin China, from whence it is exported to Kamboja and Tonquin, but principally to China, where it is much more highly valued than any other quality of this aromatic. Although in taste highly agreeable and aromatic, in its present state of preparation it is not suited to the Indian or European markets. To render it suited to our consumption, it would be necessary that the natives should be instructed in freeing it from the *epidermis*, and otherwise packing and preparing it, as practised in Ceylon, a matter which might be communicated without difficulty through the Chinese.

Another exclusive product of the central part of the kingdom, which is extensively cultivated and supplied to the neighbouring provinces, is tea. This is a very coarse and very cheap commodity, the price seldom exceeding a penny or two-pence a pound. Whether under other circumstances of our

relations with this part of the world, this tea might not be exported for the consumption of the poorer classes in England, may be a subject for consideration.

The productions of alluvial districts of the kingdom, and the adjacent forests, are nearly identified with those of Siam, and it will only be necessary to enumerate the principal of them. These are for Kamboja, gamboge, cardamums, eagle-wood, areka, ivory, sticklac, hides, horns and bones, dried fish, dye-woods, and woods for naval and domestic architecture. For Tonquin, they are varnish, sticklac, and woods and roots for dyeing.

Of these commodities it will only be necessary to specify two or three. Valuable timber is only found in Kamboja. A small quantity of teak-wood, but undeserving of notice, is found in the forests of this country. The wood used for ship-building, for the manufacture of gun-carriages, and for almost all architectural purposes, is one called in the native language *Sao*. Not having seen the tree which produces it, the Mission had no opportunity of ascertaining its botanical character. This timber, from all accounts, is strong and durable; it is carried to the capital in large quantities, and from it were constructed the whole of the public buildings, as well as the numerous and very beautiful gun-carriages which the Mission had an opportunity of examining in the Royal Arsenal. A hard black wood, called in the Cochin Chinese language *Qo*, is extensively used in cabinet work, and being of large dimensions and affording a fine polish, seems extremely well suited to this purpose, and may probably answer for exportation to our settlements. Kamboja also produces the timber called the Portuguese rose-wood, and this the Chinese export as they do from Siam.

Of the vegetable products exported from Tonquin, only one is adverted to: this is a species of root called in the Anam language, *Nao*, and in that of Canton, *Shu-leong*. It forms the dead weight of all the Chinese cargoes exported from Tonquin. This, which is a very cheap material, is extensively used both throughout Tonquin and Cochin China, as well as in China, as the material of a red dye, which might be applied to similar purposes by our own manufacturers.

Tonquin is the only portion of the Cochin Chinese empire which yields the metals. Among these are iron, gold, and silver; the iron of Tonquin, which seems to be nearly as cheap as that of Siam, supplies the whole kingdom, with the exception of *Sia-gun*, which is furnished from the latter country.

The commodities which the Cochin Chinese receive in the course of commerce, in exchange for the productions now enumerated, are the manufactured products of China, certain of the productions of the Malay islands and of India, and a few of the manufactures of Europe.

The productions they receive from China, are manufactured silks, porcelain, medical drugs, and a very large supply of paper, principally for religious purposes, and some fine teas. From the Malayan countries they receive pepper, cloves, and nutmegs, with sandal-wood and tin; and from India, opium and saltpetre. From Europe the present importations consist only of broad cloth, a few cotton goods, fire-arms, and unwrought iron.

Pepper of a good quality, but in small quantity and of high price, is produced in the central provinces of Cochin China. The quantity is inadequate to the demand which the Chinese trade creates for its exportation, and this article, as well as tin, may be pointed out as commodities likely to be imported with advantage into Cochin China. Of opium, the consumption of the kingdom, estimating the wholesale price at three thousand five hundred Spanish dollars

dollars the chest, is stated to be about one hundred and fifty chests per annum, two-thirds of this being estimated for Tonquin, and one-third for Cochin China and Kamboja. Until the establishment of Singapore, the whole of this supply has been obtained indirectly from Canton, some portion of it by the junks, and a good deal by land communications.

Broad cloth seems long to have been consumed in Cochin China, and at present the army, amounting to forty thousand men, is uniformly and amply clothed in British woollens, consisting chiefly of strong coarse scarlet broad cloth, of a small quantity of yellow and green of the same texture, with a few serges and camblets. Independently of these, there is a demand for some woollens of a finer fabric among the better classes of people for occasional winter dress.

From Canton and Singapore, the junks have of late brought small quantities of fine heavy cotton goods, which are much in request amongst the better classes. Chintzes and other coloured cotton goods, so well suited to the state of the Siamese, are not at all consumed by the Cochin Chinese; with the exception of handkerchiefs: neither are our coarse white cottons, such as are manufactured in India, fit to be imported into Cochin China; for, from the specimens which the Mission brought from that country, it does not appear that we are capable of competing with them in this description of their domestic manufacture.

The Cochin Chinese, notwithstanding their skill in the fabrication of cannon and the manufacture of ammunition, are incapable of supplying themselves with fire-arms, and they have at all times been furnished with these by Europeans. One of the French ships which came out in 1819, supplied the king of Cochin China with ten thousand stand of arms, yet these still continue articles in demand. Notwithstanding the apparent cheapness of the native iron, both of Siam and Cochin China, still this does not exclude the importation of the same commodity from Europe, the use of which, from the little loss it sustains in the operation of forging, compared to the native metal, has advantages over it even in point of economy.

The foreign trade of the Cochin Chinese empire is almost exclusively with China. The trade which it carries on with Siam is inconsiderable, and that with European nations still smaller. The Cochin Chinese, like the Siamese, and it is presumed for the same reasons, are prohibited from going abroad, and whatever foreign trade they possess, is carried on, not by themselves, but by the natives of those countries with whom they hold intercourse. The subjects of Cochin China, however, are permitted to go abroad by license, and in this manner a few of them visit China, and within the last two or three years several of their merchants have visited the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, and particularly Singapore. It may here be remarked, that were the Cochin Chinese permitted the liberty of going freely abroad, no people of the East seem so well fitted to make expert mariners, from their hardiness, their activity, and their prompt and cheerful habits of obedience. The Cochin Chinese, although not permitted to go abroad, conduct a considerable traffic by sea between one part of the empire and another. In the course of this, as well as the transporting of the tributes to the capital, they acquire a good deal of maritime experience.

The Chinese trade of the empire is chiefly conducted with Cachao in Tonquin, Sai-gun in Kamboja, and Taifo and Hué, in Cochin China; but there is also some intercourse with the minor parts of Pungtae, Yatrang, Fu-yin, Sam-chao, Kwin-nyon, and Kwang-yi.

The whole of the Chinese trade, at the rate of sixteen piculs per ton, amounts to nearly twenty thousand tons, being very little more than one-half the Chinese trade of the single port of Bang-kok: such is the benefit derived to the latter from the numbers and free enterprize of the Chinese residents of that country; for the Cochin Chinese Government is in theory nearly as despotic and arbitrary as that of Siam; but in practice it is, if not milder, certainly of a more manly and candid character. The Cochin Chinese, in their form of Government, as they do in their other institutions, imitate the Chinese; but they fall as much short of those people in the administration of their law, as they do in ingenuity and industry. The only rank amongst them is official, and this, as in China, is divided into two great classes, a civil and a military arrangement, which creates, throughout the provinces, a sort of double administration.

The form of the administration is regular, and the habits and modes of transacting business, equally prompt and methodical.

An erroneous opinion appears to be prevalent amongst European nations, communicated by some of the most recent writers, respecting Tonquin and Cochin China, that the resort of European traders is in a great measure interdicted in this kingdom, on the same principle as in Japan, and in all the ports of the Chinese empire, with the exception of one. This is so far from being true, that it is believed in no Asiatic country are European merchants admitted upon terms more easy and liberal than in Cochin China. European ships had indeed been subjected to higher rates of duties than the vessels of Asiatic nations, previous to the year 1818; but in that year, the late king established a new tariff for the foreign commerce, and all foreign traders were upon that occasion placed upon an equality.

By this regulation all vessels pay a rated measurement duty, moderate in its amount, are exempted from all import duties or examination of import cargo, and pay a small export duty upon a few articles only. Vessels driven into the ports of Cochin China by stress of weather, or visiting them for the purpose of making commercial inquiries, are free from all charges, and four of the principal ports of the Cochin Chinese empire are open to European commerce.

These moderate and liberal arrangements leave little to be desired in the way of mere regulation; but it is of a little more consequence to the interests of foreign trade, that in Cochin China, neither the sovereign nor his officers are traders themselves, that there are no royal monopolies, and no claim of right of pre-emption, the exercise of all of which is infinitely more mischievous even than the heaviest duties.

The French are the only people who have yet availed themselves of the new regulations of the Cochin Chinese Government in favour of European trade. Four French ships of considerable burden have since then visited Cochin China. They brought out fire-arms, iron, copper, woollens, and some curiosities for the court, and all received full cargoes of sugar, with considerable quantities of raw silk. A respectable mercantile house at Bourdeaux has left two French gentlemen as agents at Turan, for the purpose of providing them with cargoes.

There is reason to hope that the trade of Siam and Cochin China will also afford an indirect channel for the employment of our capital, still more extensive and advantageous than the direct trade with those nations themselves, namely, a trade with China. This is more particularly applicable to Cochin China than to Siam, because it lies more in the direct route of trade, and the Chinese vessels which frequent its ports stand more in need of return cargoes

cargoes than they do in Siam; but it applies indeed to both, and embraces an aggregate trade amounting to sixty thousand tons.

By this channel an indirect, but still an easy, intercourse may be kept up with every port of China from Hoi-nan up to the Yellow Sea; and by these means may be conveyed to the ports of China, all the commodities of the Indian Archipelago, of India, or of Europe, known to be suitable to the Chinese market; while by the same course we might receive in return, direct from the principal marts, the teas, and raw and wrought silks of China. This is a commerce which might exist independent of the caprice of the Chinese Government, and which would increase in proportion to the freedom with which it was conducted. The Chinese merchants of Cochin China, with whom Mr. Crawford conversed constantly, urged this branch of commerce upon his attention, and shewed themselves most solicitous to enter into it.

Independent of the advantages which we may draw from the maritime intercourse between Cochin China and the ports of the Chinese empire, it may be observed, that the internal intercourse between Tonquin and the Chinese provinces to the north and west of it, and which is chiefly conducted through the great river of Tonquin, may afford another channel of disseminating our productions in parts of China, which have at present no cheap or direct communication with the only port which we are allowed to frequent. We should receive as returns in this branch, the precious and useful metals, which are productions either of Tonquin itself, or of the great Chinese province of Yu-nan, which borders immediately upon it.

DR. BRYCE'S REPLY TO MR. BUCKINGHAM.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The prospectus of a monthly periodical work, by the late editor of the late Calcutta Journal, has reached this country. In this prospectus I find myself honoured with a degree of attention which I certainly do not deserve; for although not directly named, and thereby, in a great measure, denied the fame I might otherwise have attained, the "doctor of divinity," "the minister of the kirk of Scotland," "the head of the Presbyterian religion in Bengal," are caps which can scarcely be made to fit any other person in this country. They do not altogether fit me; for, as in the Presbyterian church "heads of religion," or, in other words, bishops, are unknown, it would be in me a most impertinent innovation to assume any such dignity. It is obvious enough with what intention Mr. Buckingham has

bestowed it on me; and it is not his fault, if even without such aids, I have not already attained a moderate share of notoriety.

How far the light in which Mr. Buckingham has placed the proceedings of the Bengal Government, in regard to the periodical press of this country and to himself, in a just and correct view, may perhaps be gathered from the commentary I am about to give on the part of his text in which I am concerned; and if you think this commentary calculated to assist your readers in appreciating the worth of Mr. B.'s general statements, it is much at your service; and, as an individual, I shall feel obliged to you for the opportunity of vindicating myself, through your pages, from the aspersions on my character so thickly sown in Mr. B.'s prospectus, and by his friends or himself, in several of the English newspapers.

It will, I think, appear to every one who reads his prospectus, that "the divine" is dragged into it with as little good manners as necessity. Admitting that Mr.

Buckingham

* The signature affixed to this letter must vouch for the accuracy of the statements contained in it. Dr. Bryce's defence, we think, under all the circumstances of the case, claims a place in this journal. Our intention is to exclude, as far as possible, all angry personal controversy, for which a work like this is not the suitable vehicle.—Ed.

Buckingham was banished from this country for his remarks on the appointment of the divine to a civil office in the service of Government, there are a few links of the chain wanting to connect "the divine" so with the Government, as either to make him responsible for what was done, or to warrant the terms in which his general conduct is spoken of. It is, however, the aim of Mr. B. to impress upon the English public, that the influence of disappointed rivals in the newspaper market, prevailed on the Government to ruin him and all his prospects—that of these disappointed rivals "the divine" was the most notorious; and unfortunately for the ex-editor of the journal, possessed an uncommon degree of influence at headquarters. It would not, however, have served Mr. Buckingham's purpose, to have contented himself with alleging, that "the divine," stung by his remarks on a reverend doctor's civil appointment, issued his mandate to the Governor General in Council to deprive the literary free mariner of his license. He hints, somewhat darkly indeed, of a plot having long before this been concocted and carrying on, with the view of accomplishing his ruin; which plot, it appears, chanced to be ripe for execution at the moment when he stood forward an advocate for religion and the kirk. The overt acts by which this plot discovered itself, appeared in certain letters, puffs, paragraphs, and advertisements, in the Calcutta "John Bull," all aimed at the unfortunate Mr. Buckingham, and coming, of course, principally from the pen of "the divine," the disappointed rival of Mr. Buckingham! When the ex-editor brings his case before the courts of law and parliament, much of the chasm in this story (which your readers cannot but regret to observe) will no doubt be filled up. I could myself go a great way in supplying deficiencies, but shall rest satisfied with confining myself to what is absolutely necessary to explain the rivalry, to which all Mr. Buckingham's misfortunes in this country are traced by him.

Mr. Buckingham informs the English public of the very important fact, that when he came to this country, "the divine" was editor of a paper called "The Asiatic Mirror." So far, Mr. B. speaks the truth. He then goes on to describe this paper, as one distinguished by giving

offence to the friends of religion—indifference to the improvement of India—enmity to the free-trade—and adulation of men in power! So far Mr. Buckingham does not speak the truth. None of the charges are applicable to The Asiatic Mirror during the editorship of the divine; and the last charge has caused no little amusement to every one in this part of the world who knows any thing of the Indian press.

But it will no doubt surprise those who have read Mr. Buckingham's prospectus, and may look into this letter, to be informed that "the divine," who is made to act so great a part in the eventful drama of Mr. Buckingham's life, retired from the editorship of the Mirror at the very time that his great rival set a-going the Calcutta Journal. I cannot charge my memory, at this distance of time, with the precise dates, but I believe I am within the bounds when I say, that until the editorship of the Mirror had passed into other hands, there had not issued from the press a dozen numbers of the Calcutta Journal. I find on looking over the file of Mirrors of this period, that Mr. Buckingham is scarcely ever noticed, and certainly in no instance treated with abuse, or regarded with fear, as a dangerous interloper. The Calcutta Journal was established about September 1818, and published twice a week. "The divine" gave over the management of the Mirror sometime, I think, in October, disposed of his proprietary right in the concern in November or December, 1818, and in February 1819, embarked for Europe.

On returning to this country, at the end of 1822, "the divine" found the "Asiatic Mirror" had been given up; even its "ghost," as he was informed, had been laid in the Red Sea. It would now appear, from Mr. Buckingham's story, that he had the merit of crushing this paper; and for any thing "the divine" knows to the contrary, it may be true. It is enough for me to state, as illustrative of the rivalry, and what your readers will already have anticipated from the foregoing statement of facts, that before "the divine" in question left India in the beginning of 1819, Mr. Buckingham was scarcely known as the editor of a paper, and the Calcutta Journal, then in its infancy, had not attained any great celebrity as an extinguisher

tinguisher of other rival luminaries. I remember well, however, that Mr. Buckingham had made himself notorious by a libellous attack on Sir Edward Hyde East, then the Chief Justice of Bengal; and when it was noticed in the pamphlet of "An Englishman," in very strong and well-merited terms of reprobation, I recollect that Mr. Buckingham fixed on "the divine"—now his great rival—as the author of it, and most liberally abused him. "The divine" was prevailed on to disavow publicly being "An Englishman," and Mr. Buckingham's apology, for libelling the clergyman in addition to the judge was, that *could he believe the divine*, he should be sorry for having fixed on him as the "Englishman." I also remember—since the history of the rivalry is made so important by its awful result—I say, I also remember, that Mr. Buckingham assumed another character than that of an editor when he came to this Presidency; he called himself "*Agent du Commerce des Indes, visâ Suex*;" a dignity which I have no doubt he will explain when he favours Parliament and the courts of law with the history of his eventful life; and, moreover, I remember that when "*A Merchant*," in one of the public papers, I believe the hapless "Mirror," demanded an explanation of the credentials by which he had taken the character of a diplomatist on himself, Mr. Buckingham again accused "the divine" of being "*A Merchant*!" Your readers will now see what is meant by the charge against the defunct Asiatic Mirror, that it vituperated the free trade of India, and dealt in sarcasms against spirited and liberal-minded private capitalists—because, forsooth, its correspondent, "*A Merchant*," took the liberty of laughing at the great and mighty "*Agent du Commerce des Indes*," the self-constituted plenipotentiary, Mr. Buckingham.*

You will, perhaps, be a little surprised, after all this, to learn, that before "the divine" left India for Scotland in 1819, he had not the slightest acquaintance with his "great rival," nor was even the person of Mr. Buckingham known to him.

* It may not be amiss to notice, that the other two contracting parties in a commercial treaty, which the *Agent du commerce* brought to Calcutta, were *Ali Pacha*, and *Mr. Peter Lee*, the British Consul in Egypt. Mr. Lee may be able to throw some light on this part of Mr. Buckingham's life.

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I mention this, as in itself not altogether unimportant in a society limited as is ours, and also as "the divine" is anxious to disclaim alike having been the friend and the rival of Mr. Buckingham.

It would appear, however, that Mr. Buckingham is not unacquainted with the history and peregrinations of "the divine." He says, that his great rival was once secretary to the Bible Association at Calcutta. In this, as in almost all his statements, he is not quite correct; but as he takes the tale on hearsay, he is the more excusable. The celebrated "divine" was once joint secretary to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, which situation he resigned. Mr. Buckingham very charitably insinuates—because *its labours were unpaid*, and "the divine" had not health for pious exertions by which nothing was to be gained, although abundance for all manner of employments which were duly remunerated in rupees, annas, and pice. This charge it has become of some consequence to rebut. A just and candid man would demand the proof from the accuser; fortunately, as this may not be within his power, the accused can here say something for himself; and he contents himself with referring to the letter addressed by "the divine" to the President of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society at the time when he resigned the situation of its joint secretary, and which is preserved in the records of that society. Mr. Buckingham would fain make it appear that he did so, about the period when his hands were full in writing up the *slavery of the press and down the Calcutta Journal*, while it really happened before Mr. Buckingham (or the Calcutta Journal either) had made a *début* in India.

"The divine" cannot of course speak from his own personal knowledge of what took place in the newspaper world during his absence from Calcutta. He has been told, and the journals of the Presidency afford abundant proof, that Mr. Buckingham had not been long without other rivals, after "the divine" set off for the field of controversial discussion in the west; and that warm and angry altercation had been the order of the day among the editors and their correspondents of the Calcutta press. He has, indeed, been told, that the most acrimonious and intemperate discussions that had ever been known in this society, took place by the time he

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had

well reached England, and that in these Mr. Buckingham acted no secondary part. It would, therefore, appear to me more probable, that during this time the editor raised the host of rivals, and with him, consequently, *enemies*, before whom he fell at length, than during the two months when "the divine" was in the field, when scarcely a dozen people here knew Mr. Buckingham, and not one of that number took any interest in what befel him. The records of the supreme court of justice at this Presidency prove, that Mr. Buckingham had been called to account for more libels than one; and it will no doubt be pretty well known in England by this time, that the Council Board had repeatedly warned him, that unless he observed the regulations of the press with more care, transmission awaited him. He continued, however, I am told, to write, offend, express contrition, offend again, and flourish; and when "the divine" returned to Calcutta in 1822, Mr. Buckingham was in great renown. His rivals had failed to make any other impression upon him except hoisting him higher and higher in reputation as a man of remarkable cleverness and editorial talents; and he had acquired an influence over the *liberal* or *radical* part of the European population of Calcutta, which was no less extraordinary in itself than flattering to his talents, as the tool and organ of a political party. The journal had been liberally lent to the purposes of this faction; from them it derived its great support, and it gave to the object they had in view—that of exciting discontent with the Government of the country—no despicable assistance in the courage with which it opened its columns to every thing that could bring this Government into contempt.

Now it certainly did happen, that from the time that "the divine" returned to India, Mr. Buckingham did go down hill very rapidly. This event took place in September 1822, and by March 1823, the editor of the Calcutta Journal was bidding adieu for ever to the banks of the Ganges. To what cause could this be so logically traced as to the re-appearance of "the divine," his great rival—and it would appear—his angel of mischief. Be it mine to inform your readers, how "the divine" again had the misfortune to incur the suspicion of breaking a lance with "the

champion of free discussion" in the east.

Mr. Buckingham, you must know, published a volume of Travels in Palestine, some three or four years ago; the Quarterly Review noticed these Travels in very severe terms, accusing the author of having acted dishonestly to Mr. William Banks, the present member of Parliament for Oxford University, whose servant, it appears, Mr. Buckingham had been while travelling with him in the Holy Land: and over and above bringing against him the more serious charge, of having appropriated, to the gratification of his own travelling propensities, certain monies advanced to him by the house of Briggs and Co., of Alexandria, for the commercial purposes of that house. The number of the Quarterly containing these charges reached India in June 1822; "the divine" arrived in September following: here was enough for suspicion to most people—enough to Mr. Buckingham for "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," that his "great rival" was again working, and had never ceased working* towards his ruin.

On the Quarterly coming to hand, Mr. Buckingham very naturally, but, as it turned out, not very wisely, set about publishing a *defence* of his conduct in his own journal; and having somehow or other got the opinion of nine most worthy and respectable individuals at this presidency, that in his transactions with Mr. Banks and the Alexandrian house he was without spot or blemish, he seemed secure against even the malice and the talents of his old rival "the divine." It happened, however, rather unluckily for Mr. Buckingham, that in vindicating his own conduct against the charges in the Quarterly, he attacked the memory of the late Mr. Burckhardt, or, as he is sometimes styled, Sheikh Ibrahim, in the most gross manner, accusing him of having behaved very infamously. In vindication of Mr. Burckhardt, a gentleman, well known and much respected here, of the name of Boog, stepped forward, and accused Mr. Buckingham of calumniating the memory of one who had been his friend and bene-

factor

* "The divine" wrote the critique on Mr. Buckingham's Travels in Palestine, in the Quarterly Review!—*Vide* "Calcutta Journal."

factor in adversity to no common extent; and of having falsified letters that had passed between them, in order to support his calumny. Mr. Boog was no *nominis umbra*, he stood openly forward, gave his name and address, produced his proofs, and, in the most triumphant manner, vindicated the memory of Sheikh Ibrahim.

But before I go any farther in the narrative, I may as well tell you, that Mr. Buckingham accounted for Mr. Burckhardt's enmity to him, and his wish to ruin him, from his (Mr. Buckingham's) being a *better traveller than Mr. Burckhardt*—just as "the divine" calumniated him because he was the *better editor*.

The natural consequences in a society of gentlemen followed Mr. Boog's exposure of Mr. Buckingham's conduct to Mr. Burckhardt; his company was, from this day, any thing but courted; and the Marquess of Hastings himself set the example, by giving orders that he should no longer be included in the invitations to the government house.

The defence of Mr. Banks was taken up by an anonymous writer in the "John Bull" newspaper, under the signature of "*A Friend to Mr. Banks*," whom your readers will already anticipate, Mr. Buckingham pounced upon without ceremony, as "the divine." Some people were foolish enough to think that it signified little in the argument, whether the journalist was right or wrong; but I must say, for the credit of the greater number, that there was no disposition shewn to regard with indifference the important question "*who is the Friend to Banks?*" Junius himself, however, did not escape with more adroitness from every attempt to identify him, than did the *Friend to Banks*; and it is no small compliment to his cunning in this way, that Mr. Buckingham, with all his talents, was unable to father the "*Friend*" on his old rival "the divine." He has indeed told the public in England, that "the divine," on his arrival again in India, became a voluminous contributor to the columns of the "*Indian Scourge*," the "*John Bull*;" but for reasons best known to himself, he has not so much as named the celebrated signature under which "the divine" was alleged to have written. But leaving this, I must go on to tell you, that the measure of Mr. Buckingham's defeat was filled up by the

time that this "*Friend*" took leave of him; for never was such a mass of testimony inimical to Mr. Buckingham, and subversive of his defence against the Quarterly, dragged out and arranged in due order, as that which Mr. Buckingham's Egyptian and Syrian friends were made to produce against him. It may be as well that I name some of these friends, that if this letter should by accident catch their attention, they may be aware of the share which they have unconsciously had in banishing Mr. Buckingham from India, and ruining the freedom of the Calcutta press. There was, then, Mr. Briggs, of Alexandria; Mr. Barker, of Aleppo; Colonel Missett; Mr. Thorburn; Lady Hester Stanhope; Mr. Banks; Mr. Boog; Mr. Erskine, of Bombay; Mr. Wedderburn, of ditto; &c. &c.

Seeing no hope of escaping the storm, which his defence against the Quarterly Review had brought upon him, Mr. Buckingham attempted to turn a question, which, after the statement of facts I have now given you, it will be seen and acknowledged, was purely *literary* and *personal*, into the more convenient channel of *local politics*; and to charge the Government here with having countenanced the writers in the "John Bull," in order to ruin, with the Calcutta Journal, *THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN INDIA!!* There was some little art displayed in this manœuvre; but the management was, on the whole, too clumsy to ensure complete success to his plan of setting himself up a political martyr to *free discussion*. Mr. Buckingham was obliged, at every step, to eat up his former words, in praise of Lord Hastings and his government; and the piteous whining which he raised about his domestic relationships being invaded, the silly and repeated assertions that never was poor man so persecuted, and the childish demands which he made upon the public sympathy—calling on the society here to stand by him, at the very moment when he was quietly lying under Mr. Boog's exposure of his conduct to Mr. Burckhardt—all this conspired to disgust the public; and to cool the ardour in his cause, of many even of his political employers and adherents.

About this period, the office of clerk to the committee for superintending the consumption of stationery at this presidency,

dency, became vacant; and the Governor-general bestowed it on "the divine." Could any thing be more clear and conclusive, than that this was a reward for having succeeded in demolishing Mr. Buckingham and the FREE PRESS? It is true, indeed, that at this particular moment, the press in this country was freer than it had ever been—free, indeed, to an extent of licentiousness, which every good and peaceable man very much deplored; and it is somewhat awkward for Mr. Buckingham's reasoning, that the reward preceded the act, for which, he says, it was a remuneration. But in aspiring to the crown of political martyrdom, Mr. Buckingham was not blind to the advantage which this event in the chapter of accidents had given him: it was his policy to provoke government; and, accordingly, again he turns round upon the Governor-general in Council—implicates them in the attacks on his reputation, accuses them, by insinuation, of abusing their patronage, to reward the man whom they had first employed to ruin his good name, and all this in express violation of the existing regulations on the Indian press, and under a solemn assurance from the Council Board, for the tenth time, that whenever he again published any thing reflecting on the Government, he would be transmitted.

The libels which appeared in Mr. Buckingham's paper against "the divine," after he had received his secular office, and before Mr. Buckingham had left India, became a subject of investigation in a court of law, and "the divine" received damages to the amount of 2,000 rupees. It will, no doubt, be some consolation to Mr. Buckingham to see, from the report of Sir Anthony Buller's judgment on this occasion, given in the Calcutta Journal, that to any other clergyman the court would have given heavier damages for the same libels: but, says this report, Sir Anthony held the libellers to be in some measure justified, because there was a "rumour" that "the divine" had written some severe letters on the merits of Mr. Buckingham's conduct to Mr. Banks and Mr. Burckhardt, under the signature of a "Friend to Mr. Banks;" and although the defendants could not prove him, on the trial, to have ever lifted a pen either pro or con, in Mr. Buckingham's cause,

yet it appeared, that some six years ago he was editor of a newspaper, and therefore the presumption was, that he had written the letters of the "Friend to Mr. Banks," in the John Bull—therefore he did not stand before the court as another clergyman would have done—and therefore Sir Anthony Buller gave him smaller damages. If Mr. Buckingham can derive any consolation out of this logic, by which his great rival may be made to suffer in reputation, he is welcome to it.

This, Sir, is a plain statement of facts, connected with Mr. Buckingham and "the divine," who figures so conspicuously in his prospectus. You may, perhaps, be among the number of those who think, that in the case between the Government of Bengal and the ex-Editor of the journal, it signifies little who the men of straw were, who so grievously "scourged" Mr. Buckingham in the columns of the "John Bull;" and it may rather strengthen, than weaken this opinion, when I inform you, that in the discussion of the question between Mr. Buckingham and the Quarterly Review, these men were not even volunteers: they were invited to it by Mr. Buckingham himself! He set out with declaring in his journal, that "falsehood and iniquity" must be fixed by the result, either on Mr. Wm. Banks, or on Mr. James Silk Buckingham; and he besought every man in India to read his defence, and give him "a conscientious estimate of the evidence" he should produce. The "Friend to Mr. Banks," and many others, gave him this "conscientious estimate," and fixed the "iniquity and falsehood" on Mr. Buckingham: and Mr. Buckingham prosecuted the proprietors of the public paper, which admitted this estimate, for libel and defamation, AND OBTAINED A VERDICT, with 1,000 rupees damages!! You will scarcely, I think, desire a better illustration of Mr. Buckingham's view of "free discussion," and "liberty of the press."

I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES BRYCE.

Calcutta, March 1824.

* Mr. Boog's very serious charges against Mr. Buckingham were also published, with his name and address, in the Indian scourge, the "John Bull."—Mr. Buckingham did not prosecute Mr. Boog!!

EGYPTIAN PAPYRI.

[EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM M. CHAMPOLLION, JUN.]

Turin, October 30, 1824.—I DELAYED till this period the examination of the numerous Egyptian papyri, composing part of the Royal Museum, and obtained from Drovetti's collection. There are many of great beauty, and remarkable for their size, their whiteness, and their perfect state of preservation. Almost the whole of them are written in hieroglyphics, adorned with designs, and are only extracts, more or less extensive, of the grand funerary ritual: they have all been taken from mummies, which accounts for this uniformity. The length of one of them makes it extremely important. The beautiful papyrus in the king's cabinet, so faithfully engraved in the *Description de l'Egypte*, and which is twenty-two feet long, was the most considerable of all the known papyri, and might be regarded as the complete ritual, of which the other funerary manuscripts, hieroglyphic, or hieratic, contained portions, longer or shorter, according to the rank of the person for whom they were made. I had, however, remarked that the designs on the beautiful mummy-cases, which presented scenes and texts so analogous to those of the funerary ritual, likewise afforded some which were not to be found in the great manuscript of the king. It might therefore be supposed that there existed a still more extensive copy of this ritual; a conjecture confirmed by a papyrus of Turin, which is also the funerary ritual, and nearly sixty feet in length: it may be considered as complete. I have discovered in it some very curious scenes, as well as the method of classing strictly in their order the various extracts from this ritual, which the other funerary papyri contain. The writing is executed with great care,* and each grand division bears a particular title. In other respects, the multiplicity of copies or extracts of the same text is extremely interesting, since it enables me, by comparison, to discover new synonyms of signs, and my tables become so much the richer.

As to the papyri in demotic writing, there are but few of these. I have, however, recognized several contracts of the time of Ptolemy; one, which I believe to be of the reign of Darius; and lastly, a very long papyrus, containing a series of receipts or discharges for a debt or annual pension; and they are dated from the year 31, to the year 38, of the reign of Psammetichus the first. We then, by means of the papyri, arrive at the Pharaohs, and unexpected good fortune at length recompenses my long patience.

I applied myself at first to the most beautiful manuscripts, and those in best preservation. I had put aside about twenty parcels of papyri, blackened and corroded by time, doubled square, of different sizes, without designs, each enveloped in a piece of cloth. Fatigued with the perpetual repetition of the texts of the funerary ritual, which the beautiful rolled manuscripts presented to me, I cast my eyes upon one of these rejected packets; I perceived that it was written in hieratic, and the first line disclosed to me at once the name and the prenominal of the great Sesostri: I saw these names repeated eight of ten times in the manuscript. Excited by this discovery, I consumed four hours in joining the fifty fragments which composed this piece; and I am convinced that it contains either a portion of history, or a public act of the reign of Sesostri. All the other parcels, which I have not quitted for four days, have afforded me an analogous result. I have explored them hastily, and merely to ascertain

* This appears to be the sense of the original, but the passage is either defective or obscure.—Ed.

ascertain the names of the kings of whom they speak. All these manuscripts are in hieratic, written on two sides, not rolled, but folded like the leaves of our books: some are five or six feet long, and they abound with names of kings, always preceded by dates taken from their reigns. The Pharaohs, of whom I have found mention made, with their epochs, in these papyri, are Amenophis II., who refers likewise to a fact in the reign of Miphres or Mœris, his third predecessor; Armais, the sixth successor of Amenophis II.; Ramses-Meïamoun, second successor of Armais: there are four pieces of this king. All these monarchs belong to the eighteenth dynasty of Manetho. Five or six other pieces are of the reign of Ramses the great, or Sesostris, chief of the nineteenth dynasty; two of Ramses, his son and successor. Lastly, one of the best preserved of these manuscripts mentions, with the dates, almost all the princes of this nineteenth dynasty. Sesostris, Ramses, his son, Ammenephtes, Ammenemes, and what appears very like Thoutoris. One of these diplomas exhibits all the titles, names, *prenomina*, and characters, of the royal protocol of Sesostris: most of the pieces are very elegantly written. This is, I hope, a fine conquest for history, and, fortunately, for an epoch respecting which so few authentic documents remain. With perseverance, and some encouragement to those who have ardour enough to labour among the Egyptian ruins, a collection might one day be made of the charters and diplomas of the history of Egypt. It will now no longer be repeated, that the Egyptian manuscripts contain only prayers, and that it is unserviceable to history or to letters to accumulate them in cabinets. I shall pass the winter in exploring these precious mines of historic wealth, which already disclose so much, although I have scarcely turned over all the leaves.

Some of these royal papyri, of the time of Sesostris, have revealed to me other singularities: for instance, in the midst of a wide page is delineated a large ship with great sails, the tackle, and seamen ascending the masts. It affords us more correct ideas of the naval customs of the Egyptians. I will send an accurate outline of it. Some designs, taken by a traveller from various catacombs, represent likewise some very curious scenes of their manners and industry: there may be seen potters, musicians, dancers, a cook in his kitchen furnished with utensils, a market, hunters, boat-builders, corn-dealers, and a shop, which resembles a laboratory, containing vases placed upon tripods or stoves, covered with other vessels having the form of our retorts.

But another papyrus deserves, in some respect, more attention. At first I did not perceive the subject of it, as it was charged with lines traced in different directions. After bringing all the fragments together, which composed a large sheet, of more than two feet, I have found in it, without the smallest doubt, the plan of a royal catacomb: the reverse is almost entirely written on. The design is very fairly done, and we may distinguish some improvements (*reperiturs*) of a very pale colour, as if with a black-lead pencil. The catacomb is that of king Ramses-Meïamoun, already named above, the same who built the magnificent palace of Medinet-Abou, of which fact these are the proofs. The commission of Egypt has drawn plans of many tombs, and one of those published corresponds exactly with that on this papyrus: it is the fifth of Biban-el-Molouk, westward of Thebes, and the basso-relievos on this tomb discover very frequently the name of this Ramses-Meïamoun. Besides, it is known in England, that Greek inscriptions, traced upon the walls of this catacomb, announce that various persons came to visit this tomb of Ramses-Meïamoun. Lastly, the great hall in the plan upon the papyrus represents

a bird's-eye view of a sarcophagus, extremely well drawn, in rose granite; the lid is ornamented with three personages with different attributes; and it is moreover precisely of the form, in every particular, of the lid (also in rose granite), taken from this same fifth tomb to the west, brought away by Belzoni, and presented to the University of Cambridge, which, according to the designs the university has been pleased to send me, as mentioned by me in p. 228, of my last work, bears in fact the name and prenomen of this Ramses-Meïamoun. The correspondence of the plan on the papyrus with that of the Egyptian commission, suggests some observations not destitute of interest. It is remarkable that the contours of the mountain, shewn upon the two plans, also agree perfectly; and what still more deserves notice, every corridor, every chamber of the plan in the papyrus, bears an hieratic inscription, succeeded by cyphers, giving very varied numbers. These are doubtless the dimensions of each part of the royal excavation; and the commission having given these very details in *metres*, we have thus a new element of the great question respecting Egyptian measures. I shall take a careful sketch of this plan, and send it without loss of time.

With respect to sculptures, there is scarcely any thing new, except a colossus in red freestone, in perfect preservation, of the height of fourteen feet, which came from Genes. I believe, from what I have heard, that it is a statue of Osymandias; the inscriptions it bears will inform us truly on this point, and in such a case, they will constitute one of the most ancient productions of Egyptian art.

Turin, November 6, 1824.—The eight days which have elapsed since my last letter have been entirely devoted to the relics of the ancient Egyptian history. What I have saved from the wreck, will occasion us ever to regret the loss, probably irreparable, of so many important documents, which might have been saved by a little more care on the part of those who unburied them. After the first and brief examination of the historical papyri mentioned in my preceding letter, I learned by chance that other fragments existed in heaps of rubbish to which they had been consigned, as being in too bad a condition to deserve any other depository. I insisted, however, upon visiting them; they were drawn from the chests, and I was to see them next day. Upon entering a chamber, which I shall in future call the *columbarium* of history, I was startled at the sight of a table, ten feet long, covered entirely with the wrecks of papyri, to the depth of about half a foot. To calm my sorrow, I supposed at first that I saw only the remains of four or five hundred funerary rituals; but the very first morsel upon which I cast my eyes presented me with the fragment of an act dated in the twenty-fourth year of the Pharaoh, Amenophis-Memnon. From this moment, I determined to examine, piece by piece, all that covered this table of desolation. My pencil became the principal instrument of my operation; and I thus decided, one by one, the worth of these millions of leaves, the shapeless relics of books written more than thirty centuries back.

To describe the sensations I experienced in dissecting the minute members of this vast body of history, would be difficult. I might philosophize upon them without end: I found myself transported to a period of which history has scarcely preserved the remembrance; with gods whose altars have vanished fifteen ages since; and I have saved a little morsel of papyrus, which is the last, the sole refuge for the memory of a king, who, when living, might perhaps have wanted elbow-room in the immense palace of Carnac at Thebes. I have collected the fragments of a vast number of acts, and other pieces, of the

the Pharaohs, Amenoftep, Ramses-Pheron, and Ramses the Great, or Sesostris, of the nineteenth dynasty; of Ramses-Meiamoun, Akencherres-Ousirei, Akencherres-Mandouei, and Amenophis II., of the eighteenth dynasty. Dates abound in these fragments; one act commences thus: "In the fifth year, and the fifth day of the month of —, by the direction of the king of the obedient people, the Sun, the establisher of the world (Cartouche-name), God, son of the Sun, Thoutmes." (Cartouche-proper name). This is Thoutmosis II., of the eighteenth dynasty, the Mæris so celebrated in history; and this public act is very probably the most ancient extant in the world. I have also acts of the 4th and 24th years of Amenophis II.; the 6th, 10th, and, 24th of Ramses-Meiamoun; the 4th of Sesostris, &c. All these manuscripts are, without exception, in the hieratic writing, and most of them perfect models of calligraphy, for the elegance of the signs. Not one of the royal names is posterior to the nineteenth dynasty, and the large mass of this collection of papyri, collected and sorted together, convinces me that he who discovered them in Egypt has lighted upon the entire archives of a temple, or some other public depository.

But one of the papyri is *unique*, and bears away the palm from all the rest; the loss of what is wanting is ever to be regretted; it would be an historical treasure. I have discovered in it a genuine *chronological picture*; a *royal canon*, the form of which reminds us of that of Manetho, and the fragments which I have joined together have furnished me with a list of more than a hundred kings. Here we have an invaluable supplement to the celebrated genealogical table of Abydos; as well as a motive to redouble our zeal in the search for Egyptian papyri: a subject of great hope, if this search be encouraged by government, and the public approbation of the friends of letters.

In the midst of this interesting and melancholy investigation, I was several times amused by singular rencontres: I met with some papyri which contained only designs, and these were real *grotesque caricatures*. A cat with a crook in its paw is guarding some water fowl; a *cynocephalus* is playing on a double flute; near the name and prenomens of the warlike Mæris, a rat armed like a warrior lets fly an arrow against a champion of his own race; a cat is mounted on a war-chariot, &c. Other drawings still more surprised me by their indelicacy, and disturbed my belief in the superiority of Egyptian wisdom, unless we suppose these drawings to have been seized at the time by authority of the law.

Behold here a brilliant appendage to my occupations this winter! I chalk, design, copy, and extract, from morning till night. I have here stated only the general results; the details would fill a large book, and I have not yet seen all.

EPIGRAM

On the King of Ass's Golden Ears.

MIDAS had ass's ears, we're told,
The Burman king has ears of gold;
Midas was loth the world should know it,
The Burman king delights to show it.
How strange, that Midas should conceal
What none would ever wish to steal;
And that the Burman should display,
What all would wish to take away!

N.

JOURNEY

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[Continued from page 11.]

Meer Jaffier Allee Khan, the person who received us thus hospitably, is the son of a near relation of the Nawaub of Malsulipatam; and having been accustomed to see and converse with Europeans, he conducted himself with the greatest politeness and propriety during the whole of our stay. This first day was devoted to rest after the fatigues of our journey; and having been so unaccustomed to the violent exercise which every march of the journey to Shirauz had compelled us to undergo, it was with difficulty that I was persuaded to move from my couch, even to receive the chief of all the Illiant tribes who was sent by the Prince Governor of Shirauz ostensibly to compliment us on our arrival, but with secret instructions which included a very minute inquiry as to the object of our journey, rank in the service, plans, &c. &c. The Khan came in great state, mounted on a Persian horse of uncommon beauty, and followed by a number of attendants, accompanied by all the "pomp and circumstance of war." He was a middle aged man, of a remarkably prepossessing appearance; and I found him upon acquaintance one of those persons whom to see is to like, and whose society leaves to those who have enjoyed it only a feeling of regret when that enjoyment ceases. He sat some time with us; and after his departure we mounted our horses, and rode out to satisfy something of the impatient curiosity which brought me through a weary pilgrimage to this celebrated city. The first part of the morning's ride disappointed me; our route lay through streets of a very straggling and irregular construction; and as none of the houses have windows opening on the foot way, I thought the first appearance of the town had about as little to occupy attention as that which any of the large cities of India might present. We were returning, however, from our ride through long lines of mud walls, frequently in a very ruinous state, and it was probably the intention of the young Khan, who acted as our guide, to surprise us; for after wandering through these labyrinths of falling and fallen habitations, we found ourselves suddenly at the entrance of the

Bazareh Vaqueel, probably the most splendid specimen of modern oriental architecture to be seen in the country. The Bazareh Vaqueel is a street about twenty-four feet broad, covered in by an arched roof of great height, with large windows to admit the light to the shops, which are placed on each side. At the angles of the streets fountains have been constructed, which give a refreshing coolness to the air, and secure to the inhabitants an ample supply of water for ablutionary or culinary purposes. Two large caravanserais, a mosque, and public hummaums, complete the accommodation of this magnificent work; and I thought the whole plan so superior to any public edifice to be found within the Company's provinces, that I made a very careful, and I hope correct ground plan of the whole establishment. The only work in Hindoostan to which it has any resemblance is the bazar built by the late Nawaub Vizir, at Lucknow; but this is far from being so extensive; nor are the accommodations so complete or convenient: it has not, either, the light and elegant arched roof, so admirably calculated to afford shelter in a climate which, at some seasons of the year, is remarkable for such astonishing variations of temperature. The crowd in the bazar was dense; and the loud voices of the shopkeepers recommending their wares, beggars loudly, and not very courteously, demanding the mite of the charitable; public criers executing their vocation; occasional troops of the gay, light cavalry of Persia parading through the archways; here a grave molla, loudly repeating to an attentive audience passages from the Koran; in another direction, a dissipated group assembled round a copy of Hafiz, eagerly repeating those beautiful lines which have given to Shirauz her profligate pre-eminence: such a scene was altogether new to me, and I loitered behind my companions, determined to lose nothing of this very animated picture. These details may appear insignificant, and doubtless they are so; but I had promised myself a pleasure (I trust an innocent one) in the study of the domestic habits, manners, and customs of the countries through which I was to pass; I have

always thought that they furnish the only test of the advance or retrogression of their civil polity: and as the habits of the lower classes are generally unaltered by fashion, and uninfluenced by caprice, they will always furnish to the traveller the most interesting view of the present, and speculation as to the future. We returned to the khan's early in the evening, and found an excellent repast provided, for which our ride secured an appetite. The meat was prepared after the Persian "Cook's oracle;" and though somewhat too much disguised with spice, sugar, saffron, and other ingredients, of which, I fear, Dr. Kitchiner might not altogether have approved, in a first course, we found no difficulty in satisfying our hunger. There was no wine; bowls of sherbet stood on the table, cooled with little balls of ice floating in them; and to which each individual made application with one long wooden spoon common to the whole society. This practice is in general use. The Persians do not use bread as we prepare it; for its substitute they have an unleavened and often very heavy cake, which is served warm, and to which I did not readily accustom myself: each person uses his bread as a plate, and the "*heus! etiam mensas consumimus!*" of Iulus immediately occurred to me; some very excellent fruit, among which a plate of delicious apricots piled up, after a most inviting fashion, in layers of ice, held a conspicuous place, terminated our evening's refection; and we retired early, having determined to visit the tomb of Hafiz at sunrise.

On the morning of the 28th we mounted our horses at day-break, and passing through the principal gateway of the town, a ride of about a quarter of an hour brought us to the tomb of the poet. An enclosure of mean appearance, in which there are buildings for the accommodations of a religious establishment, preserves the tomb from injury; but I was surprised to find it exposed to the air without covering of any kind. The stone is of comparatively late erection, the poet having been interred about 460 years, and is composed of Tabreez marble. It is simple and elegant, and two of his odes beautifully carved on the slab mark the good taste of the Vaqueel who selected them as the most appropriate compliment to the poet's me-

memory. A celebrated copy of his works is deposited in one of the buildings of the enclosure, and strangers usually send for it to try a "*faat*," or omen, from the accidental opening of the book when laid upon the marble. It is not necessary to record the line which first presented itself to my eye; but I learnt that, like the "*Sortes Virgilianæ*," which were formerly so much practised in England, the omens taken from a casual inspection of this volume have sometimes been strikingly verified by subsequent events. After satisfying our curiosity, we rode to the Huft Tun, a building which contains the tombs of seven dervishes of peculiar sanctity, who gave their name to the place. The tombs are not handsome; but I was struck with the size to which the firs and cypress had attained in the garden; and which far exceeded any that I have ever yet observed. The building contains a singular assemblage of ill-executed portraits, or rather daubs, of Hafiz and Saadi; Abraham sacrificing Isaac (rather an extraordinary subject to adorn the hall of a building devoted to religious purposes in Shirauz); Moses; and a king and queen of Portugal. These were painted in fresco, but had been much defaced; and the whole building bore evident marks of approaching decay. On our return to the city I had occasion to observe the extreme fertility of the soil in its immediate vicinity, and I took the opportunity of inspecting one of the vineyards which supply the far famed wine of Shirauz. The mode of culture resembles a good deal that which is practised in France: and the manner of preparing the wine is of primitive simplicity. The grapes are thrown with the stalks into a vat, in the bottom of which there are a number of holes, a second vat placed under the first receives the juice which is pressed out by the feet of the persons employed in the work; when the vinous fermentation takes place; it is then received in large vessels of earthenware, in which it is allowed to remain for about a month, after which it is bottled and offered for sale. Of this wine I purchased a few bottles, the best I could procure, and sent them to Calcutta, to Sir D. O. and Mr. P., but as I thought it a beverage inferior to port wine (which, however, it resembles more closely than any other) I was not surprised when on my return to Calcutta

Calcutta one of these gentlemen informed me that, with the exception of an experimental bottle, my present was yet untouched in his cellar. The mode of preparing this wine is so directly opposite to that which I found established in the wine countries in the south of France, that when I mentioned it at Bordeaux, I was assured that it is wonderful that it even bears the journey from Shirauz to Bushire. It has one property, noticed by Chardin, which I remarked myself, and that is, its disposition to preserve its spirit long after being taken from the vessel; and this is so well known, that I have constantly seen bottles of the wine, stopped merely with a small quantity of cotton or perhaps some flower. The flavour of the grape is so delicious, that it seems certain that an improved method of preparing this wine would make it a valuable export; but neither this, or any other improvement in the present civil and political situation of the country can be attempted with any permanent prospect of advantage. It was late when we reached our hospitable entertainers, but I felt no fatigue, and we sat down after breakfast to play at chess; he having promised to instruct me in the Persian mode of playing the game. It differs from ours in that the pawns move one house only. The king and queen, instead of facing each other, stand reversed; no castling is allowed at any period of the game; and there is no check mate. There is also this peculiarity, that when all the adversary's pieces are taken, the game is over; and check mate is not required to decide the victory. We dined at seven. A Persian gentleman who had been in Calcutta shared our entertainment; and it was with no small triumph that he pointed to a desert, consisting of apricots, plumbs, almonds, walnuts, and a variety of sweetmeats and confectionary, for which Shirauz is celebrated; at the same time asking me if our capital had offered him any enjoyment such as that which his native city was presenting us? I could not but admit the truth of the observation, which was made too good naturedly to excite displeasure; and when we rose from table, and found the thermometer at sixty-five, the dangers and difficulties of our journey were forgotten, and we could not but compliment our host and his guest on the delightful climate of this part of Persia.

(To be continued.)

ON THE BENEFITS OF A BAD MEMORY.

WHEN an ancient Grecian, Aristides, I believe, was told he could be taught the art of memory, he replied that he would rather learn the art of forgetfulness; and truly if we reflect upon the multiplied vexations which are perpetuated by a tenacious memory, the latter art will appear of the two the most to be coveted. If memory were a faculty which a man could exert when and how he pleased; if it possessed a power of discrimination, and could select and retain such images alone as would communicate pleasure; in other words, if the memory were altogether subject to the will, we might adopt a different conclusion; but as the case stands at present, memory is oftentimes a scourge, especially to those who stand most in need of consolation: in the words of Goldsmith,—

The oppressed, oppressing,
Its smiles increase the wretch's woe;
And he that wants each other blessing,
In memory ever finds a foe.

For example: a proud Spaniard chances to suffer the indignity of a tweak of the nose; he not only undergoes the smart accompanying the infliction, but his treacherous memory (not *treacherous* in the vulgar sense) incessantly betrays to him his disgrace; wheresoever he moves the subject pursues him; a multitude of objects, entirely unconnected therewith, conspire to renew his pain; a pair of pincers, or the mere act of applying his handkerchief to the outraged feature, recalls the degrading image; he is persecuted like the haunted

haunted merchant in the Tales of the Genii; or like poor Pourceaugnac, whose bitter exclamation, *tout ce que je vois me semble lavement!* he is tempted to parody.

A little experience will disclose to us how many evils a good memory introduces into the various relations of society. A father disinherits his only son because the old gentleman cannot forget some proof of spirit, or some mark of vivacity, which is becoming and ornamental in the young one. Husbands and wives frequently live in a miserable state of discord, merely because they cannot forget topics of mutual provocation: the art of forgetfulness would, in this relation of life, be invaluable. Acquaintances, or, as they are fashionably termed, friends, are exasperated against each other, and their connexions are often dissolved, through an inability to forget an unregarded bow, or unacknowledged visit. I pass over the anguish which the recollection of an undischarged debt often occasions both to the owner and the owner. In short, we should be constrained to confess, that a bad memory, in these and other analogous cases, is really a very good one.

Let us indulge a few speculations as to the effects which would probably result from that modification of the recording faculty before suggested: what benefits would not accrue to mankind if princes and states speedily forgot those causes of animosity which, in the existing state of things, so frequently deluge the earth with human blood! what a recreating picture to behold two hostile armies, which had commenced their march with the design of slaughtering each other, wasting provinces, burning towns and villages, and forcing science and civilization to retrograde, forgetting, ere they meet, that any quarrel subsists; when in sight of each other, employing their cannon only for *feux-de-joie*, and after reciprocal demonstrations of friendly regard, wheeling to the right about, and retiring quietly to their respective homes, without being compelled to publish lists of killed, wounded, or missing!

That most of the wars which have heretofore afflicted the earth, are to be traced to what is perversely called a good memory, must, upon consideration, be pretty apparent. Was not Troy beleaguered because a Grecian husband could not forget a worthless wife? and were not the Grecian forces in great danger of perishing before the walls of that renowned city because the swift-footed Achilles could not forget some imagined slight on the part of the king of men? Virgil is an authority which altogether confirms my hypothesis; for he expressly assigns, as a cause of the calamities which befel the last remnant of the Trojan race, Juno's abominably good memory:—

Sævi MEMOREM Junonis ob iram.

Again, if we descend from empires to individuals, society might retain many useful members if these persons could sometimes forget that *cards* had been interchanged, and places of *meeting* appointed to determine questions which, if left undecided, would often be of little consequence to the world, or detrimental to themselves.

Moreover, what deplorable consequences might be avoided, and what lamentable exposures prevented, if young ladies and young gentlemen were not strictly bound to fidelity by other vows than those which they plight at the altar; that is to say, if they could, at convenient seasons, forget former attachments, and instead of instructing counsel to detail in public the circumstances attending a broken promise, forget that any promise had been given.

The mischiefs produced by the agency of the Iagos and Zangas, *et id genus omne*, of the great and little world, would cease to vex mankind, if memory were

were less pertinaciously exact; a benefit out of all proportion counterbalancing the disadvantage attending the loss of a tragedy of Shakespeare, and another of Dr. Young. And when we consider the astonishing powers displayed by the former in the other department of the drama, is it not evident that a compensation might have been found in the multiplicity of plots, incidents, and equivokes, which the universality of a bad memory amongst mankind would have furnished him for the construction of comedies and farces?

It must be admitted that the prevalence of bad, *quasi* good, memories would be productive of some laughable *situations*, as the dramatists express it; but surely it can be no objection to the improvement we are speculating upon, that it would augment our stock of merriment: would it not be far more agreeable for us to laugh at, than to stab or shoot each other? Thus a man, feeling the want of a dinner, and forgetting that he had no money in his pocket, might feast at a tavern, and then become amenable to the admirable regulations of that wholesome law, the new Vagrant Act: or a judge, hurried in the ceremony of dressing, might forget to assume his full-bottomed wig, and upon entering the court (the Common Pleas, for example,) might commit to prison the first learned serjeant who laughed: or an old beau, in his haste to receive his dividend at the Bank, might forget his false hair, false eye, false teeth, &c., and thereby not only fail to establish his own identity, but be fully committed by the Lord Mayor for an attempt at forgery upon himself. All these little inconveniencies, which, like the objects that occasioned them, would soon be forgotten, we might easily tolerate for the sake of the general good; for although objectionable at first (like the calf of the leg placed in front, to protect the shin, as suggested by a French philosopher, and which nature has grossly blundered in omitting to do) would, in a short time, cease to displease.

Perhaps I shall employ a more convincing form of ratiocination than has been before adopted, if I can shew that some individuals in society have actually been constrained, in despite of nature, to resort to, as an expedient, the very improvement which I contend for. Has any one of my readers been waited upon, previous to an election, by a candidate for a seat in Parliament? What condescension! what benignity! what cordial grasps of the hand! what professions of friendship and offers of service! Has he, in return, ever waited upon the same individual when he had secured his seat? How wisely does he contrive that all acts of familiarity, and all inconvenient pledges, are as perfectly forgotten, as if that "drink of sovran grace," Nepenthe had, purged them from the member's recording faculty! Ministers of state find it absolutely requisite to study the art of forgetfulness, and they cultivate it with so much success, that they seem to vulgar apprehensions to inherit it, or to acquire it *virtute officii*.

I conclude that, by this time, I have fully demonstrated that the terms *good* and *bad*, applied to the memory, are often ridiculously and absurdly confounded and misappropriated; and that it behoves every man to profit by the lessons which this essay holds out to him; for if he forgets, *bonâ fide*, his duties and his promises, he cannot justly be chargeable with neglect for omitting to fulfil them.

E. A.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have been attracted by a letter, published in your journal for this month, from a retired officer of the Company's service, at Cheltenham, relative to the inefficiency of their native army, as regards its European establishment; a point of such importance to all concerned in the welfare and stability of our eastern possessions, that I conceive it cannot be too frequently or urgently brought to the notice of those who can remedy, ere too late, an evil of the greatest magnitude; and which, if not attended to, may lead to the loss of what one of your correspondents justly observes, is the brightest gem in the British crown, before the arrival of that period, when her real interests might be benefited by such an event; one which is gradually working from the system of education introduced, and which, I doubt not, will in time pervade the whole of Asia, and lead to that enlightened state which must introduce perfect unanimity on points, the variance as to which existing at present amongst the different castes, constitutes our power; when we can no longer expect to exercise any further sway in that quarter.

That our sepoy are like bodies without souls, when deprived of their officers, is an apt allusion; under their conduct they have ever proved themselves gallant and good soldiers, but when left to themselves, the very reverse; becoming, in fact, little better than rabble. What may not, then, be some day the result of this inefficiency, independent of the injury to discipline arising from it! From our present position it is evident that, whatever policy our Government in this country may wish to

have adopted, necessity will ultimately oblige our endeavouring to hold the whole of India, from the Indus to Cape Comorin: every fresh war leads to this, and certainly many more must be encountered before this is effected. If success, therefore, is wished for, let them look to the point now in question, and let them likewise be careful to send a regular supply of cadets to meet all casualties, and not permit several years to elapse without appointing any, leaving regiments consequently with sometimes not more than one old officer, the rest being perfect boys: the detriment arising from such a system need not be enlarged upon.

I am satisfied that all persons conversant with the subject will admit that the following establishment of European officers for a native regiment would be but barely adequate to provide against the evils adverted to:—

1 Colonel-commandant, 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 10 ensigns; independent of which, a staff corps should be formed, the officers attached to which, together with those employed under the native powers, should be supernumerary to this complement.

Should you deem these hints deserving of notice, I shall feel obliged by your giving this letter a place in your valuable publication, where I sincerely hope it will attract the attention of those who have it, in their power to ensure the subject due consideration.

I remain, Sir, &c.

AN OLD EAST INDIA OFFICER.

Edinburgh, 7th Jan. 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As you have considered my letter of the 4th ultimo worthy of a place in your miscellany, in continuing the subject I shall commence with the corps of engineers, the inadequate number of which has long been a subject of complaint, more especially the Bengal corps, which, compared with those of the other presidencies, is so disproportionate to the strength of the army, and made more apparent by the

great number of infantry officers who (by the East-India Register) appear employed on duties that surely belong to the engineers. I would submit that the pioneers should form an integral part of the corps of engineers. The barrack-masterships to be abolished, and the barracks (like all other public buildings) to be in charge of engineer officers; the corps occupying them drawing what are termed barrack-supplies

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supplies from the commissariat. The following appears to be no more than an adequate establishment of engineers for the different presidencies, considering the extent of duties required of them:—

	Colonels	Lieut. Colonels	Majors	Captains	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Asst. Adj. Gen. or Majors of Brig.	Adjutants	Quarter Masters
Bengal (16 companies of Pioneers)	4	8	4	32	40	16	1	1	1
Madras (12 do. do.) ..	3	6	3	24	36	12	1	1	1
Bombay (8 do. do.) ..	2	4	2	16	24	8	1	1	1

Each company of pioneers to include a number of sappers and miners, as well as

artificers of every description requisite in the engineer department.

Some further observations on this corps being equally applicable to the artillery, I shall postpone until my next, which shall be devoted to that most important branch of the service.

I remain, Sir, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.

Cheltenham, Jan. 5th, 1825.

Erratum in the letter under this signature in our last number: for *distant* corps, read *distinct* corps.

TURKS AND TURKEYS.

A TURKEY, vainest of his clan,
Like a huge red-faced alderman,
In pride more overgrown than size,
Who loved to eat and moralize,
Assembled late a motley throng
Of feathered list'ners, old and young,
Peacocks and poultry, ducks and geese,
Pigeons with portly crop obese,
The sparrow, robin, and the wren,
To teach them what they owed to men.

In stately attitude he stood,
His pendant beak-drop red as blood;
And each particular feather grew,
As hairs on heads of dandies do.
Whilst through the crowd low whispers ran,
He, gobbling gracefully, began:
"Friends, I am daily grieved to see
The difference 'twixt you and me;
As little can we both compare
In sense and wit, as shape and air.
Profound reflection teaches me
That gratitude's morality.

You swill and eat, yet never think
Of him who gives you meat and drink;—
Our noble benefactor, man,
Who does us all the good he can,
Without the hope of recompense:—
Shame on such sordid slaves of sense!—
If he appears, you shun his sight,
And fly, if bulk permits your flight.
What wonder, then, that guns and shot
Should punish gratitude forgot!
I ne'er man's gaze or footsteps shun,
And he ne'er points at me his gun."—

"Stop,"

"Stop," says an ancient pigeon, "friend,
Your eloquence awhile suspend;
Man finds us lodging, I admit,
And throws us corn and pease to eat;
But every child we have he takes
For pies, or boils, or roasts, or bakes;
At his approach, I fly, 'tis true;
But 'tis through fear he'd roast me too.
You may enjoy a happier lot;
But knives can kill as well as shot."

The Turkey, chok'd with fat and rage,
Prepared to crush the pouting sage;
When close approached the farmer's wife,
With (sly-concealed) a deadly knife;
Who, grasping *Red-snout* by the feather,
Cut his discourse and throat together.

Thus whilst a *Turkey* vizier tries
To lift his Sultan to the skies,
Proclaims his mercy, justice, grace,
His splendid virtues, noble race,
And seems upon the theme to doat,
He feels a bowstring round his throat.

O.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE YAKOOTS.

[Condensed from the Narrative* of a Russian Traveller.]

THE Yakoots are a numerous tribe of Siberians, amounting, it is said, to between 2 and 300,000 souls, who tend their herds and flocks on both sides of the river Lena, from between the mouths of the Witim and the Olekma, on the west, and from the Aldan, on the east side of that river; extending along the arctic ocean, from the mouth of the Kowuima as far as that of the Indigirka. The origin of these people is involved in the same obscurity as that of other nations; and as they possess neither written records nor oral tradition, on this point, we are left to draw our conjectures from their physiognomy and language alone. As in the former, they resemble more the Tartar than the Mongol race; and as the latter has evidently an affinity to that of the Krasnojarski and Barbinski Tartars, although containing many Buriat, Mongol, and Tungousian words, we are inclined to pronounce them a branch of the great Tartar race: an opinion which is farther confirmed by the

* In a Russian periodical work, entitled "Inland Intelligence."

circumstance of a Tartar tribe near Krasnojarsk, bearing the name of *Ssagai* (being also very similar to the Yakoots in manners and customs), and the national name of the Yakoots being *Ssacha*; for the former name was given to them by the Russians, and has no meaning in their own tongue.

They are divided into two tribes, the *Batilinski* and the *Khangalasski*, which had both been compelled, for some reason, to emigrate at about the same period, from a more southern country, to the cold and dismal regions in which they are now found. A people, called the *Khorinzi*, whose dwelling places had been on the other side of the lake Baikal, joined the former of these tribes, among whom they long preserved their language, customs and manners, till they became gradually so blended with the people among whom they had settled, that it would now be nearly impossible to distinguish them.

They were not known to the Russians till the year 1620; although the Mangaseiski Cossacs had been levying the *yassak* (contributions in peltry), among them ever since

since 1600. The first ostrog (fort or town) was built in the Yakoot country, about the year 1632, on Mount Tshebuidal, on the right bank of the Lena, at about sixty wersts below the present site of Yakoutska.

The religion of this people is obviously founded on the old tenets of the Mongols, or Shamanism: but it has undergone so many changes (owing to their being ignorant of writing, and therefore compelled to trust all their knowledge to oral tradition) and to their migratory life, that it presents now such a mass of confusion and absurdity, that it is difficult to discover any thing like a system in it. It would seem, however, that they believe in a creator, whom they name *Ar-toion* (gracious lord). His wife is called *Kjubri Khotun* (great lady), who, they believe, appeared to their ancestors under the form of a swan, for which reason many of them do not eat that bird. There is, moreover, a god, commanding thunder and lightning, called *Ssjuga-toion* (hatchet-lord), and a giver of all good, such as children, cattle, and other property, who is named *Shess-jugai-toion*; and who has likewise a wife named *Akssut*. They also believe in a sort of mediator, who receives their prayers and presents them to the divinity, and who is named *Aksskit*. This personage is said to assume various animal forms, such as those of a white mouthed, long-haired stallion, a crow, an eagle, &c., the flesh of all of which is in consequence excluded from their board. Their principal worship, however, is directed to the sun and fire; for they never take a meal without first throwing some of the best meat, and pouring some sour mare's milk, called *Kuimuis*, into the flame. Indeed, they seem to believe that a being is contained in that element, which is able to punish them with sickness or death, or the destruction of their houses and property; and therefore offer sacrifice to it. The sun is, however, not so fortunate, because, as they think, he does no harm, it would be useless to sacrifice to him. It is, in fact, the demons, or evil spirits, which, being the constant objects of their fears, are also the greatest sharers of their devotions: a superstition which seems so deeply rooted in them, that even when they have submitted to baptism (which is done by the greatest majority among them), they continue to pay court to those inveterate

fiends. They have evidently an idea of the immortality of the soul, which appears from the formula they pronounce in taking an oath. This ceremony is performed in the presence of a shaman, who, placing his clothes and drum before the fire, and throwing melted butter on the embers, makes the person sworn declare, that he will lose all that is dear to man on earth, viz. his father, mother, wife, children, relations, and cattle, the light of the sun, and even his life, and that his soul shall go to *Mug-tar* (eternal pain), if he has sworn falsely. After which he steps over the shaman's clothes and drum, and, having inhaled some of the steam arising from the butter, he addresses himself to the sun, and bids him withdraw his light and warmth from him, if he swears falsely: after which he bows to the assembly. Sometimes the person who swears likewise gnaws a bear's head; implying thereby that the wise brute, which knows the import of the transaction, will tear him to pieces if he has not spoken the truth. Such oaths are administered in cases where suspicion of theft falls on a person, without there being witnesses to prove it. But previously, the parties are exhorted rather to make restitution than undergo so terrible a trial; and in most cases these exhortations have the desired effect. For besides the terrors which the ceremony itself is apt to inspire, the individual is in danger of being shunned and hated as a perjurer, and unworthy of credit in council or as a witness, if at a future period any misfortune should befall him. Yet, although they seem to dread a future state, they appear to entertain no hopes from it; to which imperfect notions the laxity of their morals may perhaps be ascribed.

Their principal feasts are about the beginning of June, when the fillics have been separated from the mares, and the latter have been milked. The milk, mixed with water, is put into a trough made of cow-skin, in which it is shaken for four or five hours, till it has fermented and forms the *Kuimuis*, a beverage sufficiently strong to intoxicate. When a sufficient quantity (with rich people sometimes amounting to above a thousand pails) is thus collected, each man invites his friends and relations, and is sure to receive, on the morning appointed, a great number of guests, invited and uninvited, all dressed in their best attire.

The shamans take the seats of honour in the yooit (hut), on horses' skins adorned with branches from the birch-tree; and the rest of the party being likewise seated, the eldest of the sacred band, commands two young men, who must not have touched a corpse during the month, or be known to have ever taken a false oath, to take the cup. These cups are made of wood, in the shape of a barrel, differing in size from the eighth part of a pail to a whole pail. Having filled one of these vessels with kuimuis, they place themselves, their faces turned towards the east, before the embers of an expiring flame, and after having held the cup for a few minutes against their breasts, they pour part of the liquid three times on the worshipped element, in honour of the creator; and then turning a little to the right, they perform as many libations to his wife. The next libations are for the members composing the assembly, in a southern direction. The fourth are made in a western direction, in honour of the spirits of the air, of whom they enumerate thrice nine, together with a chief, who has a wife, and children of both sexes. The fifth are for the subterranean spirits (of whom they reckon eight tribes, males and females), in a northern direction. The sixth are offered to the manes of the deceased priests and priestesses, who, according to the universal belief of this people, either become united with, or are changed into, demons. The last are intended to gain the favours of an old female spirit, who superintends the birth and growth of calves. These sacrifices being over, the chief shaman, turning to the east, offers up prayers for the prosperity of the people, and these being concluded, he takes off his cap, and wafting it towards him, cries *urni*! (give or bestow) an exclamation which is thrice repeated by all the people present. He then takes the above mentioned vessel, and having drank out of it, hands it round for the same purpose to the other shamans and head men, excluding all those who have been polluted by the recent touch of a corpse, or are thought guilty of theft or perjury. Women are excluded, not only from drinking out of this cup, but from the whole ceremony. The assembly now betake themselves into the open air, where they seat themselves, in a semicircle facing the east, and opposite two sacred birch-trees, called

Bagakh, before which all the vessels, containing the kuimuis, are placed. The cup is now filled, and goes three times round, a ceremony in which the course of the sun is strictly observed. By this time the gentry begin to get merry; and starting up, they commence wrestling and foot-matches; for which each family produces its own champion. These sports are followed by horse races; and the joy and hilarity of the day are thus continued till all the liquor is drank; after which the company separate. These feasts are continued till about the 25th of the month, when the people begin to lay in their stock of fir-bark for the winter; which is succeeded by hay-making, gathering of berries, &c.

The shamans are of both sexes. When any one wishes to become a member of the holy community, he begins by playing the mad-man, throws himself into fire and water, cuts and half strangles himself, obliging his friends to watch him. These paroxysms being over, he declares that the devil has elected him a priest, and one of the brotherhood undertakes his initiation, which is generally completed in three days. Their principal employment is in the character of exorcists; and in order to excite the surprise of the multitude, they have recourse to the most disgusting exhibitions, in which, however, they display no little skill. Thus they pretend to cut their throats, chop off their legs, and suck their marrow, plunge knives into their bodies, mouths, eyes, &c., and then shaking them out of their boots, &c.

When they have been called to a patient, they begin by making signs over him with a stick, to which a bunch of horse-hair is tied, after which they embrace the patient, and having thus imbibed the evil spirit that had possessed him, they inform the family of the name and object of the infernal visitor, who generally consents to withdraw on offering a sacrifice of some beast, minutely described, and which, if it is not in the possession of the patient, is taken wherever it can be found, as no proprietor objects to such an act.

As soon as the animal is brought, the shaman puts on his magic dress, seizes his drum, and having laid hold of the creature, bawls over it, as if to drive the spirit into it. The animal which, till then, plunges, kicks and endeavours to break away, now stands still, hangs down its head,

head, and trembles all over. Next day it is killed on a particular spot, and after being suspended to some pillars, is skinned, and its head turned towards the side of the supposed residence of the spirit. The carcase is, however, not wasted; for, being cooked on the same spot, the flesh is eaten, and the bones alone carefully collected, are suspended, together with the skin, in place of the animal. It is, however, generally affirmed that the flesh of such victims has a disagreeable taste, on which account the shamans, as well as many of the people, decline eating of it. As soon as the bones are suspended, the shaman resumes his magic performances, in order to send the ghost of the animal to the spirit to which it belongs. If, after this the patient recovers, the ceremonies are ended, and the shaman is paid. Otherwise, the sacrifices are repeated till he either recovers or dies, in which latter case the shaman (sometimes there are two of three of them engaged, together or in succession) loses his pay. Sacrifices are also made to counteract misfortunes or diseases, with which, according to the shamans, some persons or families are threatened; likewise in cases of diseases amongst cattle, or previous to the people going to a great chase, &c. Sometimes the skins of sales, foxes, bears, &c., are superadded to the sacrifice of animals; and although suspended in the houses, they are never used, and at the death of the donor, are put into the grave with him. The dress of these conjurors differs from that of the rest of the people, being made of elk-skins, very short, and fantastically ornamented with tassels, iron rings, bells, figures of storks, fishes, the sun and the moon, &c., which together make a terrible jingle during the capering and leaping which accompany their feats of enchantment. The Yakoots calculate by the lunar year, and are very assiduous observers of the stars, as a great part of their work is done at night, and it is chiefly by observing the heavenly bodies that they are enabled to compute the probable length of the winter, and make provisions for their cattle accordingly; often by purchasing hay from the Russians at very high prices. Nevertheless their losses in cattle are very great, chiefly owing to the snow occasionally melting and then again freezing so hard over the surface that the animals cannot

get at the grass; when the people have recourse to willow and birch branches, with which they subsist their animals till the return of spring. Their wealth consists chiefly in horses; but their herds are much reduced. Of horned cattle they have much less than formerly.

The Yakoots seem a much more observing people than many of the neighbouring tribes; and their memory is remarkably acute. Previous to a man's dying, he will tell his descendants, whose friendship they are to cultivate, and whom they are to hate; detailing all the circumstances which may have occasioned his good or bad opinion of individuals. Such testaments are treasured up in families, and transmitted from generation to generation; so that marriage only can heal a breach once made between two families. Cases of divorce are frequent, as the keeping or dismissing of a wife seems to depend almost solely on the humour of the husband. If a repudiated wife has no male heirs, her father is compelled to restore, not only the purchase money he has received for her, but also the value of every thing spent at the wedding; to discover which, witnesses are examined, who seldom fail to remember every item which can throw light on the transaction. The acuteness of these people is peculiarly remarkable in the minuteness of their descriptions of stolen animals which they are in the habit of giving at their feasts and assemblies, whereby they are often recovered, although the loss should have occurred years ago. They are also very expert in following the traces of horses, if they should happen to have been robbed of a whole herd.

In their punishment of theft they seem not so severe against the act itself, as against the unskilfulness of allowing one's self to be caught in it, or of having a witness that may denounce the thief at any future period.* For, in both these cases, restitution, which satisfies, when the thief is only discovered by the possession of the property, is not thought sufficient, and the offence is generally followed by the infliction of corporeal punishment. At the same time, the witness who may have kept back his accusation from connivance, is also subject to a slight fine.

* The analogy between the manners of these rude tribes and those of the ancient Spartans in this particular is remarkable.—Ed.

The people seem, however, so fond of denouncing one another, and going to law, that even their most friendly connexions often furnish occasions for it. For instance, it is a custom among them, on inviting a person to his house, to kill a beast, and after his guest has dined and supped, make him take the remainder home with him, and moreover give him presents of cattle, domestic utensils, furniture, and money; whilst, on the other hand, it is expected that the guest should invite his entertainer, and treat him in the same manner in return. If a man fancies himself ill requited for his hospitality, his friendship is over; a quarrel ensues, and the parties go to law, although the expense of the suit should exceed the object sought to be recovered by ten times the amount.

They are, in fact, a rude, crafty, malicious, and lascivious people, harsh and cruel, except to their relations. They seem to consult their wives, although they are not very civil to them; at the same time, they show more regard for a wife who has given them children, than for one who has not. They are submissive to the rich, and harsh to the poor, whom they consider as people forsaken by the gods. They fear death, and never speak of it, but in circumlocution; for which reason they also bear two names, the principal of which they keep carefully concealed, in order that the devils may not easily find them! They utter the name of their father only when absolutely compelled to it. *Ogoumor* (old man) is a title of respect given to all persons whom they wish to distinguish. Towards the Russians they are generally hospitable, and often kind. They are healthy and laborious, and can sleep as comfortably in a hole dug in the snow, with their saddle for a pillow, and their coat for a covering, as in their warm huts; nor are persons above a hundred years of age of rare occurrence among them.

Polygamy is practised; although the first wife alone is considered as the legal spouse. If a man wishes to marry, he sends his agent to the girl's father, to arrange with him both for the price to be paid for the female (*Kalum*), and the portion to be given to the daughter, both consisting of horses, cattle, meat, peltry, &c.; and the contract is void, unless the latter

consents to the marriage. There being always a quantity of beaten mare's flesh among the marriage portion, the arrival of the bridegroom is generally fixed for the beginning of the winter, when that meat keeps best; and during the first days after a new moon, as being most lucky. Towards the evening of the day appointed for the wedding, the male relations of both parties (females being excluded) betake themselves to the house of the bride's father; when part of the *Kalum*, as well as of the dowry, is produced; together with presents for the bride's father, &c. The latter and his wife are standing on the right side of the fire-place, and the shaman is seated on the same side, on the bed of the master of the house. As soon as the bridegroom enters, he places himself opposite to them, and kneeling upon one knee, throws some melted butter on the fire, and having taken off his cap, and thrice saluted the company, the shaman gives him his blessing. He then leaves the hut again, takes off his travelling clothes, and having re-entered, slyly seats himself on the bride's bed, which stands in one corner, parted off with boards from the rest of the apartment; although the bride during all that time is absent from home. The rest of the company also sit down on the beds, and the father, having received the meat brought for him, treats his guests with boiled mare's flesh, gruel, and spirits (if the latter are to be had), after which they all retire to rest. The next day the father receives the horses brought in payment of the *Kalum*, makes such presents of clothing to his son-in-law, as may have been agreed upon, and his guests are again treated at his expense. On the third day they depart. Then comes the mother of the young man and brings the portion of horned cattle belonging to the *Kalum*; she is also treated for two days, and then returns with half the amount by way of dowry. The bridegroom now visits his bride without restraint; she is his wife; but he cannot claim her till the whole of the *Kalum* is paid. She is then conducted to the bridegroom's father's house, her face covered with ermine skin, and performs the same ceremony previously performed by the bridegroom. When she has received the shaman's blessing, she is led out backwards, and thus into the hut of the bridegroom;

groom; whither she is followed by the company, who are treated with fat mare's flesh and spirits. Presents are now made to the agent who concluded the match, and to the shaman, all bearing reference to some of their divinities or demons; and the ceremony concludes with the blessings of the shaman and the drinking of *kuimuis*. The following day these ceremonies are renewed, followed by wrestling, racing, &c.; and plenty of eating and drinking, in which the Yakoots excel; especially since feasting on such days is considered a merit. On the third day, the bridegroom sends presents to the agent, amounting

sometimes to above a hundred head of cattle and horses, and this finishes the ceremonies; in which the making and receiving of presents constitute the principal feature. Yet, although these presents are often very liberal, they can only be considered as a kind of loan, which it is expected will be returned on the next opportunity, if the parties do not wish to get into trouble. However, a man who has many daughters has some chance of profit, since the *Kalum* he receives for them is generally twice the amount of the dowry which he has to give.

NECROLOGY.

No. 1.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER PULLER, KNT.

Sir Christopher Puller, late Chief Justice of Bengal, was educated at Eton College, where he gained great distinction by his proficiency as a scholar. He proceeded to Oxford, and entered of Christ's College. The high character he carried there was still further increased by the academical honours he obtained during his continuance at the university, where he likewise established a reputation for probity and moral virtue. Before he was called to the bar, and whilst a pupil of Mr. (now Justice) Bayley, he became advantageously known to the public as joint reporter (with Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet) of cases decided in the Court of Common Pleas, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords. The merit of these reports is sufficiently known, and has been publicly acknowledged by the Bench. After his admission to the bar, he soon became a rising advocate; nor was his reputation confined to the Oxford circuit, of which he became the leader, but was confessed in the Court of King's Bench. He was nominated King's Counsel: the avenue of promotion now seemed open to him, but he relinquished the well-grounded hopes, which his character afforded him, of being advanced to the Bench in

* In continuing this article, we shall be greatly assisted if those who possess the means would favour us with particulars of the history of recently deceased individuals of eminence connected with India.

England, and accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal, under the impression that it would supply him with an opportunity to enlarge his usefulness. No sooner was he appointed to that office than he applied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of the history, laws, customs, and languages of India; and the knowledge he soon acquired of these subjects, laid an extensive foundation for what his industry and research might afterwards have accomplished. He professed his great aim, after impartially administering the benefits of British jurisprudence, to be that of promoting the sublime object of diffusing knowledge and religious instruction among the millions in that hemisphere subject to our sway.

Perhaps the most striking exposition which can be furnished of the character of Sir Christopher Puller is that contained in the primary charge of Bishop Heber, delivered at Calcutta, May 1824. His Lordship thus spoke of him: "A few days only are gone, since, with animation in his benevolent countenance, he expressed to me his gratitude to God for the many blessings which he had received, and his desire to dedicate to him, through Jesus Christ, a large portion of his time, his means, and his influence. A few hours only have passed since those good resolutions are gone thither, where they are best known and appreciated by a gracious

cious God, whom he had served from his youth, and who, when the noon of his life had scarcely begun to decline, saw fit to call him to his recompense and repose."

Sir C. Fuller's death took place on the 19th May, only five weeks after his arrival at Calcutta.

THE HON. SIR JOHN D'OYLY, BART.

This gentleman was educated at Westminster school, and it is no unsatisfactory evidence of his character and talents, that he acquired and retained the friendship of Dr. Vincent, the late learned head of that establishment.

His proficiency in oriental languages and literature recommended him to the office of Chief Translator to the Government at Ceylon, which he resigned on being appointed Resident at Kandy.

The extraordinary transactions which took place at that court shortly after the commencement of Mr. D'Oyly's residence there, involved him in a series of most difficult and perilous intrigues and negotiations, which displayed his talents in a very striking point of view. The defection of the chief Adigar, Eheilapola, a crafty, designing individual, who took refuge in the British territories, eventually led to the deposition of the King of Kandy, Sri Wikreme Sinha, and to the annexation of a part of his dominions to our possessions. The well-known consequence of this measure was a further augmentation of our territory. Throughout the whole of these proceedings Mr. D'Oyly evinced a remarkable degree of courage, promptitude, activity, and discernment. He did not hesitate to act, upon emergencies, in a military capacity; for, upon the renewal of the war, in the year 1815, he took advantage of a favourable feeling amongst the people of the Three Korles, put himself at the head of a column of them, crossed a river, and took possession of a Kandyan battery.

A sufficient pledge of the value of his services is furnished by the despatch from the Secretary of State to Sir Robert Brownrigg, Lieut. Governor of Ceylon, wherein the royal approbation was expressed in the following flattering terms:—

"I am also commanded particularly to express the sense which his Royal Highness (the Prince Regent) entertains of the conduct and services of Mr. D'Oyly upon the late occasion. To his intelligence in conducting the negotiations, first with

the Kandyan Government, and latterly with the Adigars and others who opposed it, to his indefatigable activity in procuring information, and in directing the military detachments, the complete success of the enterprise is principally owing; and his Royal Highness avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of expressing how greatly he appreciates, not only Mr. D'Oyly's later services, but those which he has at former periods, by his attention to the Kandyan department, rendered to the colony and his country."

A further mark of royal favour was his elevation, on the 27th of July 1821, to the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir John died at Kandy, May 25, 1824, of a remittent fever, caught on an official tour in the Seven Korles. He was never married; the title consequently is extinct. He was, at the period of his death, Member of his Majesty's Council at Ceylon, and Resident and First Commissioner in the Kandyan provinces.

To those who had not the good fortune to be personally acquainted with him, this sketch of the history and character of Sir John D'Oyly will convey but an imperfect idea of his worth as a man, and his merits as a public servant. His natural and acquired talents, his amiable disposition, and courteous manners, not only endeared him to his friends and countrymen, but conciliated the affections of the natives of Ceylon, towards whom his authority was always tempered with so much kindness, that his death was universally and loudly lamented by them.

His remains were removed from the palace to the burial ground of the garrison, on the 26th of May, in grand procession; the Commissioners of the Board of Government (Lieut. Col. Greenwell, S. Sawers, Esq., and H. Wright, Esq.), officiating as chief-mourners; the native officers of the provinces, Kandyan chiefs, and natives of all ranks in and near Kandy, likewise attended.

RUSSIAN

RUSSIAN ACADEMY AT PEKIN.

[Extract from a Diary kept at Peking, from the 1st of Dec. 1820 to the 15th of May 1821, by G. F. Timkowskij, a Member of the Russian Mission.]

Dec. 2, 1820. This day, the members of the new mission returned thanks to the Most High for their happy arrival in the capital of the Chinese empire. On leaving the church the archimandrite, Peter, was received by the Mandshoo, Lissanshen, who had been teacher of the Mandshoo and Chinese languages to the mission during the last thirty years, exclusive of two other teachers appointed by the Chinese Government. I settled our account with the guide who had attended us on our road from Kalyan, and moreover made him a present worth about thirty roubles, with which he seemed the more pleased, as presents received in conducting foreign missions are considered as testimonies of the satisfaction of the parties.

Dec. 3. Moved into another apartment on account of the damp. There are no grates or stoves in the Russian convent at this place, such conveniences being unknown in Chinese architecture; and the rooms are heated by means of sea-coal burnt beneath the floors; an expedient injurious to the feet. The archimandrite, Hyacinth, told us that he had completed a translation of the whole history of China, and of the geography of all the countries subject to that empire. He also informed us, that the Russian students at Peking had never made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the real meaning of Chinese words; and paid too little attention to the constitution, laws, manners, and opinions of the Chinese. To this imperfection he ascribed the ill success of various negotiations which the Russian Government had, in former times, begun with the Chinese tribunal of foreign affairs. He showed us, upon this occasion, a draught of a plan for the constitution of future missions, which he had submitted to our Government; and thought that his hints had been partly attended to in the formation of the new mission. He likewise assured us that he had sacrificed a considerable portion of his own property for the purpose of procuring various documents, especially such as referred to the British embassy to Peking in the year 1816. We also learned from him, that the Tibetan language might be learned here from lamas, who had received their education at Chlassa (Lassa), the capital of the Dalai-Lama, where the pronunciation is esteemed the best. The said lamas live outside the capital, in the temples of Foe, called by the Chinese Khuan-ssu (yellow temples), a considerable distance from the Russian convent.

Dec. 4. According to my orders, I endeavoured to procure the best Chinese geographical works extant. I found, however, that their standard work on this subject, *Daizinguroonee-ee-tun-dshee*, is either very scarce among the Peking booksellers, or to be found only in very imperfect copies of the old editions; and that, if met with, it would cost at least 200 silver roubles. Father Hyacinth told me, however, that he was in possession of a good copy, of which he had even begun a translation. He also had a translation of a Chinese extract from the Mongol law. We were very desirous of obtaining a copy of the original, as it would have proved highly useful to our Government in the management of the Kirghees, Calmucs, and other Mongol tribes under its dominion. But as this work is only published by the tribunal of foreign affairs, and distributed in limited numbers to the Mongol princes, we could only hope to obtain a copy from one of these, who will sometimes part with it, but never for less than 150 silver roubles.

During

During the afternoon I went, with one of our students, into the southern suburb, called Woilotschen, i. e. outer city. The streets were extremely dirty, and very crowded, chiefly with men. Barbers, and other similar handicraftsmen, were performing their operations in the open street. We passed close under the walls of the Chuan-tshen (red city), so called from the colour of its walls, which enclose the palace of the Bogdo-Khan. We could see none of the buildings within. The market-place opposite the gate is flagged and lined with granite pillars, and no thoroughfare is allowed either for horsemen or foot-passengers. The sentinels near the gate, however, were seated very comfortably on stools, smoking their pipes in complete leisure; and it must be confessed, that their dirty coats added very little to their dignity. I found that almost all the houses in Peking have shops, in each of which a different article is exposed for sale. There are a great many pawnbrokers' shops (*danpoo*), which establishments are considered indispensable by the luxurious and improvident Mandshoo. Even princes of the empire keep such shops, which bear then the honorary appellation of *quan-danpoo*. The goods are never taken for more than half their value, and are not redeemable after the lapse of three years; and these usurers take no less than twenty *tshékhen* per month on a thousand, lent on clothes; and thirty when lent on metal or hardware. Unfortunately, individuals of the Russian mission have at times been compelled to have recourse to those infamous establishments. During our absence several public functionaries had been in the convent for the purpose of seeing the progress of the repairs which were then going on, and reporting thereon to the Khoo-andee (Bogdo-Khan). According to our information, the latter had granted 2,200 *lanas* (4,400 silver roubles) for these repairs; but (as it has ever been customary in China) more than half that sum had been subtracted from it by the officers through whose hands the money had to pass, wherefore 500 *lanas* more were added; all, however, at the expense of our Government, by whom this establishment is maintained. At the same time I observed that the work was done in an excessively slight and slovenly manner. There was a tremendous hurricane from the west in the evening, which carried large branches of trees over the city.

Dec. 5. The storm continued during the morning. I learned that the reason for our long delay at Urga and Kolgan was the death of the Bogdo-Khan, Zseca-Zin, of which intelligence was received on our approach to the former town. And as it was feared that, on our entering Peking before the expiration of the hundred days' mourning which then ensued, we might shock the people's feelings, by wearing any apparel contrary, in substance or colour, to the established notions of mourning, it was thought politic to delay our advance till the period was over.

Dec. 7. The wall on which the saints are painted in the church is in a very dilapidated state. There is, moreover, this impropriety in the paintings, that several of the saints painted by Chinese artists, are represented in the Chinese costume. In a corner of the sanctuary hangs the old picture of St. Nicholas, which was brought hither from Albasin. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual time for the sessions of the tribunals, we presented to that of foreign affairs, the credentials of our new mission; and were informed that they should be immediately laid before the Emperor.

Dec. 9. Our papers were secretly sent to one of our students for translation into Mandshoo, there being no one among the Chinese doctors acquainted with the Russian language. We were visited a second time by the Boshkho Urgentai, with his three sons, as a mark of respect.

This

This being, according to Chinese calculation, the 16th day of the 11th moon, and the summer (quere winter?) solstice, we rode in great state to the temple of heaven, situated at the extremity of the merchant's city, or the southern suburb. His Majesty, as the head of all religions in his dominions, sacrifices on that day in this temple, by way of expiation for the executions which have taken place during the year in the whole empire. Indeed it is affirmed, that most executions, with the exception, perhaps, of those for rebellion, or high treason, are delayed till this day. It seems, however, that under the majority of emperors, capital punishments have not been very frequent; and that criminals often escape with the mere terror of death, being led out to execution, and then reconducted to prison. Sometimes they are led out in this manner three times, after which they are either made prison-keepers or transported. The procession of the Emperor took place at about 5 o'clock, at which hour the doors and windows of every house had been ordered to be shut, and no individuals, except those immediately belonging to the monarch's suite, were permitted to show themselves in the streets. Moreover, the streets through which the procession went, were lined with soldiers, and the entrances to the cross-streets hung with curtains. We had been warned the day before not to leave our convent. All these precautions are adopted through fear of any attempt being made on the Emperor's life. The last monarch, Zsja-Zin, had once a very narrow escape with his life on a similar occasion, and was only saved from the stabs of an assassin by the interference of one of his officers, who was made, for this service, a goon, or prince of the fifth class. This monarch, however, was much hated during the latter part of his reign, for his carelessness about the government, his fondness for eunuchs, and his excessive indulgence in shameless luxuries.

Dec. 10. I was invited by our guide from Kalgan to dine with him in a tavern; a practice common in this country with high and low. I, however, declined the invitation.

Dec. 13. We were visited (the permission for so doing having been first obtained) by the chief inspector of the Russian embassy, and two of his colleagues, attended by a suitable retinue. One of the gentlemen had been at Kiakhta, and took occasion to describe to the others some of our customs, our houses, furniture, &c. They were also desirous of knowing the subject of some books which they saw lying on a table, thinking that they treated on religious matters. After having been with us for about an hour, they left us, alleging that their presence was required in the courts, &c. Previous to their departure, however, I requested permission for us to walk out unattended, since we had no commercial views whatever, as had been erroneously propagated. But I again found how reluctant Chinese functionaries are to talk to strangers about official affairs; in fact it was invariably their practice, whenever we met, to speak about any thing but business, and to shorten the visit as much as possible.

Dec. 14. We visited the Foe temple, which stands within the precincts of the Russian court. It is a small insignificant building, which is regularly visited by some lamas on the 15th of every month: when they strike against the bell, read their prayers, and burn their odoriferous tapers. This may, however, be also done by any of the people. The merchants consider it indispensable to go on the 1st and 15th of every month into some temple, and pay their respects to an idol.

Dec. 15. The first fall of snow since our arrival. A great number of Mongols were collecting on a large piece of ground, at the back of the convent, Vol. XIX. Asiatic Journ. No. 110. X

vent, where the terrible neighing of the loaded camels lasted from morning till night. The Kalkassi have a khan of their own outside of the city, at the back of the Khuan-ssu. The Mongols, who wander in the deserts, at a distance of 3 to 500 wersts from the capital, repair thither annually about this period, bringing with them on sale the carcasses of sheep, sheep's butter, &c. As soon as their business is terminated, they hurry back to their families, in order to be in time for the feast of the first moon in the year, which is called by them Zagan-Ssara (*white month*).

Dec. 16. Strong blasts of wind during the preceding night; cold 10° (Reaumur) in the morning. We procured clothes according to the Chinese fashion; fur is expensive. The people of every station have a particular dress for every season; moreover public functionaries wear three coats at a time, besides the court or ceremonial dress on particular occasions. This extravagance in dress compels many of the Mandshoos, and even some of the descendants of their princes, to pawn, at the end of one season, the dress they have been wearing, in order to enable them to purchase or redeem another for the ensuing season. We learned from the merchants that a lana of gold is worth from seventeen to nineteen lanas of silver. The gold, however, is very pure here, and is never used in coinage. The exportation of silver is a capital crime.

Dec. 17. In the morning, 13° cold.

Dec. 18. We were visited by the Nerba of the Sargutshi of Kiakhta, who had made the journey to Peking on horseback in ten days. Government couriers travel sometimes more than 300 wersts in 24 hours. As the tribunal of foreign affairs had interdicted every correspondence between the mission and Russia, we refused the offer of this gentleman to take letters from us to our friends at home, through fear of his delivering them to the authorities, which would have produced an unfavourable impression against us. The archimandrite, Hyacinth, was visited by the Portuguese missionaries at Peking, Franciscans, being at the same time members of the astronomical academy, viz. Gan (called *Ge-loe* by the Chinese), who had been appointed by the Portuguese Government, Bishop of Peking; and Ribeira (*Lee-loe*), the aged abbot of the southern convent.—The snow fell during the night to the depth of one werzhok.

Dec. 20. A visit from the third member of the astronomical academy, the Portuguese Ferreira (called *Fu-loe* by the Chinese). He is a very aged man, and wore a crystal button on his cap, as a sign of his rank, being of the 5th class. Our conversation was kept up in Latin, this being the only language which he, like the rest of his countrymen at Peking, understood besides his own. They know but little of the Chinese, and even that is the bad dialect spoken at Peking.

The Roman catholics at Peking have long been labouring under the displeasure of the local government. This is chiefly owing to their excessive zeal in the propagation of their faith, their law-suits about their property, and the quarrels of the priests of the different nations among one another. Thus, for instance, the Jesuits of the French, or northern convent, sent a complaint to the Pope, against the Portuguese missionaries, setting forth a list of the lands and chapels which the latter had taken from them. Their messenger, however, was intercepted on his way to Canton, and the papers seized upon him being found to contain references to some of the interior governments, the Emperor was so incensed, that a new and terrible persecution against the Jesuits (which broke out about the middle of the year 1805) ensued through it. Indeed it has long been the wish of some members of the government, that some of the Russian mission would undertake their places in the astronomical academy;

as

as they would very gladly get rid of them altogether; and in fact nothing but respect for the privileges granted to them by the Emperor Cham-lee, has prevented them from being totally expelled long since. There is at this moment no French priest in Peking.

Dec. 24. According to the treaty between the Russian and Chinese Governments, the correspondence between the two states must be carried on in the Russian, Mandshoo, and Latin languages. For this purpose, a particular college has been formed at Peking, in which twenty-four young Mandshoos of the best families are instructed in the Russian language. After having undergone a strict examination, they enter into the service of the tribunal of foreign affairs, and are appointed to such offices on the Russian frontiers, in which a knowledge of that language is required. Although great attention is paid to this establishment, it is yet very far from being perfect. The first idea of it was given to the Mandshoos by the Russians who had been transplanted from Albasin.* The instructors were subsequently taken from the Russian mission, from which the Mandshoos are glad to draw as much information as they can. But one need only look at a single Russian state paper, written by a Mandshoo, to be aware of the defectiveness of their knowledge. They seem all to be imitations of old papers, which they formerly received from Russia; and even the first rules of grammar are violated in them. During the negotiations of the year 1805, the Wan of Urga sent for some of the students of the Russian college, in the hope of finding in them more faithful interpreters than he could meet with among the Russians. But he soon found his expectations were vain; the gentlemen declared that they had not understood a single Russian word that was spoken during a conference in which they were present; and the Wan was therefore obliged to send them back in disgrace. I found with father H. the Doo-lama, treasurer of a temple of the Khuan-sa, who invited me to pay him a visit. He informed us that the Da-lama, or chief priest, who had lately arrived with the tribute from the high-priest of lower Tibet, Bantshan-Erdenee, resided now with him. The tribute from Lassa† was expected in the ensuing year, although they had been waiting there for the last five years for the reappearance of a new Dalai-lama, the old one having gone to his last home. It is thought that the Chinese Government is labouring to make that immortal personage arise from the bosom of some great family of southern China. It is, however, possible that the English may exert their neighbourly influence to hasten the re-appearance of this Tibetan chief.

Dec. 25. We saw this day, from all the descendants of our countrymen from Albasin, only one, Alexie, with two of his relations, and even of these one was not a Christian.

Dec. 31. The cold has been so severe, that the Chinese affirm they never remember it to have been more so. They say, in jest, that we brought it along with us from the north.

(To be continued.)

* This town, or fort, was built about the year 1650, by a Russian, named Chabarow, who, at the head of about 150 Siberian hunters, had penetrated to the banks of the Amour. It was situated about 47° 30' north lat., and 121° 30' east long. The Russians maintained themselves on that river till about 1656; when they were defeated by the Chinese, and the greater part of them, amounting at that time to above 500, taken prisoners; and, according to Pallas's description of Peking, a great number of the descendants of those prisoners were settled in the Sespailow-street, in the north-eastern part of that city, where they had built the church of St. Nicholas. A few years subsequently the town was rebuilt, but owing to the weakness of the Russian Government at that period, it was finally restored to the Chinese by the treaty of 1686.—Y. Z.

† The Chinese often apply *Lassa* (holy land) to the whole of Tibet, whose real name is Sacerzan (i. e. western Ssan; sometimes, however, this name is applied to the town of Lassa alone. The Tibetans call their country *Bot*, to which they add sometimes *ba* (man), thus calling the country and people *Botba*. The Mongols have substituted *Tu* for *Ba*, pronouncing it *Tibot*; and hence *Tibet* among the Europeans.

Review of Books.

Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 24th Year. 1824.

Transactions of the Missionary Society; or Quarterly Chronicle. January 1825.

THESE publications contain a mass of very interesting intelligence concerning the progress of Missionary exertions throughout no inconsiderable portion of the globe, which is still overspread either with the darkness of ignorance, or the gloom of superstition. The labourers under the Church Missionary Society confine their efforts chiefly to the East-Indies, although the Society maintain missionaries at our African settlements, as well as elsewhere. The London Missionary Society, from which the work last quoted proceeds, take a more comprehensive range; their transactions for January are chiefly filled with reports respecting the South Sea islands, comprehending very intelligent remarks on their geography and natural history, as well as on the institutions (if we may so call them), manners, customs, and religion of the natives, from Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, who were despatched by the Society in April 1821, to visit and inspect the state of the missions in that quarter, and the two Indian peninsulas.

We have not selected these works with the view of analysing their contents, which indeed are not readily susceptible of that process, but merely to bring them under the notice of our readers, and to take advantage of the opportunity thereby afforded us of expressing our sentiments upon the subject of missions in general, and especially of missions to the East-Indies.

Few subjects are more momentous, or suggest to a man of calm reflection more serious considerations. It is not uncommon for individuals to fall into one of two extremes, equally dangerous. Many persons, with pure and benevolent views, look merely to the end to be secured; others, who resemble too closely those narrow politicians by whom every innovation is resisted, oppose all attempts to attain that end, as impolitic and destructive. These extremes we shall endeavour to avoid.

That an alteration in the established faith of any body of men is attended with risk must be admitted; among illiterate, rude, and savage tribes, the risk is small; but among nations which have made a certain progress in arts and civilization, the revolution produced by a change of religion is formidable, and should be carefully watched, and managed by skilful hands. This consideration, however, which is peculiarly applicable to the subject in connection with India, should not create despair, though it ought to inspire us with caution.

We assume, as admitted propositions, that the Christian religion is of divine origin; and that the rules and observances which it prescribes are not calculated solely for any particular climate or portion of the human race (no slight evidence of its authenticity), but are adapted to all the circumstances of every class and condition of mankind. We may add, that no form of religion invented by human ingenuity has ever prevailed in the world which approached Christianity in simplicity and purity, or which did not contain rites and maxims repugnant to those grand and fundamental principles of truth, which seem as it were, written by the hand of the Creator on the mind of man.

It may, at first, seem extraordinary that we should think it requisite to set out with affirming the truth of revelation; but if the first of the two propositions we have mentioned be submitted as a test to many who have distinguished

tinguished themselves by inveighing against missions and missionaries, we should perhaps discover that their hostility extended further than they deem it prudent to disclose.

Taking it, therefore, for granted, that Christianity is of divine authority, and that its adoption offers nothing prejudicial to the real interests and welfare of any portion of mankind, the next question is, whether it be proper to endeavour to propagate the knowledge of it where, for reasons inscrutable, it has not yet penetrated.

Whatever doubts may exist (which we do not pretend to admit) as to the expediency of exposing the teachers of religion to the perils they must encounter amongst the savages in the South Seas and the interior of Africa, we apprehend there can be none as to the duty incumbent upon us to provide, as far as practicable, for the spiritual welfare of those subjected to our authority, for whose moral character and condition we, as their governors, are in a certain degree responsible to the Almighty.

It has been often foolishly and presumptuously asked, what will be the fate of the millions quitting life without the knowledge of the true religion? The solution of this question is neither practicable nor requisite; it suggests, however, this reflection, namely, that it ought to be the earnest endeavour of those in authority in India, who possess the legitimate means for this end, to prevent the possibility of the ignorance of a single individual on this vital point being imputed to them.

This leads us to consider what are the proper means for accomplishing an end so desirable; and here we grapple with the only difficulty which this subject presents.

It is obvious that the means and instruments of conversion should be adapted to the character and condition of the people amongst whom that change is to be effected. The long protracted state of ignorance on religious points of the negroes on West-India estates, is chiefly attributable to the want of proper teachers. The stipendiary clergy, educated at our universities, and qualified to preach to men of education, are, according to their own admission, incapable of descending to the level of the understandings of their poor black congregations. The converts among them are, therefore, chiefly owing to the zealous labours of Moravians, Wesleyans, and other sectarian ministers, who, being, generally speaking, men of more humble pretensions, come with greater facility in contact with the weaknesses and prejudices of their hearers.

In all cases where the truths of the Gospel are to be imparted to rude and illiterate minds, genius and profound learning are not the qualities required, but patience, diligence, and unwearied perseverance. These qualities are rarely found but in voluntary teachers, or, to use another term, missionaries. Such persons possess another advantage; they enter upon their office with ardour and alacrity, which, however, unhappily, sometimes degenerate into enthusiasm.

In the East Indies, the Christian Missionary has to contend with peculiar obstacles; the languages, which must serve him as the medium of intercourse with the natives, are acquired only by painful and laborious study; a close and attentive investigation is required to afford him a familiar acquaintance with the habits, manners, customs, and peculiarities of the natives; the superstitious prejudices which oppose him are inveterate and obstinate, involving temporal considerations, which call up every motive of self-interest in the breast of the Hindoo, to resist the work of conversion; the jealousy of the people upon the subject of their religion is so quick and sensitive, that any proneness

prone to enthusiasm on the part of the missionary, might incite them to commotion, and thereby endanger British authority, which he is more especially called upon to uphold, inasmuch as it is by means of that authority alone he can ever hope that his object will be crowned with success.

These difficult duties demand a combination of extraordinary talents, seldom to be found in an individual willing to devote himself to the office of missionary in a distant and unhealthy clime. If men thus qualified were found, even in sufficient numbers, it is still a question whether, under existing circumstances, they would succeed in converting the natives of Hindostan to Christianity. The problem can only be solved by experiment. It is our opinion, that, in the present condition of the Hindoos, the difficulties opposed to the progress of Christianity are insuperable. Education, by working a slow, unterrifying change in the condition of all classes in that vast country, will prepare their minds to receive those precepts which at present offer to them images in some respects offensive.

If idolatry and superstition be so firmly rivetted upon their understandings that even the *pseudo*-religion of Mahomet, seductive as it is to Asiatic constitutions, failed to relax their hold; and if the Musulman conquerors of Hindostan were constrained, in this case alone, to abandon their rule of forcing upon their subjects the alternative of proselytism or the sword; how little reason is there to expect that the mild and unassuming truths of Christianity will make those errors give way, until their foundation be sapped by education. The elements of knowledge, disseminated by the establishment of schools and colleges for the education of youth in their own and the English tongues, will adapt the soil for receiving the seeds of divine instruction; and a succession of such cultivators as Morrison, Milne, Carey, and Martyn, will, if Providence smile upon their efforts, ensure a rich and plentiful harvest.

The Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels; or Annual Selections from the most recent and interesting Journals of Eminent Continental Travellers, that [which] have not before appeared in an English Dress. Vol. I., for 1825. 12mo.

WHEN our notice was first attracted to this little volume, we were struck with its elegant form and embellishments; and were prepared to rank it among those evanescent trifles, which, in this reading age, are selected as the most acceptable presents to the young and to the fair: but a closer inspection has enabled us to appreciate its merits more justly and more favourably; and we do not hesitate to say, that this work well deserves a place in the library of the student. It consists, as the title intimates, of records of foreign travels which have not yet been translated into the English language, and of some, the very existence of which is entirely unknown here. The plan of the work was suggested, as it is stated in the preface, by a similar publication commenced some years ago by the late Professor Zimmerman, and which met with great encouragement in Germany.

The work is introduced by a "General View of the most important Geographical Researches and Discoveries during the last ten years;" which presents to the reader a short and intelligible statement of the accessions recently made to our geographical knowledge, and of the further acquisitions likely to accrue from the efforts now making in various quarters of the globe. This part of the work includes brief analyses of the works of Captains Parry and Franklin, Mr. Scoresby, the Danish missionary, Kleinschmidt, and the Russian commissioners, respecting the arctic regions; those of Belzoni, Waddington, English, Cailliaud.

Cailliaud, Drovetti, and others, concerning Egypt; those of various modern travellers in the interior of Africa; and those of the Austrian and Bavarian travellers in Brazil, as well as that of M. St. Hilaire, who visited the same country. Among the expeditions enumerated in this part of the work, as promising an increase to our knowledge of Asia and its inhabitants, is one despatched by the Missionary Society of Basle.

Five missionaries are intended to be sent to Persia. One of them has written a report from St. Petersburg, in April 1822, in which he communicates his preparations and plans for the mission. They repair first to Astrachan, on the Caspian Sea, where they will remain some months, then proceed to Tiflis, in Georgia, where they intend to establish a mission. This is to serve as the central point of their exertions, for the conversion of the Mahometans and heathens. But before they found this settlement, they purpose undertaking a journey into the interior of Persia, by way of Tauris and Casbin, to Teheran, Ispahan and Shiraz. An opportunity will also be taken to visit the Curdes, Nestorians, and Armenians. They will return by way of Selmas, Mossul, &c.

No mention, however, is made in this work of the discoveries now prosecuting by Mr. Moorcroft in the trans-Himalayan countries.

The articles in this volume which appear to us to be the most interesting, are the extracts from the journal of Mr. F. Boie, of the Danish tribunal at Kiel, who made a tour in Norway in 1817; Dr. Erdmann's account of Kasan; the narrative of the journies of Messrs. Cailliaud and Drovetti to the Oasis of Siwah, and other parts of Egypt; and the analysis of travels in the same country in the years 1820 and 1821, of Baron H. M. Von Minutoli, published in Germany, and about to appear in England.

A sketch of the life of Baron F. H. A. Von Humboldt concludes the volume, which contains a well-executed portrait of that indefatigable traveller.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

January 15th, 1825.

THE Society met at the usual hour (3 o'clock); the chair was taken by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director.

The following gentlemen, having been elected members of the Society, were respectively introduced and admitted:—

Major Mitchell.

William Farrer, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several works were presented to the Society, including the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and those of the Astronomical Society.

The Secretary (Dr. Noehden) then resumed the reading of a paper on the course of the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed identity with the river of Thibet, which had been commenced at the last meeting: the conclusion of the paper was deferred till the next meeting.

The following persons were balloted for, and elected members of the Society:—

Rev. James Bryce, D.D. of Calcutta.

John Hicks, Esq.

Henry Tuffnell, Esq.

Mons. V. Denon, of Paris, was balloted for, and elected a foreign member of the Society.

Adjourned till February 5th.

VARIETIES;

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

At an annual general meeting held at the College on Saturday the 1st May 1824, present the Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, President; the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan; Richard Clarke, Esq.; David Hill, Esq.; George Hyne, Esq.; Captain Napier; John Walker, Esq.; Captain Mountford.

The President having stated the objects for which the meeting was convened, moved, "That the Honourable James Cochrane, Esq., be a Vice-President of the institution," which was agreed to unanimously.

The President stated, that agreeably to a rule passed in 1822, Major Macdonald, Archdeacon Vaughan, and Mr. Gwatkin, being the senior three members of the Committee of Managers, went out by rotation; and Messrs. Oliver and Heath had left, or were about to leave, the presidency; it became necessary, therefore, to elect five new members to act with Mr. Hyne, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Minchin, and Mr. Clarke, in the management of the affairs of the institution during the ensuing year; and proposed, that Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Hill, Captain Napier, Dr. Aiken, and Dr. M'Leod, should be invited to fill up the vacancies in the Committee, which was agreed to unanimously.

The undermentioned gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected a Committee of Papers: Mr. Hill, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hyne, Mr. M'Leod.

It being considered necessary that a prospectus pointing out the formation and nature of the Society, &c., should accompany the first volume of Transactions, the Honourable the President was so kind to offer to draw up, and submit such a document for the Committee's approval.

The President presented, in the name of Mr. Goldingham, a quarto volume containing his papers from the Philosophical Transactions.

The Secretary presented to the meeting, in the name of Capt. Cullen, a further collection of rock specimens, in excellent preservation, numbered and referred to a catalogue.

Moved and unanimously resolved, that Captain Cullen be nominated an Honorary Member of the Society.

Various donations (chiefly books) were reported by the Secretary, and exhibited on the table, and the best thanks of the meeting were directed to be conveyed to the respective donors.

The Secretary intimated to the meeting that there were several stone images of

Hindoo deities, &c. in the garden formerly the property of the late Colonel M'Kenzie, which the agents of Mrs. M'Kenzie offered to the Society, subject to her approval; they were thankfully accepted, and the Secretary was authorized to place them in the College rooms and garden.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Sitting of October 4th.—The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society: the Chevalier Gamba, French Consul at Teflis; Count Kouchélev Bezborodko, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia; M. A. F. Lenning; Chevalier de Montgery; Dr. Raess, Professor of Theology at Mentz; Professor Ritter, of Berlin; Count de Sargo.

M. Lipovzeff was nominated corresponding associate, after a report was made by M. Klaproth, in the name of a committee appointed at a late sitting. M. Elout was nominated to the same character, after a report was read by Count de Lasteyrie.

A member communicated some extracts of a memoir which a committee had been charged with preparing for transmission to M. Siebold, now residing at Desima, near Nagasaki.

M. Coquebert de Montbret continued his extracts from Ibn Khaledoun.

A memoir, sent by M. de Hammer, was read, relative to the visit which Djem, or Zizimi, brother of Bajazet II., made in Provence.

M. Garcin announced, upon this occasion, that he has been engaged in translating that part of the work of Saad-Eddin which refers to Djem; and that this translation, composing part of the additions to M. Michaud's History of the Crusades, is already printed.

Sitting of November 2d.—The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society: M. Eugene Desbassayns de Richemont, of Pondicherry; Count de Laval, Privy Councillor to the Emperor of Russia; Mirza Imaï, of Shiraz; Professor Pouillet; M. Taillefer, Inspector of the Academy at Paris.

M. Dondey-Dupré communicated a letter from Sig. Hippolyte Rossellini, Professor of Oriental Languages in the university of Pisa, announcing his wish to establish a correspondence and connexion with the *Société Asiatique*.

Twelve propositions relative to the grammar and philosophy of languages (which came by the post, without the name of the author) were read.

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M. Coquebert de Montbret continued his extracts from Ibn Khaledoun, translated from the Arabic.

ACADEMY OF BATAVIA.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Batavia held a general meeting, 24th April last, to celebrate the anniversary of its creation, forty-six years ago. The labours of this learned body, whose correspondence now extends throughout the civilized world, have become extremely interesting, as the ninth volume of its memoirs just published sufficiently proves. At this general meeting, the following persons were admitted corresponding members; Messrs. J. Vosmaer, Utrecht; A. Van-Stripriaan Luisicus, M.D., Delft; R. P. Van de Kastele, the Hague; and A. J. Koning, Amsterdam.

RULES FOR MOURNING ON THE DEMISE OF A CHINESE EMPEROR.

(Prescribed in the Book of Ceremonies of the Taising Tartar Dynasty.)

"When one of the immaculate sages of the family is numbered with those who are departed, the succeeding emperor shall be the chief mourner; he shall take the fringes from his cap; and he shall lament and stamp his feet for sorrow. The empress, and all the ladies of inferior rank in the palace, or harem, shall pluck away their ear-rings, and remove every ornament of their head-dress.

"A table shall be spread out before the coffin, and there the kings, princes, and nobles, shall pour out libations. The empress, concubines, imperial children, and grand-children, shall all assemble there to weep and stamp their feet as an expression of sorrow. After the first ebullition of grief is over, they shall all retire. The emperor who has succeeded shall put on mourning, and cut off his train which has been plaited into a tail; and shall take up his abode in a hovel by the side of the corpse. The princes, imperial grand-children, the kings, nobles, and great officers of the imperial house, and all their kindred, shall cut off their tails; and the empress, concubines, and all the ladies of the harem, shall cut off their hair.

"The emperor shall mourn for three years; and during the first hundred days shall cause all imperial edicts to be written with blue ink: all government papers during twenty-seven days must be stamped with blue ink.

"During a hundred days the Chinese shall desist from shaving their heads; and the officers of government, at Peking, shall not give their sons or daughters in marriage for the space of one year.

"The Mung-koo kings and nobles, and ambassadors from Corea, who may come to Peking, shall wear mourning, and shall

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pluck the fringes from their caps. Ladies who may accompany them shall take away all ornaments from their head-dresses for three days, &c."—[*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

GREAT GUN AT AGRA.

The following is a description of the celebrated gun at the city of Agra. It is a brass 1,500 pounder, cast in the year 1081 of the Hejira. The maker's name Seetul Pershaud, its weight 1,049 cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.; the diameter of the calibre is 1 ft. 11½ in.; that of the chamber 10½ in.; that of the trunnions 11½ in.; that of the base ring 4 ft. 5 in.; that of the muzzle 3 ft. 10½ in. The length of the chase including the chamber, is 13 ft. 2 in.; that of the chamber 4 ft. 2 in.; that of the piece itself 14 ft. 2½ in. The interior width at the trunnions is 4 ft. 2½ in.; the exterior width, at the trunnions, 6 ft. 2 in.; the length from the centre of the trunnions to the base ring is 5 ft. 7 in.—The gun bears the following inscription in Persian characters:—*In the reign of Akber Shah, made by Seetul Pershaud; weight 1,469 maunds. Value of the gun as old brass 53,400 rupees; weight of shot, if of iron, 1,497 lbs.; if of marble, 567 lbs.*

The beauty of this piece of ordnance is as conspicuous as its magnitude, and all who have had the opportunity of examining it, acknowledge its pre-eminence in the scale of ordnance, and admire the abilities of the founder.—*India Gaz.*

IMAGE OF BUDDHA.

The Russian secretary of state Alexis Olenin, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Director of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, has communicated to M. Iegor Timkowski, two authentic images of Buddha; one of which is exactly copied from an idol in gilt bronze, preserved in the Imperial Library. This image corresponds with that given by Pallas, in his works on the Mongols, with this single difference, that, in the latter, Buddha holds in his left hand, the *Baidiraga*, or little pot of the mendicants, in which they collect alms. The idol copied by M. Olenin has the hand open and empty. The other image is after a coloured design furnished by the Kalmuc prince, Sandji Oubachi. The god is surrounded with a double circle of rays, of different hues. Besides these images, M. Olenin has given, in the frontispiece of his Memoir on the prayer of the Lamaites (Om Mani padmé Khoûm), the figure of a Chinese casque of steel, inlaid with gold, which, with other ancient arms, was brought from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The inscription on this casque contains the Common Prayer of the Lamaites above mentioned; frequently repeated, and written in ancient Sanscrit characters, of that species

species of writing called *landza*.—(*Journal Asiatique*.)

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The quantity of rain fallen in this neighbourhood during the last four months is great, we believe, almost beyond precedent, amounting, according to the observations of Mr. John Dalton, to no less than 24,660 inches up to the 26th of Dec. The following are the particulars:—

	Inches.
In September.....	5,440
In October.....	6,890
In November.....	5,510
In December (to the 26th inclusive).....	6,820

Total, 24,660

Mr. Dalton's observations not having been completed to a later date than the 26th, we have procured from another gentleman a statement of the rain fallen since that day, and find that it amounts to 1,015 inch, making a total, in four months, of more than 25½ inches—a prodigious quantity, when it is considered that the average fall of rain for a year in this town is about 34 inches, and in London only about 22 inches.—[*Manchester paper*.]

RAIN AT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The total quantity of rain which fell at Bombay, in June and July 1824, was as follows:—In June, 4.25 inches; in July, 8.07 inches.

The quantity of rain which fell at Tan-nah, in the last fortnight of June, was 5.78 inches; and in the month of July, 17.99 inches.

The quantity of rain which fell at Ma-tongha Bombay, in the month of June, was 5.28 inches; and in July, 8.78 inches.

ASTRONOMICAL ERRORS.

A discovery has lately been made of considerable importance to mariners and others who use our nautical ephemerides; namely, that the Greenwich observations for 1821, contain nearly three hundred errors.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The *Salem Register* gives the following directions for navigating these straits, on the authority of Capt. Verell, late of the *Wasp*, of New York:—Vessels bound through those straits should keep the north shore on board, as far as Indian Sound, and then take the south shore as far as the west entrance, or Cape Pillar; by so doing they will have the advantage of prevailing winds and good anchorage. Passing the straits from the west, run for the latitude of Cape Pillar, and from the eastward, for Queen Charlotte's Foreland, and then strike over for the north shore, and look

for a small shoal on the south side of the straits, about five miles below the Narrows. This is the only danger in the straits, except a few sunken rocks in the west entrance on the north shore, and many small islands. Therefore the passage is safe and easy, by keeping the south shore from the westward, as far as Indian Sound, and then taking the north shore on board. Vessels bound through those straits have nothing to fear from the Indians, as they are very inoffensive, and free from any hostile intentions.

CHINESE DIVORCES.

The following causes of divorces are enumerated in the Chinese criminal code: "They are all unfortunately supposed to arise from the woman. A wife may be divorced—

1. For barrenness.
2. For adultery.
3. For refusing to serve her father-in-law and mother-in-law.
4. For much speaking—(we suppose evil-speaking is meant).
5. For theft.
6. For jealousy.
7. For disease—(i. e. some inveterate kind of leprosy, &c.).

The law gives the wife no power to divorce her husband: a separation, however, she may claim.

ANIMAL DYE.

A kind of grass, called *Polygonum minus*, abounds in the deserts of Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots, of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air. These maggots are sold by the spoonful to merchants. They are then pounded, and the water in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson. The wives of the Cossacks dye their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Polish Jews and the Armenians sell large quantities of them to the Turks, who employ them in dyeing their silks, their moroccos, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards, and nails. The name of *coccus Polonorum* has been given to these maggots. Dampier, in his "Voyage round the World," speaks of them at the same time as of cochineal. From an experiment made at Moscow, it appears that a pound of these maggots, which costs only one rouble, yields as much rouge as half a pound of cochineal.—[*Calcutta paper*.]

LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

M. Klaproth has exposed, in the 29th No. of the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, an audacious imposture on the part of a Russian writer, named Orlow, who has published, at Moscow, two volumes of a Geographical

graphical and Historical Description of China, which professes to be an original composition, derived from personal observation in the country, the author having resided at Pekin, and studied the Chinese and Mandchoo tongues; but which, in fact, consists of an impudent pillage of the works of preceding writers. This M. Orlow asserts, in his preface, that "he has undertaken the publication of the book because no original description of China existed in the Russian language;" although he has extracted whole passages from Russian works on this subject. Amongst the really original passages are the discoveries in natural history of M. Orlow, that the medicinal root *Ginseng* is the *China* root of Europe; and that the *dragon* and the *K'i-lin* are animals which really exist!

MACHINERY.

Mr. Owen calculates that 200 arms, with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as 20,000,000 of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago, and that the cotton now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require, without machines, 16,000,000 of workmen with simple wheels. He calculates farther, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen.

COMMERCE OF GEORGIA.

An official account of the commerce of Georgia, which passes the Custom-house at Teflis, is published at St. Petersburg; whence it appears that, in the month of January 1824, there were imported goods to the amount of 33,928 silver roubles, consisting of silk stuffs, cotton and woollen manufactures, velvets, raw and unspun cotton, cords of sheep-gut, sugar, different kinds of skins, felt, pepper and fruits. In the same month, the exports amounted to 26,277 roubles; consisting of silk stuffs, cotton fabrics, writing-paper, cloth, felts, gauze, sheet-iron, skins, leather, tinsel, latten, wooden utensils, saddles and harness, sheep's wool and goat's hair, shawls, and gold and silver embroidery. In the month of February the imports amounted to 54,997 silver roubles, and the exports to

39,632 roubles; the former included also pearls, incense, oils and soap; the latter, tea. In the month of April, the exports amounted to 61,496 silver roubles, including the additional articles of steel, salt and cattle; and the exports amounted to 41,841 roubles, including the additional articles of bar and wrought iron, alum, peltry, silver goblets, pewter and cattle.

OIL OF MACE.

Some experiments made on oil of mace, by Mr. Wm. Bollaert, communicated to the *Journal of Science* (January 1825), have proved that this oil contains a peculiar principle, detected by repeated distillations of the essential oil obtained from the common oil of mace. It is of a whitish appearance and crystalline texture, perfectly insoluble in water, insipid, inodorous, and very fusible. Its boiling point is about 600°, at which temperature it may be distilled without much decomposition. The oil of mace affords about one half of this peculiar principle. Mr. Bollaert has detected the presence of benzoic acid in Botany Bay gum, in the proportion of about 6 per cent.; and in oil of cassia, a deposit from which formed crystalline filaments consisting almost entirely of benzoic acid.

SECURITY OF STEAM ENGINES.

The Royal Academy of Paris, having been called upon by the government to report on the proper means to prevent accidents from explosions of steam-engine boilers, have proposed this method: That the boiler should be proved by the hydraulic press with a force five times greater than it is designed to overcome; that a safety valve should be attached to the boiler, and locked up, the valve being so loaded as to open at a pressure just above that by which the boilers are tried; that the boiler should be surrounded by a wall of masonry one metre thick; an interval of a metre being left between the boiler and the wall, and again between the wall and the neighbouring buildings. Another precaution was added by M. Dupin, namely, the introduction of a metallic plug into the upper surface of the boilers, formed of such an alloy as should melt at a temperature a few degrees above that at which the engine is intended to work.—[*Annales de Chimie*.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No. 1. of *Annulosa Javanica*, or an Attempt to Illustrate the Natural Affinities and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java by Thos. Horsfield, M.D., F.L., and G.S., and deposited by him in the Museum of the Honourable East India

Company. By W. S. MACLEAY, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., &c. 4to. This work will appear in the course of February.

The *Italian Novelists*, selected from the most approved authors in that language; from the earliest period down to the close

of the eighteenth century; arranged in an Historical and Chronological Series. Translated from the original Italian, accompanied with Notes, Critical and Biographical. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq. This work will be published in a few days.

The East India Register and Directory for 1825, containing the New Organization of the Company's Military Establishment. 8s. 6d. Just published.

The Pocket Annual Register of History, Politics, Arts, Science, and Literature, for the year 1825. This work will appear in February.

Nouveau Testament traduit pour la première fois en Arménien vulgaire, par M. Zohrab, avec l'Arménien littéral en regard, un très-fort vol. in 8vo., reliure pleine. This work is executed at Paris at the expense of the London Bible Society.

PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

Persian and Hindoostanee Proverbs, translated into English by the late Capt. Roebuck. 8vo.

Queries and Replies respecting the Present State of the Protestant Missions in Bengal; the Queries by Professor Ware, of Cambridge, New England, and the Replies by Wm. Adam.

Vol. II. of *The Flora Indica*, or Descriptions of Indian Plants. 8vo.

The City of Palaces, a fragment; *Ricciardetto*, Canto the first; *Peer Mahomud*, or the Moralist; *Bowna Khan*, or the Three Hunch Backs: with other Poems. By James Atkinson, Esq. In one volume.

No. X. of *The Friend of India*, containing a Reply to the Abbé Dubois' Letters on the State of Christianity in India. 8vo.

Preparing for Publication.

The History, Design, and Present State, of the Religious, Benevolent, and Charitable Institutions founded by the British in Calcutta. By a Member of the Civil Service. In one volume 8vo.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ZILLAH GAOLS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 15, 1824.—The Commander-in-chief taking into consideration how ill adapted the Zillah gaols are for the accommodation of European soldiers sentenced by regimental courts-martial to confinement, particularly if for any lengthened period, his Exc. enjoin regimental and other courts-martial on all future occasions of passing sentence of that nature, to express their award in general terms, leaving it to the approving officer to fix upon the place of confinement he may deem, under all the circumstances of the case, best calculated to answer the object in view.

AUGMENTATION TO THE BAREILLY PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, June 3, 1824.—In order to provide for the increased military duties of the civil stations dependant on Bareilly, an augmentation of one naik and ten sepoys is authorized to each company of the 10th or Bareilly provincial battalion, from the receipt of this order.—The order-books to be corrected accordingly.

FORMATION OF THREE COMPANIES OF GUN LASCARS.

Fort William, June 7, 1824.—In consequence of the present deficiency in the numerical strength of the European ar-

tillery, and in order to meet the urgent demands of the service, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to form, temporarily, three (3) companies of gun lascars from the existing store lascars companies, their places being supplied by stout and efficient men, to be entertained by the ordnance officers from whose magazines the store lascars may be taken.

The three gun lascar companies now authorized, will be of the same strength and on the same scale, as when the gun lascar companies formed a component part of the artillery regiment, and are to be distinct from the gun lascar details immediately attached to European troops and companies, by general orders of the 28th Aug. 1822.

AUGMENTATION TO THE GOLANDAZ COMPANIES.

Fort William, June 24, 1824.—With reference to G. O. 1st Sept. 1818, and in order to enable each company of golandaz to provide fully for the service of a field battery of eight pieces, on the scale noted in the margin,* it is directed, that four privates be added to each company of golandaz, making a total of eight havildars, eight naicks, and 104 privates per company, besides commissioned officers, European and native drummers, &c. as at present established.—The order books to be corrected accordingly.

* Each Brigade of two Guns H. N. P.
Each Gun 2 2 26
1 1 13

FAY

PAY OF REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—In order to prevent misapprehension, it is hereby notified, that a regimental staff officer who may be nominated to do the duty of another regimental staff officer appointed but not joined, is not entitled to draw the staff pay of both situations; nor is double horse allowance admissible in such cases, or in the event of the temporary command of a corps falling to a regimental staff officer.

HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS' INSTRUCTIONS CONSEQUENT ON THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—1. In continuation of G. O. 6th May last, the following instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors in their military letter under date 25th Nov. 1823, will have effect at the three Presidencies from the dates hereafter specified.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.—2. The table of regimental allowances to all officers of the several branches of the three presidencies, whether of H.M.'s or the H.C.'s forces published herewith, to have effect from the 1st instant, under the rules actually existing at each presidency, and will be payable to the officers in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay rupees respectively, without distinction or difference.

Brigadiers and their Allowances.—3. The following number of brigadiers are authorized for the staff of each presidency, including the subsidiary or field commands, with the commands of fortresses or districts, but exclusive of the general officers commanding divisions.

5 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Bengal.
11 Brigadiers, 2d Class	
4 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Madras.
8 Brigadiers, 2d Class	
2 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Bombay.
5 Brigadiers, 2d Class	

4. The staff allowances of the 1st Class to be, from the 1st instant, 600 rupees per mensem, with 40 rupees for stationery; and of the 2d Class of brigadiers 500 rupees, with 20 rupees for stationery, exclusive in both cases of the regimental pay and allowances of the brigadier, according to his station; and in lieu of all other allowances heretofore enjoyed by virtue of their commands; but this order is not to effect the allowances of officers commanding subsidiary or field forces, beyond the British frontier, which will remain as at present till further orders.

5. All officers appointed to command temporary brigades in the field will, from the 1st of May last, draw the latter allowance, viz. 500 rupees, &c. as well as those temporarily commanding two or more corps of the line in any camp or cantonment, and in no case are these allowances

to be drawn by any but the officer in actual command and present with the brigade or force.

Staff Allowances to Officers commanding Regiments of the Line, &c.—6. All officers actually present with and in command of regiments of cavalry, infantry, whether King's or Company's, European or native, or a battalion of foot, or brigade of horse artillery, sappers and miners, and pioneers, to draw a staff allowance of 400 rupees per mensem (which includes stationery), from the 1st May last, being in lieu of superior batta, guide and hukaru allowance, stationery and every other allowance heretofore drawn by them in virtue of their commands, the whole of which allowances are abolished from the same date; commanding officers will consequently draw in arrears or refund the difference from the 1st of May, as the case may be; but this allowance is not to be drawn by any Colonel or Lieut. Colonel commandant who is or may become a sharer in the off-reckoning fund, it not being intended that the two allowances should ever be united. This prohibition is not, however, to apply to the staff allowance of brigadiers.

Staff Allowances to Officers commanding Invalid, Local, and Provincial Battalions.—7. A staff allowance of 200 rupees per mensem, including stationery, will be drawn from the 1st instant, by all officers actually present with and in command of battalions of invalids, local and provincial infantry, or other extra and irregular corps of infantry, exclusive of their shares, as at present received, of off-reckonings, till further orders; but in lieu of superior batta, guide and hukaru allowance, stationery and all other allowances heretofore drawn by them in virtue of their commands.

Rates of Full and Half-Pay to Retired Officers.—8. All officers who may hereafter retire under the existing regulations, shall be allowed the following rates of pay and half-pay respectively:

	Full.	Half.
Lieut. Cols.	£1 0 0	£0 11 0
Majors.	0 16 0	0 9 6
Captains.	0 10 6	0 7 0
Lieutenants.	0 6 6	0 4 0
Ens., 2d-Lieuts. } or Cornets ... }	0 5 3	0 3 0

Rates of Full Pay to Officers on Furlough.—9. All officers who quit India on furlough after the date of these orders shall, for the period during which, by the existing regulations they receive pay, be allowed at the following rates:

	per Diem.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Engineers.
Lieut. Cols.	£1 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0
Majors.	0 19 3	0 16 0	0 16 11	
Captains.	0 14 7	0 10 6	0 11 1	
Lieutenants.	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 10	
Corn., Ens. } or 2d Lieuts. }	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 7	

10. This arrangement is not to occasion any alteration in the issue of pay or allowances in India, except in the payment of the regulated advances to officers quitting India on furlough.

Rules for Retirement, &c.—11. Officers in future retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen; and all casualties by death in Europe after the expiration of the same period of two years from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding in both cases the officers may have received an extension of furlough.

Abolition of Senior List, &c.—12. All officers who may have been on the senior lists of the three presidencies on the 1st May 1824, shall only draw from the off-reckoning fund the sum of £543 per annum; the Hon. the Court of Directors undertaking to pay to those officers the difference between that sum and the annual accruing full share; and the fund, in consideration of this arrangement, shall admit as full sharers from the same date, all those officers who were then on the junior lists.

13. When the officers on the senior lists of the three presidencies, as well as those still remaining on the old retired list, shall drop off, the sum of £543 per annum, respectively drawn by them from the fund, will go to the increase of the general fund, and will thereby augment the amount of shares.

Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and Pioneers.—14. The sappers and miners, and pioneer battalions of each presidency, are to be transferred to the engineer corps, as soon as practicable; and the infantry officers attached to each, to return to their proper regiments.

15. No specific number of engineer officers need be appointed to the pioneers, or sappers and miners, except a commandant and adjutant to each battalion, on the staff allowances of a regular battalion of native infantry. The officers, of whatever department, under whose direction they are employed, will always suffice to command and pay them, with the assistance of an establishment of conductors, sub-conductors, and sergeants at each presidency; while those officers will at the same time, as executive engineers of districts, be entrusted with the erection and repair of all fortifications and buildings (civil or military), as well as the making all such surveys, roads, canals, and bridges, as may be requisite in their respective districts. The rates of pay and subsistence to captains, 1st and 2d lieuts. of engineers,

to be the same as the corresponding ranks of artillery (vide table annexed).

Department of Public Works.—16. Executive engineers shall be appointed at each presidency, for the general purposes above specified, to divisions of convenient extent for the direction of one officer, assisted by such warrant and other subordinate officers as may be found necessary. To this end, as vacancies occur in the superintendence and divisions of the barrack department in Bengal, they will be filled up by superintending engineers of provinces, and executive engineers of divisions, for all public works, fortifications and buildings (civil or military), roads, bridges, canals and surveys, within their respective districts, on the salaries now drawn by the provincial superintendants of public works, or district barrack masters respectively.

17. In consequence of the above arrangement, garrison engineers and executive officers, except to the three principal fortresses in India,* will become unnecessary, and will gradually be absorbed in the duties of the executive engineers of the divisions or districts in which they are placed.

Barrack Masters.—18. The barrack duties of garrisons and principal cantonments where European troops are stationed, will, in order to relieve the executive engineers from the mere charge of barracks, quarters and furniture, be provided for by the gradual appointment of invalid commissioned or warrant officers as vacancies occur in the barrack department and are filled with engineers, and on the allowances fixed in G. O. G. 12th July 1816, and Sep. L. C. D. 5th May 1815, as per margin;† but in all garrisons, except the three principal fortresses, the duty will be jointly performed with the fort adjutancy, on the scale formerly fixed in G. O. G. G. 18th Oct. 1816 and Sept. L. C. D. 5th May 1815;‡ and in invalid garrisons always by an invalid officer.

Quarter Master General's Department.—19. It will be a permanent regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a certificate either from the surveyor-general in India, the chief or acting chief engineer, or the superintending engineer of the province in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying.

European Veteran Artillery.—20. Four companies, in one battalion, of European veteran artillery, to be formed in Bengal, in lieu of the present companies of artillery and infantry invalids. The same number at Madras, and three companies at Bombay.

* Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay Castle.

† Staff pay, Rs. 124; writer, 20; stationery, 20; C. Colorman, 6—17½.

‡ Staff pay, writers, and stationery, Rs. 162.

Bombay. Invalid officers as available, will be posted to the command of each corps and company. They will be employed only in permanent garrisons as necessary.

General Staff.—21. No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, military auditor-general, or commissary-general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India; the deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army,

or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.

22. The several provisions of these orders will be carried into effect by the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India respectively, from the dates assigned to each, or progressively from the receipt of the orders as may appear expedient.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.,
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

TABLE of PAY and ALLOWANCES in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees (2s. 6d.), for a Month of 30 Days.

	IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT.					IN THE FIELD.				
	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent.*	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Allowance.	Total.
European Infantry.										
Colonel, not a General	2300	0 0	0 100	0 0	0 30	2300	0 0	0 200	0 30	2500
Officer on the Staff	2300	0 0	0 75	0 100	0 30	2300	0 0	0 150	0 30	2480
Lieutenant Colonel	2400	0 0	0 60	0 0	0 30	2400	0 0	0 120	0 30	2550
Major	1800	0 0	0 36	0 0	0 30	1800	0 0	0 36	0 0	1872
Captain	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	0 30	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	1272
Lieutenant	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	648
Ensign	480	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 25	480	0 0	0 12	0 0	516
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 333	0 0	0 0	0 0	333
Assist. Surg. as Lieut.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 199	0 0	0 0	0 0	199
European Artillery.										
Colonel of a Battalion	3000	0 0	0 100	0 0	0 30	3000	0 0	0 200	0 30	3200
Lieutenant Colonel	2400	0 0	0 75	0 100	0 30	2400	0 0	0 150	0 30	2580
Major	1800	0 0	0 60	0 0	0 30	1800	0 0	0 120	0 30	1950
Captain	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	0 30	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	1272
Lieutenant	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	648
2d-Lieutenant	600	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 25	600	0 0	0 12	0 0	648
Surgeon, } As in the										
Assistant, } European										
Surgeon, } Infantry.										
Engineers.										
Same as the Artillery.										
Native Cavalry.										
Colonel	2307	8 0	0 200	0 0	0 120	2307	8 0	0 200	0 120	2527
Lieutenant Colonel	2278	4 0	0 150	0 0	0 120	2278	4 0	0 150	0 120	2448
Major	1828	13 4	0 120	0 0	0 120	1828	13 4	0 120	0 120	2000
Captain	1179	6 4	0 36	0 0	0 30	1179	6 4	0 36	0 30	1275
Lieutenant	6109	8 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	6109	8 0	0 24	0 30	6463
Cornet	597	5 4	0 12	0 0	0 25	597	5 4	0 12	0 25	640
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 520	0 0	0 0	0 0	520
Assist. Surg. as Lieut.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 333	0 0	0 0	0 0	333
Native Infantry.										
Colonel, not a General	3000	0 0	0 200	0 0	0 30	3000	0 0	0 200	0 30	3200
Officer on the Staff	2400	0 0	0 150	0 0	0 30	2400	0 0	0 150	0 30	2580
Lieutenant Colonel	1900	0 0	0 120	0 0	0 30	1900	0 0	0 120	0 30	2050
Major	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	0 30	1200	0 0	0 36	0 0	1272
Captain	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	648
Lieutenant	480	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 25	480	0 0	0 12	0 0	516
Ensign	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 371	0 0	0 0	0 0	371
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 371	0 0	0 0	0 0	371
Assist. Surg. as Lieut.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 224	0 0	0 0	0 0	224

* If only in receipt of half Batta, and not provided with quarters.

α Pay and Batta are per diem allowances.

β The same for any month.

γ Colonels in regimental rank are allowed Full Batta at any station.

δ Horse allowance only granted to Field Officers of Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, while in the actual performance of Regimental duty. Officers of inferior rank when actually commanding corps of infantry, will continue to draw Horse Allowance as heretofore sanctioned.

N.B. Tent Allowance is not allowed to the Chief Engineers or Adjutant of Engineers.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

COURTS

COURTS-MARTIAL.

RIDING-MASTER J. STEPHENS, 8th REGT. L.C.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1824.
—At an European general court-martial assembled at Nagpore on the 21st of April 1824, of which Lieut. Col. Robertson, 17th regt. N.I., is president, Mr. riding-master J. Stephens, 8th regt. Lt. Cav., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For repeated disobedience of regimental orders and intoxication, especially on the evening of the 5th instant.

2d. "For refusing to obey my positive order (sent to him by the adjutant through the serjeant-major), directing him to attend me in front of the regimental lines on the evening of the 5th instant."

(Signed) "G. HERBERT GALL, Major,
Com. 8th regt. Lt. Cav."

"Komplee, 6th April 1824."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court having duly weighed what has appeared before it, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, and sentences him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of (12) twelve calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) EDW. PAGET, Gen.,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Riding-master Stephens' suspension from rank and pay is to take effect from this date.

W.L. WATSON, Dep. Adj. Gen. of Army.

ENS. G. COX, 60th REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 16, 1824.
—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 17th of May 1824, of which Lieut. Col. G. M'Gregor, H.M.'s 59th regt., is president, Ensign Geo. Cox, late of the 1st bat. 30th, now of the 60th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges.—"Ensign Geo. Cox, 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., placed, in the first instance, under arrest; and secondly, under close arrest by Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell, of the same corps, on the 20th March 1824, which arrest is confirmed and continued by Lieut. Col. Fast, commanding the battalion, upon the following charges, viz.

"For conduct most shameful and disgraceful in the following instances:

1st. "Outrageous conduct on the night of the 19th March 1824, between the hours of eight and eleven, at Brevet Capt. and Adj. Campbell's quarters, in having struck and grossly abused several officers present, and having threatened to stab them with a table-knife, which he had seized, and held clenched in his hand.

2d. "For breaking his arrest between the said hours, and returning to Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell's quarters with a loaded fowling-piece and swords, and threatening death to some or all of the officers present, by presenting the fowling-piece at them, exclaiming, 'by God, I'll shoot you,' or words to that effect.

3d. "For using threatening language addressed to Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell on the morning of the 20th March 1824, by repeatedly saying 'what right have you to confine me; by God, I'll make you all remember this as long as you live,' or words to that effect."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence produced, is of opinion, on the charges, as follows:

"That the prisoner, Ensign Geo. Cox, is guilty of the 1st charge, with exception of 'having threatening to stab them with a knife,' of which he is acquitted.

"That he is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words 'and swords,' and 'presenting the fowling piece at them,' of which he is acquitted.

"That he is guilty of the 3d charge, and that such conduct is most shameful and disgraceful: which being in breach of the Articles of War, the court doth therefore sentence him, the said Ensign Geo. Cox, of the 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., to be cashiered."

Approved,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET, Gen.,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Grave as are the charges proved against Ensign Geo. Cox, of the 60th, late of the 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., and calling for the severest reprobation and punishment, the Commander-in-chief is yet inclined to hope, that the just judgment pronounced by the court, will operate as a sufficient warning of the consequences which must ensue from the perpetration of such acts of the intemperance and violence as the prisoner is found guilty of, without dooming him to irretrievable ruin and disgrace, by carrying into effect the sentence of the court. Under the circumstances, therefore, of the court having expressed "its conviction, that the prisoner's intoxication (which was the cause of his misconduct), was accidental," and, "that contrition for his crime was fully expressed in the letter written by him on or about the 22d March," and the court having further submitted to favourable consideration, "his extreme youth and inexperience, as well as the very satisfactory evidence produced of his good conduct and abstemious habits previous to the 19th March," the Commander-in-chief is pleased to remit the sentence,

sentence, and to direct Ensign Cox to return to his duty.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of Army.

CAPT. A. BROWN, 1st EUROP. REGT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 28, 1824.

—At a European general court-martial assembled at Nagpore on the 23d June 1824, of which Lieut. Col. Gall, 8th Lt. Cav., is president, Capt. Alex. Brown, of the H. C.'s 1st Europ. regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For addressing a public letter on 4th of May 1824, to the Adjutant of the European regiment, of a form contrary to the established usage of the service, and improper in tenor, when considered as an official document for the consideration of his immediate commanding officer.

2d. "For addressing a second letter on the 4th of May 1824, to the adjutant of the Europ. regiment, in which he asserts that he has been 'put on duty out of his turn,' and that the act of causing him to fulfil it is 'a violation of the rules of military etiquette;' such letter and such expressions being in whole or in part highly disrespectful towards the commanding officer of his regiment, and subversive of military discipline.

3d. "For having, in a public letter addressed to the adjutant of the European regiment on the 10th of May 1824, expressed himself in the following terms, concerning an official letter forwarded to him by direction of his immediate commanding officer: 'I received a reply which I thought was extremely unhand-some;' such expressions, or any part thereof, being highly improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline.

4th. "For having, in a public address to the adjutant of the Europ. regt., dated May 10th, 1824, denied either the receipt or delivery of an official letter (marked D) at his bungalow, on the afternoon of the 4th of May 1824, whereas such document was regularly transmitted to and left at his house on the afternoon of the date above stated, and a verbal reply returned from the interior of the house.

5th. "For having, in a public letter to the address of the adjutant H.C. Europ. regt., dated May 10th, 1824, expressed himself in the following terms: 'I am at this moment utterly ignorant of the circumstance which has so unexpectedly and unaccountably irritated the lieut. colonel's feelings; such expressions being in whole, or in part, improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline, when it is considered that they apply to the officer commanding the corps in which Capt. Brown serves.

6th. "For having, after the avowal of the receipt of duplicate letter (D), and having thereby become fully acquainted, Vol. XIX. Asiatic Journ. No. 110.

not only with the views and expectations of his immediate commanding officer, but also with the sentiments and decision of Col. Adams, c.s., commanding the force, addressed to the adjutant of the European regiment on the 12th May 1824, an official, not only evasive in a high degree, but disrespectful and improper, being in whole, or in part, subversive of military discipline.

7th. "For having, in the same letter, persisted in bringing forward extraneous matter, against which he had been warned in the course of the correspondence, thereby evincing a contempt of due authority, to the prejudice of good order and military subordination."

"Additional charges preferred against Capt. Alex. Brown:

1st Addit. charge.—"For having, in a reply to a public letter, dated 17th May 1824, and written on the same day, stated (on being directed to address his apology to the adjutant of the regiment instead of to Lieut. Bennett), that the latter officer had been officially announced as acting adjutant in the orderly book; such assertion being not only totally unfounded, but also conveying a reflection on the regularity of regimental proceedings, and being in whole, or in part, disrespectful, untrue, and in breach of the articles of war.

2d ditto.—"For having (after the regimental order book, as well as that of his own company, had been shewn to him, and he had been officially assured that both books had been regularly inspected by his immediate commanding officer), asserted in a public letter, dated May 17th, 1824, 'that several leaves had been torn out of the book, thereby maliciously insinuating that he had been unfairly dealt with by such assertion, being also not only totally unfounded in truth, in regard to the period of Lieut. Bennett's asserted appointment, but a breach of the articles of war, as constituting a wide departure from that sense of honour and propriety by which military men ought ever to be actuated.

3d ditto.—"For expressing himself, in the same public letter, to the following effect: 'and it is of no importance to me who is adjutant;' such expressions, when coupled with the matter as set forth in the first and second additional charges, clearly evincing that the apology proffered on the 16th of May, and again forwarded on the 17th of the same month, was merely calculated to deceive, and utterly insincere; such conduct, as well as such expressions, being in whole, or in part, not only improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military authority, but constituting also a serious departure from those principles by which military men ought always to be actuated."

"Additional charge against Capt. Alex. Brown,

Brown, of the hon. Company's 1st European regiment.

Addit. charge.—“For having, in a letter dated Nagpore, 23d May 1824, addressed to Brev. Capt. and Adj. Irwin, arraigned my conduct in a manner highly disrespectful to me, his commanding officer, in the following paragraph, viz.

“I ground my complaint, in this instance, on the principle that close arrest for such a period of time, without the commission of an offence or charge of any kind being exhibited, is a very grievous and unmerited punishment, independent of the mode in which it has been accomplished, and is altogether illegal and contrary to the articles of war; thereby evincing a pertinacious adherence to that spirit of litigiousness and insubordination, which gave rise to the foregoing charges; the same being in breach of the articles of war.”

(Signed) E. P. WILSON, Lieut. Col., Com. H. C.'s 1st Europ. regt.

Upon which charges, the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of the following opinion:

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception of the words ‘and improper in the tenor.’

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 3d charge, with the exception of the words ‘highly improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline.’ These expressions being too strong for the nature of the guilt.

“That the prisoner is not guilty of the 4th charge; the receipt of the letter not being proved.

“That the prisoner is not guilty of the 5th charge.

“The words ‘unexpectedly and unaccountably’ are not underlined in Capt. Brown's original letter, as they appear to be in the charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 6th charge, with the exception of the word ‘evasive.’

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 7th charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of part of the 1st additional charge; but as the prisoner appeared to labour under a mistake, no criminality is attached to him.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d additional charge; but they acquit him of malice and wilful falsehood.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 3d additional charge; but no criminality attached.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the last additional charge.”

Sentence.—“The court having found

the prisoner guilty of so many, and so much of the charges exhibited against him, sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of one calendar month.

Confirmed,
(Signed) EDW. PAGET, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

The suspension from rank and pay awarded to Capt. Brown, is to take effect from the date on which this order may be published at Nagpore.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Jas. Nicol, Adj. gen. of Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 5. Mr. J. Campbell, register of civil court of Rajeshahye, and joint magistrate at Buggoorah.

General Department.

July 22. Hon. W. H. L. Melville, resident at Fort Marlborough.

Capt. C. T. G. Weston, 29th N.I., superintendent of telegraphic communication.

Political Department.

Aug. 6. Mr. E. Ravenshaw, first assistant to secretary to government in secret and political department.

Territorial Department.

July 9. Mr. James De Lancy, an assistant to secretary to board of revenue in Central Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 12. The Rev. Henry Sanderson Fisher, chaplain at Dnn-Dnn.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 24, 1824.—22d N.I. Ens. T. Shuldham to be lieut., from 16th May 1824, in succession to Lock, dec.

Capt. T. Dickson, 50th N.I., to command the Mug levy, vice Pringle killed in action.

Assist. surg. J. A. Lawrie's appointment to medical charge of civil station at Rajeshahye cancelled. Lieut. Burroughs, commis. of ordnance at Nagpore, to have charge of Allahabad magazine, vice M. Quhee promoted to rank of principal dep. commissary of ordnance.

Head-Quarters, June 13, 1824.—Lieut. J. S. Pitts, 2d Europ. regt., and Lieut. C. Wilson, 1st ditto, permitted to exchange corps.

June 19.—Lieut. Col. R. Pitman posted to 5th N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Fagan posted to 23d ditto; and Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful posted to 2d ditto.

June 22.—1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. S. Pitts to be adj., vice Irwin promoted.

3d Regt. N.I. Lieut. T. E. Soady to be adj., vice Pringle.

10th Regt. Lieut. V. Wood to be adj., vice Gardner promoted.

30th Regt. Lieut. W. Douglas to be adj., vice Croudeau removed.

22d Regt. (Brev. Capt.) G. Oliphant to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Charter promoted.

27th Regt. Lieut. R. Colebrooke to be adj., vice Cole removed.

42d Regt. Lieut. J. Gibbs to be adj., vice Pol-
whole removed.

44th Regt. Lieut. H. Mackintosh to be adj., vice M. Mullen prom.

56th Regt. Lieut. H. W. Bellow to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Pemberton prom.

Goruckpore L.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Webster, 48th N.I., to be adj., vice Douglas.

June 31.—Ensigns Boulton, 48th, and Macpherson, 47th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Cornets Paxton and Louth (late) arrived to do duty with 1st L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

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June 24.—Lieuts. C. H. S. Freeman, 43th, and C. Troup, 47th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

June 25.—Lieut. R. Raban to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 48th regt.

Lieut. Ramsey to act as adj. to 41st N.I., vice Sibbald promoted.

Ens. W. T. Johnson to do duty with 30th regt. at Chitragong.

June 26.—Lieuts. Hay, 34th, and Arnaud, 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Holyoke to act as adj. to detached wing of 10th regt., vice Holland prom.

Lieut. Somerville to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 51st regt.

Lieut. and Quart. mast. Suberjonois to act as adj. to left wing of 52d regt. while detached.

Ensigns H. J. Ximenes, A. Stewart, T. H. G. Besant, J. L. Brown, C. Symes, E. Lyon, J. Wilcox, A. Grant, F. B. R. Olfield, B. Hallowell, T. J. Nuthall, J. Fulton, T. L. Egerton, W. Gibb, C. Dickson, C. Hunter, and L. W. Gibson, to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Cornet Lawrell attached to 1st regt. L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ens. J. M. George to do duty with 16th, and Ens. J. M. McGregor with 1st N.I., at Barrackpore.

Fort William, July 1.—Assist. surg. H. Cavell to officiate as an assist. garrison surg. of Fort William, during absence of assist. surg. Innes.

Lieut. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., to rank from 28th March 1822, in succession to Isaac deceased.

Mr. J. Harlem, surgeon, appointed temporarily to do duty as an assist. surg.

Head-Quarters, June 28.—Ens. J. Higginson to do duty with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Cornet Milner to do duty with 6th, instead of the 1st L.C.

June 29.—4th Regt. L.C. Lieut. R. F. Dougan to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Mactier prom.

15th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. A. Troup to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Wood removed.

34th Regt. Lieut. W. H. Marshall to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Monteath prom.

4th Regt. Local Horse. Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 2d L.C., to be adj., vice Macqueen prom.

Ens. H. T. Wheeler to do duty with 36th N.I., at Loodhiana.

Lieut. Winfield to act as interp. and quart. mast., and Ens. Boisson to act as adj. to 18th N.I.

Lieut. Woodburn to act as adj. to 43d regt., vice Hughes removed to 44th regt., who resigns acting adjutant.

Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 64th regt., vice Davies prom.

June 30.—Ens. R. S. Trevor to do duty with 16th regt. at Barrackpore.

Act. assist. surg. Clemishaw to do duty with troops on Sylhet frontier.

July 1.—Maj. E. Craige, 47th N.I., to be president of arsenal committee, in room of Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful, 2d regt.

July 2.—Assist. surg. Paxton to afford medical aid to Capt. Young's levy at Dinapore.

Ens. J. Powell to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore instead of 61st regt.

Fort William, July 15.—Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d L.C., to command 4th corps of Local Horse, vice Baddeley prom.

Mr. C. Hutchinson admitted to inf., and prom. to Ens.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., to be an extra assist. to resident at Nagpore, in room of Lieut. Stack, appointed to a vacancy in Nagpore Auxil. Horse.

Lieut. J. Frederick, 68th N.I., to be supernum. sub-assist. com. gen., vice Gordon appointed examiner in college of Fort William.

Head-Quarters, July 12.—Lieuts. J. Sheil, 34th, and R. Angelo, 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

July 13.—Lieut. Jardine to act as adj. to 1st N.I., vice Bruce prom.

15th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. A. Troup to be adj., vice Sim resigned. Lieut. C. T. Thomas to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Troup.

20th Regt. Lieut. T. Sewell to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Stewart resigned.

25th Regt. Lieut. J. F. May to be adj., vice Marley removed.

33d Regt. Lieut. T. B. P. Festings to be adj., vice Richmond prom.

30th Regt. Lieut. H. P. Redge to be adj., vice Cowslade prom.

44th Regt. Lieut. R. Raban to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Winfield removed.

Brigade Maj. E. J. Honeywood removed to Mey-war field force, in room of Capt. Spiers appointed political agent at Serohoe.

July 14.—Lieut. J. Campbell to act as adj. to 32d regt.

Fort William, July 22.—Mr. H. Foster appointed a lieut. with local and temporary rank.

Lieut. J. P. Macdougall, 21st N.I., to be a supernum. sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. A. Shuldham, 31st N.I., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to eastern division of army.

Capt. T. Lumsden, regt. of art., to relieve Lieut. Col. Com. C. Browne, of art., and officiate as agent for gun carriages, &c., at Fattyghur, until arrival of Capt. Fulton.

Head-Quarters, July 16.—Ens. C. Hutchinson to do duty with 42d N.I. at Berhampore.

July 17.—Lieut. Col. G. Becher, 5th L.C., appointed president of arsenal committee on stores received into arsenal of Fort William.

July 19.—Lieut. May to officiate as adj. to 29th regt., and Lieut. Brown to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to ditto.

July 22.—Lieut. Hawkins, H.M.'s 44th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Morrison.

42d Regt. N.I. Lieut. H. C. Clarkson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Steele removed.

44th Regt. Lieut. F. T. Richardson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Wade removed.

July 21. Lieuts. R. Macdougall, 2d, and H. Smith, 4th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Assist. surg. Toke posted to 36th N.I. at Nusseerabad.

July 23.—Lieut. P. Craigie to act as adj. to 39th regt.

Fort William, July 29.—Regt. Artillery. 1st-Lieut. W. Bell to be capt. of a comp., and 2d-Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be 1st-lieut., in succession to Walcott deceased.

Mr. J. Brady admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d-lieut.

Aug. 5.—Ordnance Department. Dep. Com. Lieut. J. Cartwright to be a com., and Lieut. J. Paton, of artill., to be a dep. com., in succession to Walcott deceased.

Assist. Surg. N. Burnard to have medical charge of civil station of Rajeshahye.

Lieut. Codrington, 4th N.I., to act as an assist. engineer under Lieut. Crommelin at Chitragong.

RANK OF OFFICERS.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign rank to the following officers, as 2d-lieuts., cornets, and ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

Engineers. 2d-Lieuts. G. T. Greene (not arrived), 18th Dec. 1823. S. Mallock (not arrived), do. H. Goodwyn (not arrived), do.

Artillery. 2d-Lieuts. F. Gaitskell (not arrived), 18th Dec. 1823. J. D. Shakespeare (not arrived), do. G. D. Scott (not arrived), do. G. T. Graham (not arrived), do. F. K. Duncan (not arrived), do. E. D'Arcy Todd, do. T. P. Sage (not arrived), do. J. H. Daniell, do. A. P. Begbie, do. J. Brady, 7th Feb. 1824.

Cavalry. Cornets A. Conolly, 30th July 1823. C. Lowth, 7th Jan. 1824. J. Woore, 9th do. R. Digby Brooke, do. A. Wheatley, do. R. W. Hogg, 14th do. H. Moffat, 17th do. D. Wiggins, do. W. L. L. Scott, do. W. W. Apperley, 14th April. E. Vibart, 1st May. G. A. Paxton, do. J. Bott, do. J. Milner, do. W. B. Resde, do. H. Lawrell, do.

Infantry. Ensigns J. A. Wood, 18th Aug. 1823. C. H. Thomas, do. H. J. Ximenes, 14th Dec. C. W. Haig, do. T. J. Nuthall, 7th Jan. 1824. W. T. Johnson, do. A. Grant, do. F. B. R. Oldfield, do. R. S. Trevor, do. B. Hallowell, do. E. R. Mainwaring, 9th do. J. Beresford, do. C. S. Maling, do. R. B. Lynch, do. J. Iveson, do. R. P. Macvitie, do. G. W. A. Nares, do. A. Park, do. J. P. Farquharson, 14th do. H. Wilson, do. R. E. Blackburn, do. G. D. Harvey, do. H. Becher, do. F. Hopkirk, do. T. P. Fie-
ming, do. F. E. Smith, do. R. Hill, do. W. Hislop, 15th do. G. Abbott, 16th do. J. Lang, do.

do. K. Young, do. A. R. J. Swinton, do. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 16th Jan. 1824. J. D. Nash, do. J. W. H. Jamieson, do. J. Powell, do. H. T. Wheeler, do. A. Fisher, do. R. H. Turnbull, do. P. Innes, do. E. S. Lloyd, do. T. F. Blois, 17th do. W. J. Rind, do. G. Gillman, do. E. Kelly, do. E. R. Spilsbury, do. C. H. Whitfield, do. H. C. Talbot, do. L. Hone, do. H. Foquet, do. L. M. Kerr, do. J. W. Hicks, do. H. Boyd, do. F. G. Nicolay, do. W. Murray, do. G. Miller, do. W. J. Cade, do. G. M. Pilgrim, do. S. J. Davies, do. C. B. Leicester, do. J. Stubbs (not arrived), 10th Feb. do. W. Mackay, do. A. Mackenzie (not arrived), do. H. R. V. Powys (not arrived), 18th do. R. Drought (not arrived), do. P. Harris (not arrived), do. S. J. Grove (not arrived), do. J. Hunt (not arrived), do. G. Tyler (not arrived), do. T. L. Egerton, 19th do. W. Gibbs, do. J. Fulton, do. J. Higginson, 21st do. W. E. Robertson, do. H. J. M'George, do. E. Lyon, do. C. Symes, do. C. Hutchinson, do. J. M. Macgregor, do. T. H. G. Besant, do. J. Wilcox, do. J. L. Brown, do. A. Stewart, do. C. Hunter, 23d do. L. W. Gibson, do. C. Dickson, do. A. Spottiswood, 25th do. H. W. Mathews, 3d March. E. T. Milner, do.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Lysaght to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 2d Europ. Regt. as a temporary arrangement.

Lieuts. Stone, 15th, and Hunter, 17th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Ensigns Nelson, 35th, and Graham, 56th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Capt. Jeffreys, fort adj. at Chunar, and Capt. Goldie, adj. of Nat. Invalids at Allahabad, appointed to raise recruits for general service.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. Reeves to act as adj. to 9th N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Beckett.

Aug. 6.—Capt. Morrison, assist. quart.mast. gen., attached to eastern division of army, and directed to place himself under orders of Brig. Gen. Shuldham, at Dacca.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Smith, 64th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 4th Local Horse.

Lieut. Blencowe to act as adj. to 38th N.I., vice Hawkins.

Lieut. Marvite to act as adj. and quart.mast. to three companies of 3d bat. and 4th comp. 1st bat. at Dum-Dum.

Mem. Lieut. Dawkins' appointment to be adj. to 4th Local Horse is cancelled.

Aug. 7.—Lieuts. J. S. Hodgson, 1st, and R. H. Miles, 12th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, Aug. 6.—Capt. C. Godby, 36th N.I., to have charge of Bareilly Prov. Bat. during absence of Maj. Hall.

Aug. 12.—54th N.I. Ens. B. Stewart to be Lieut. from 29th July, in succession to Penrose deceased.

Lieuts. F. Jenkins, 47th N.I., and J. W. Wakefield, regt. of art., to be assistants to secretary to military board, the former in department of public works, the latter in ordnance department.

Messrs. F. Gaitskill and G. D. Scott admitted to artillery as 2d lieuts.

Messrs. J. Stubbs, A. Mackenzie, Hon. R. V. Powys, R. Drought, P. Harris, S. J. Grove, J. Hunt, and G. Tylee, admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9.—Lieut. Lamb, Madras art., to be adj. and quart.mast. to Chittagong division of artillery.

Lieut. Cautley to act as adj. and quart.mast. to 1st bat. artillery during absence of Lieut. D'Oyly.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. H. Fowle to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 43d N.I.

Lieut. and Adj. Urquhart to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 54th N.I.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. F. Mullins to be interp. and quart.mast. to 12th N.I., vice Bunyon removed.

Surg. W. Chalmers posted to 63d N.I. at Cawnpore.

Surg. E. Muston to 2d gen. bat. at Ghazepore. Assist. surg. C. Dennis attached to force on Sylhet frontier under Lieut. Col. com. Innes.

POSTINGS AND REMOVALS IN THE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The following postings and removals are to take place in the regiment of artillery, consequent to the late promotions:

Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels-Commandant to Battalions, as follows:

Horse Brigade. T. Hardwick, G. Pennington (new prom.).

1st Bat. J. MacIntyre, R. Hetzler, C. B. (new prom.).

2d Bat. N. Carnegie, A. MacLeod, C. B. (new prom.).

3d Bat. A. Caldwell, C. B.; C. Brown (new prom.).

4th Bat. S. D. Sherwood (ditto).

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Horse Brigade. H. Stark (new prom.), H. Faithful (ditto).

1st Bat. M. W. Browne, G. Swiney (new prom.).

2d Bat. J. Ahmuty, A. Lindsay (new prom.).

3d Bat. W. Hopper, G. Pollock (new prom.).

4th Bat. C. Parker (ditto).

Majors.

Horse Brigade. J. P. Boileau, J. Rodber (new prom.).

1st Bat. J. A. Biggs from 3d bat., S. E. Shaw (new prom.).

2d Bat. J. F. Dundas from 1st bat., W. S. Whish (new prom.).

3d Bat. W. H. L. Frith (new prom.), V. M'Quhae (ditto).

4th Bat. W. Battine (ditto).

Captains.

G. G. Dennis (new prom.) to 13th comp. 4th bat., vice Whish. C. Smith (new prom.) to 2d comp. 2d bat., vice Frith. G. Everes from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 11th comp. 4th bat., vice Rawlins (new prom.) to 6th comp. 2d bat., vice Exeter.

R. Roberts from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 3d troop horse brigade, vice Rodber. H. C. Baker (new prom.) to 4th comp. 1st bat., vice Roberts. G. H. Woodroffe (new prom.) to 8th comp. 1st bat. T. Blair (new prom.) to 7th comp. 4th bat. S. Parby from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 4th bat. I. Pereira from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat., vice Parby. H. Ralfe (new prom.) to 2d comp. 1st bat., vice Pereira. R. B. Fulton from 8th comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat., vice Walcott. W. Bell (new prom.) to 5th comp. 1st bat., vice Shaw.

1st-Lieutenants.

C. Grant from 1st to 6th troop horse brigade. W. R. Maidman from 3d to 7th ditto. J. S. Kirby from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat., vice Smith. J. Alexander (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat., vice Kirby. C. H. Wiggins (new prom.) to 2d comp. 1st bat., vice Dennis. J. R. Revell (new prom.) to 5th comp. 1st bat. O. Baker from 7th comp. 1st bat. to 6th comp. 1st bat., vice Bell. F. Brind (new prom.) to 7th comp. 1st bat., vice Baker. E. F. Day (new prom.) to 6th comp. 2d bat., vice Rawlins. E. C. T. B. Hughes (new prom.) to 3d comp. 2d bat. W. Oliphant from 5th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat. P. A. Torckler from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 5th comp. 2d bat., vice Oliphant. W. Anderson (new prom.) to 4th comp. 1st bat., vice Torckler. H. Humfrey (new prom.) to 5th comp. 3d bat., vice Woodroffe. G. Twemlow from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat. J. Turton (new prom.) to 6th comp. 3d bat. H. Delafosse from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 4th bat. R. G. Beddingfield from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat., vice Delafosse. J. T. Lane (new prom.) to 8th comp. 2d bat., vice Beddingfield. C. G. Dixon from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 17th comp. 4th bat. J. L. Mowatt (new prom.) to 5th comp. 3d bat., vice Dixon. T. P. Ackers (new prom.) to 19th comp. 4th bat. B. Browne from 5th comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 4th bat. P. B. Burlton (new prom.) to 5th comp. 2d bat., vice Browne. H. B. Dalsell (new prom.) to 18th comp. 4th bat. C. R. Craufurd from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. E. Blake (new prom.) to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Craufurd. W. Counsell from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat. G. R. Scott from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 3d bat. F. S. Sotheby from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 16th comp. 4th bat. G. H. Dyke (new prom.) to 4th comp. 3d bat., vice Sotheby.

2d-Lieutenants.

F. Grote from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. E. F. O'Hanlon from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat. F. R. Bazely from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat. G. Campbell from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 7th troop horse brigade. W. S. Phillips from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat. G. H. Swinley from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat. J. Abbot from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat. F. Dashwood from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat. W. E. J. Hodgson to 3d comp. 2d bat. E. D. Todd to 2d comp. 2d bat. H. Daniel to 4th comp. 1st bat. A. P. Beg-

bie to 4th comp. 1st bat. J. Brady to 4th comp. 3d bat.

Lieut. and Adj. Wood, 3d bat., to proceed to Agra, and assume charge of adjutant's office of 1st bat.

Aug. 12.—The undermentioned ensigns, the seniors of those who do not stand first for promotion in their present regiments, are removed to be first ensigns in the corps specified opposite to their names respectively, and directed to join, viz. W. Brownlow from 26th to 46th N.I., in Assam. J. Stephen from 11th to 19th N.I., Agra. M. W. Gilmore from 5th to 2d Europ. Regt., Dinapore. W. S. Menteth from 8th to 52d N.I., Sylhet frontier. W. Biddulph from 63d to 45th N.I., Chittagong.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS POSTED TO REGIMENTS.

Light Cavalry. Cornets W. L. L. Scott, 1st, at Sultanpore Benares. E. Vibart, 2d, at Mhow. J. Moore and D. Wiggins, 3d, at Nusserabad. C. Lowth, W. W. Apperly and H. Lawrell, 4th, at Kurnaul. A. Wheatley and J. Bott, 5th, at Muttra. R. D. Brooke and G. A. Paxton, 6th, at Keltah. H. Moffat and W. B. Reade, 7th, at Neemuch. W. Hogg and J. Milner, 8th, at Nagpore.

Infantry. Ensigns A. Grant and G. Miller, 1st Europ. regt. at Nagpore. G. D. Harvey and A. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., at Dinapore. P. Harris, 2d N.I., at Sultanpore Oude. H. Wilson and J. Wilcox, 4th, at Neemuch. C. W. Haig and E. R. Spilsbury, 5th, at Moradabad. J. Stubbs, 6th, at Asseerghur. J. Iveson and H. J. M'George, 7th, at Dacca. J. P. Farquharson and S. J. Grove, 8th, at Baitool. A. Fisher, 9th, at Bareilly. C. H. Thomas and T. F. Blois, 10th, at Allahabad. Hon. R. V. Powys, 12th, at Meerut. W. J. Cade, 13th, at Cuttack. P. Innes, 14th, at Sylhet frontier. G. Abbott, 15th, at Mhow. E. R. Mainwaring and T. H. G. Besant, 16th, at Barrackpore. J. Powell, 17th, at Nagpore. A. R. J. Swinton, 18th, at Goorgaon. G. W. A. Nares and C. Symes, 19th, at Agra. H. J. Ximenes and W. J. Rind, 20th, at Secroora. J. M. M'Gregor, 21st, at Lucknow. J. Hunt, 22d, at Lucknow. J. Hecher, 23d, at Futtighur. R. E. Turnbull, 24th, at Hansi. J. A. Wood and E. S. Lloyd, 25th, at P.W. Island. R. B. Lynch and W. E. Robertson, 26th, at Barrackpore. P. Hopkins and L. W. Gibson, 27th, at Chittagong. W. Murray, 28th, at Pertabpore Oude. A. Park and C. Hutchinson, 29th, at Neemuch. J. Lang, 30th, at Chittagong. E. T. Milner, 30th, at Mirzapore. R. S. Trevor and J. S. Davies, 32d, at Cawnpore. J. D. Nash, 33d, at Muttra. B. Hallows and C. B. Leicester, 34th, at Lodeanah. A. G. F. J. Younghusband and W. Gibbs, 35th, at Lodeanah. F. H. Nicolay, 36th, at Nusserabad. T. F. Fleming and A. Spottiswood, 37th, Nagpore. W. Hislop, at Sylhet frontier. F. B. R. Oldfield and G. M. Pilgrim, 40th, at Cheduba. G. Gilman, 41st, at Etawah. R. E. Blackburn and J. L. Brown, 42d, at Berhampore. H. W. Matthews, 43d, at Kurnaul. H. T. Wheeler, 45th, at Chittagong. T. J. Nuthall, 45th, at Assam. C. H. Whitfield, 46th, at Assam. A. Mackenzie, 48th, at Saugor. R. F. Macvite and E. Lion, 49th, at Dinapore. K. Young and C. Hunter, 50th, at Nusserabad. C. Dickson, 51st, at Jubbulpore. J. W. H. Jamieson and W. Maccay, 52d, at Sylhet frontier. J. Beresford and G. Tylee, 53d, at Saugor. R. Hill, 54th, at Benares. J. Fulton, 55th, at Mhow. F. E. Smith, 56th, at Delhi. L. Hone, 57th, at Runkpore. J. Higginson, 58th, at Nusserabad. E. Kelly, 59th, at Banda. R. Drought, 60th, at Bhopalpore. H. C. Talbot, 61st, at Barrackpore. W. T. Johnson and H. Boyd, 62d, at Barrackpore. H. Foquet, 63d, at Cawnpore. L. N. Kerr, 65th, at Dinapore. T. L. Egerton, 66th, at Cawnpore. J. W. Hicks, 67th, at Benares. C. S. Maling, 68th, at Barrackpore.

FURLOUGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—June 21. Ens. Meads, 87th foot, for health.—July 12. Lieut. Tining, 13th foot, for health.—Lieut. Buchanan, 38th foot, for health.—19. Lieut. Doyle, 4th Drags., for health.—Lieut. Potts, 54th regt., for health.—Lieut. W. Fitzgerald, 4th Light Drags. on private affairs.—Aug. 5. Ens. O'Neil, 41st regt., for health.—11. Ens. W. H. Church, 1st Roy. regt., for health.—Ens. A. M. Hay, 54th regt., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITATION OF THE NEW BISHOP.

On Ascension day, May 27, after a sermon by Dr. Parish, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, the Lord Bishop took his seat near the altar; and the clergy being assembled near him, his Lordship delivered his charge.

After some remarks upon the ecclesiastical establishment in India, his Lordship adverted to the backwardness of the English clergy to enter upon their calling in India.

Those, he observed, indeed, would be much mistaken who should anticipate in the fortunes of an Indian chaplain a life of indolence, of opulence, of luxury. An Indian chaplain must come prepared for hard labour, in a climate where labour is often death; he must come prepared for rigid self-denial in situations where all around him incites to sensual indulgence; he must be content with an income, liberal indeed in itself, but altogether disproportioned to the charities, the hospitalities, the unavoidable expenses to which his situation renders him liable. He must be content to bear his life in his hand, and to leave, very often—those dearer than life itself, to His care alone who feeds the ravens, and who never, or most rarely, suffers the seed of the righteous to beg their bread. Nor are the qualifications which he will need, nor the duties which will be imposed on him, less arduous than the perils of his situation. He must be no uncourtly recluse, or he will lose all influence over the higher classes of his congregation; he must be no man of pleasure, or he will endanger their souls and his own: he must be a scholar, and a man of cultivated mind, and at the same time condescend to simple men: for here, as elsewhere, the bulk of his congregation must be ignorant and poor; nor, in his intercourse with the humbler classes of his hearers, has he always the same cheering circumstances which make the house of the English parochial minister a school and temple of religion, and his morning and evening walks a daily source of blessing and of blessedness. His servants will be of a different creed from his own. His intercourse will not be with the happy harmless peasant. His feet will not be found at the wicker gate of the well-known cottage; beneath the venerable tree in the grey church porch, and by the side of the hop-ground or the cornfield; but he must kneel by the bed of infection

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 8. Assist. surg. G. Simons, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 12. Lieut. D. Bamfield, 56th N.I., for ten months via Bombay.

To New South Wales.—Aug. 5. Capt. H. Wilson, 60th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

Mem.—Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 57th N.I., to proceed to Cape of Good Hope instead of New South Wales.

infection or despair, in the barrack, the prison, or the hospital.

But to the well tempered, the well educated, the diligent and pious clergyman, who can endear himself to the poor without vulgarity, and to the rich without involving himself in their vices; who can reprove sin without harshness, and comfort penitence without undue indulgence; who delights in his master's work even when divested of many of those outward circumstances which, in our own country, contribute to render that work picturesque and interesting; who feels a pleasure in bringing men to God, proportioned to the extent of their previous wanderings: to such a man as Martyn was—I can promise no common usefulness and enjoyment in the situation of an Indian chaplain; I can promise, in any station to which he may be assigned, an educated society and an almost unbounded range of usefulness. I can promise him the favour of his superiors, the friendship of his equals, and affection, strong as death, from those whose wanderings he corrects, whose distresses he consoles, and by whose sick and dying bed he stands as a ministering angel. Are further inducements needful; I can promise to such a man the esteem, the regard, the veneration of the surrounding Gentiles, the consolation at least of having removed from their minds by his blameless life and winning manners, some of the most inveterate and injurious prejudices which oppose themselves to the Gospel; and the honour it may be, of which examples are not wanting among you, of planting the cross of Christ in the wilderness of a heathen heart, and extending the frontiers of the visible church amid the hills of darkness and the strong holds of error and idolatry.

His Lordship then adverted to the great assistance afforded to the ministers of the Gospel in India, by the parental care of Government, the bounty of individuals, and the labours of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; in the establishment of schools, the distribution of religious tracts, and the management of lending libraries, which his Lordship wished to become universal.

The missionaries who attended the visitation were then addressed by the Bishop, who alluded to the intent and importance of their labours; and this led his Lordship to the consideration of the great question of the conversion of the heathen, and to some remarks on the late publication of the Abbé Dubois. The unchristian spirit in which that work is written was severely and deservedly reprov'd; and his gross mis-statements were confuted by an appeal to the Protestant converts of Agra, of Benares, of Meerut, and of Chunar. Bear witness, said his Lordship, those numerous believers of our own immediate

neighbourhood, with whom, though we differ on many, and doubtless on very important points, I should hate myself if I could regard them as any other than my brethren and fellow-servants in the Lord. Let the populous Christian districts of Malabar bear witness, where believers are not reckoned by solitary individuals but by hundreds and by thousands. Bear witness Ceylon, where the cross has lost its reproach, and the chiefs of the land are gradually assuming, without scruple, the attire, the language, and the religion of Englishmen; and let him, finally, bear witness, whom we have now received into the number of the commissioned servants of the church, and whom we trust, at no distant day, to send forth in the fullness of Christian authority, to make known the way of truth to those his countrymen from whose errors he has himself been graciously delivered.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association was held at the Old Church-room, on the 18th May. The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, President of the Association, in the chair.

The president observed, that the committee had submitted the report of their proceedings to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who entirely acquiesced in the object for which they were assembled, and assured them that it would have given him great pleasure to attend the meeting, had he not been from home.

The secretary then read the report, which noticed in a few introductory remarks, the labours of the first Protestant missionary in Calcutta, whose name was John Frederick Kiernander.

The report then states, that the Calcutta Church Missionary Association has seven schools in active operation, in which 130 boys are receiving an useful education, and have also favourable opportunities for acquiring the important instruction of Christian knowledge, through the blessed medium of the Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation.

In the end of last March, the first classes were publicly examined in the library at Mirzapore. They read and explained the Gospels and Ellerton's Dialogues; then gave the literal meaning, as well as the particular import of the passages. They answered many interesting questions, both on scriptural and geographical subjects. They wrote from dictation several passages, which they had not before read, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of those friends who understand the Bengalee language.

Besides the schools just mentioned, the report states, that a chapel has been opened for native preaching, where an average

from

from fifty to eighty natives assemble for religious instruction.

The committee, considering it an object of great importance to afford the adult population the means of hearing principles of the Christian religion explained, have planned (with the approbation of the Lord Bishop, and the Society with which they co-operate) the establishment of a regular place of worship according to the form of the English church, in Hindostanee, Portuguese, and Bengalee.

For the commencement of this work the committee have appropriated 3,000 sicca rupees, and the Lord Bishop, from a fund at his disposal, has kindly offered to add another thousand.

On the liberality of their friends and the support of the religious public, the committee rely, under God, for the means of completing this most interesting design, and meeting the regular expenditure of their school establishment.

Since the formation of this Association, Rs. 5,576 15 have been paid into the treasurer's hand, of which Rs. 1,254 5 have been expended for the school, and Rs. 3,000 voted for the intended chapel, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hand of Rs. 1,322 10.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The fourth report relative to this college has been published; the following extract displays the principles upon which instruction of the natives is conducted.

"The Brahman Class.—On the hypothesis of some, it might have been expected that, when it is known to be so much the design of Serampore College to spread the knowledge of divine revelation, no brahman would ever have entered within its precincts with the view of receiving instruction. This, however, facts completely disprove. In the last report it was mentioned that there were seven brahmans studying in the College. This year there have been no less than twelve, and several others are earnestly pressing for admission. Among these are three from the most respectable brahman families for rank and wealth in Serampore, who felt so desirous that their sons might enjoy the advantages of the institution, that they entreated the Governor of Serampore to interest himself in their behalf, engaging, that, if they were permitted to enjoy the advantages of instruction in the College for five years, they would furnish them with board and clothing themselves, and put the institution to no farther expense than that of instruction and books. This desire, manifested by the respectable native inhabitants of the town in which those who conduct the College have resided nearly a fourth of a century, and where, of course, their conduct and views

must be so thoroughly known, requires no kind of comment.

"Besides these there have been cases in which pity has so pleaded in behalf of destitute brahman youth, from different parts of the country, that the committee could not be deaf to its call. Among these has been that of a fine youth about twelve, the son of a brahman from the Deccan, who dying, had left his widow and son at Serampore. It seems that this widow, far distant from every relative who might have thought it worth the labour to persuade her to the deed, never once thought of burning herself alive with her deceased husband, but felt quite as willing to live and take care of her fatherless child as any European widow. This case appeared so evidently to deserve compassion, that the committee could not resist the wish to cause the widow's heart to sing for joy, by receiving her son, and smoothing his path to future usefulness in life. They, therefore, cheerfully added him to the number of brahman orphans already on the funds of the College. Should some enemy here whisper, 'yes, these brahman orphans, so completely dependent on Christian teachers for support as well as instruction, and without a single friend to remonstrate on their behalf, are instantly stripped of their caste, and constrained at least to eat with Christians, if not to profess themselves such;' he would be mistaken. These brahman youths have, indeed, the light of divine revelation displayed around them, which teaches that God 'hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth;' but as for their caste, while the committee deem it nothing, they think it unworthy of them to take away even this *nothing* from helpless orphans, unless they themselves renounce it from a firm and clear conviction of the truth of God's word. This nothing, therefore, is preserved to them as sacredly as though they were living under their own paternal roof."

CALCUTTA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Yesterday morning (June 2), the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta favoured with his presence the Calcutta Grammar School of the Indo-British Institution, in Park-street, of which his Lordship has been pleased to accept the office of visitor. The Rev. Wm. Morton, the chaplain, accompanied his Lordship, who was received by the whole of the managers of the institution, assembled for that gratifying and flattering purpose. After viewing the different apartments, refectory, dormitories, &c., his Lordship condescendingly proceeded to an examination of several of the classes, including Latin, French, geography, on the maps and globes, and astronomy, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves highly to their own credit

credit and that of their instructors, and, as he was pleased *distinctly* to express, to his Lordship's satisfaction. The books examined in were Virgil and Cornelius Nepos, in Latin; and *Télémaque* in French; books which of themselves furnish evidence of a progress by no means tardy during a period of only twelve months from the opening of the institution. It was, indeed, a highly gratifying and truly interesting spectacle, which was presented by about eighty Indo-British youths under a course of solid instruction, preparatory, we trust, to filling hereafter, with honour and happiness to themselves, and advantage to society, their respective situations in life; a result attributable in no small degree to the disinterested zeal and enlightened liberality of those Indo-British gentlemen, who have founded, and hitherto, as far as its own returns have been inadequate to the heavy expenditure, supported the institution. We trust a new era has commenced in relation to that increasingly large and important part of the Indian community, and that the establishment in Park-street will obtain, as it is more known, and the advantages derivable from it to individual youth and society at large, more distinctly marked, the increasing attention and liberal support of the enlightened population of the city of palaces. By being placed under the patronage of the first ecclesiastical dignity in this country, a guarantee is afforded for its stability, regularity, and extension. Conducted upon principles strictly accordant with those of similar institutions in England, it must obtain the respect of reflecting men, and will communicate with augmented efficiency, the incalculable benefits of solid education to its pupils. Nor, while the advancement of the literary character of the institution is unremittingly and successfully attended to, is the moral and religious instruction of the youth under its fostering care, neglected. A clergyman has been appointed as chaplain, by whom divine service according to the order of the established church is conducted, and a discourse delivered every Sunday afternoon; and on the Wednesday morning in every week the pupils are individually catechised and instructed, encouraged, or rebuked, as may be required. In thus laying a foundation of moral and religious principles, it is not to be doubted that the superstructure of a life conformable will follow, and that talents elicited and fostered by useful literature, will receive a direction by which they may be rendered subservient to the most important ends of civil society.—[*India Gazette*.]

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society took

place on the evening of Tuesday last, at the Circular Road Chapel. The report, being the 6th of this society, was read by Mr. Lawson, and received with great satisfaction by the meeting. The first resolution, moved in a very eloquent speech by the Rev. James Mill, expressed the gratitude of the meeting for the success which had attended the society's labours, and pledged it to renewed exertions in the cause of missions. From the accounts laid before the society, it appeared that the receipts during the year amounted to 3,980 rupees, the disbursements to 4,033.

The report mentions a fact illustrative of the ungrateful and deceitful character of those natives who sometimes apply to the missionaries; and we cannot but admire their persevering zeal in the midst of such discouragements. It seems, that among the natives who had applied to the society, one had the appearance of being a serious inquirer; and was accordingly retained for upwards of three months, upon a daily allowance of six pie; when at the end of this time, this individual was required to gain his own livelihood, "he gradually betrayed," says the report, "an opposite spirit to that he had before evinced, and after about a month, withdrew himself, and has not since been heard of."—[*Cal. John Bull*, June 28.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER.

We are happy in having it in our power to say, that the epidemic fever, which has for the last three or four weeks prevailed so extensively throughout Calcutta and its neighbourhood, is now disappearing. At least new cases have become, we understand, comparatively few. At Barrack-pore, a great number of cases, have, we understand, recently occurred, and four of the military surgeons are said to be unable to do duty at that station. In Calcutta, relapses have been frequent, often to the third time, without any apparently exciting cause. The effects of the disease are very extraordinary, and more painful than is usually experienced on occasions of more dangerous indisposition. There seems to be a dislocation of the whole system, and the prostration of strength is so sudden and intense, that the powers of locomotion are almost totally withdrawn for many days after the fever is removed.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, August 2.

[This fever is of so peculiar a nature, that it well deserves the attention of medical writers. Besides unusual prostration of strength, pains, head-achs, nausea, and scarlet eruptions, are its concomitants. It affects alike all ranks and ages, Europeans and natives; yet is so comparatively harmless, that no instance is recorded of its terminating fatally.—*Ed. A. J.*]

ANECDOTE OF A BURMESE PRISONER.

The following anecdote is curious, as shewing how utterly ignorant the Burmese are of the customs of European warfare. In one of the recent affairs with the enemy, a wounded Burmah was taken prisoner. His leg was so dreadfully shattered, that amputation was absolutely necessary to save the man's life. The operation was accordingly performed by our surgeons; but, instead of being thankful for the humanity thus shewn to him, he asked when the work of mutilation would be resumed, and when his other leg, perfectly sound, and his arms were to be cut off? thinking, no doubt, that thus the English were accustomed to treat their prisoners taken in war. It is possibly this strange impression, encouraged by the Ava government, which has made the inhabitants of Rangoon, and those of the adjacent villages, abandon their homes, and seek refuge in the interior.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

CAPT. PARLBY'S ROCKETS.

Early on Monday morning the rockets of Sir W. Congreve, and those manufactured by Capt. Parlbly, of the Artillery, were submitted to the test of experiment at Dum-Dum, with the view of demonstrating the comparative merits of each.

The piece of ground selected was the long plain at Dum-Dum, which is used for the mortar and field-piece practice, and affords a range of about three thousand yards. A little before five o'clock the Governor-general, accompanied by Lady and Miss Amherst and his suite, arrived on the ground. A salute of 19 guns was fired on his lordship entering the cantonments: a few minutes after, the Commander-in-chief arrived, and was received with a salute of 17 guns. Two targets, composed of canvas, each about eight feet high, and sixty long, were fixed on the eastern end of the plain, at a distance of about 100 yards from each other, in the centre of each a regular target was painted, having a bull's eye of 18 inches diameter; in the rear of each target, and at a distance of about twenty yards, there were corresponding targets erected, to catch such rockets as proceeding in a correct direction might miss the target aimed at, by passing a few feet over its top: these second targets, being immediately behind the first, were not visible from the spot from which the rockets were discharged. The target on the right hand was appropriated to the rockets of Sir W. Congreve's manufacture, that on the left to Capt. Parlbly's.

The greater part of the rockets were discharged through tubes at various elevations, and some of them were laid flat on the ground; each party discharged an equal number, and in a similar manner. Sir W. Congreve's were under the direction of Sir W. Congreve, and Capt. Parlbly's under the direction of Capt. Parlbly.

tion of Capt. Graham, of the rocket brigade; and Capt. Parlbly's under his own. The following were different discharges made by each party.

First Discharge.

Target distance—600 yards.

1. Eight small rockets, singly, from ground tubes.
2. Six ditto ditto, ditto, tubes at an elevation.
3. A volley of nine small rockets from the car.
4. Four medium rockets, singly, from troughs.
5. Two 24lbs. ditto, ditto.

Second Discharge.

Target distance—1,000 yards.

1. Six small rockets, from tubes, singly.
2. A volley of nine small rockets from the car.
3. Eight medium rockets from bombarding tubes.
4. Four heavy ditto.

Third Discharge.

Target distance—1,400 yards.

1. Six small rockets, singly, from tubes.
2. Four medium rockets.

Fourth Discharge.

Target distance—1,800 yards.

1. Six small rockets, singly, from tubes.
2. Four medium rockets, at high elevations.
3. Three heavy ditto, ditto.

The general result of the whole was highly favourable to Capt. Parlbly's rockets, which hit the object aimed at with greater precision than Sir W. Congreve's; but with less velocity and force. If a rocket could be manufactured, combining the velocity and power of Sir W. Congreve's, with the precision of Capt. Parlbly's, this destructive weapon would be perfect; and from what we have already witnessed of Capt. Parlbly's capacity, we hope that he will succeed in giving his rockets this perfectibility in process of time. Let us not forget, however, that Capt. Parlbly's rockets were fresh, and Sir W. Congreve's some three years old. This should be borne in mind out of justice to Sir W. Congreve; but this does not detract from the high merit of Capt. Parlbly, whose rockets we doubt not will, by and bye, supersede the necessity of importing Sir W. Congreve's. The result on the whole is highly satisfactory; and the Bengal army have cause to be proud, that one of their body should have so successfully started to win that laurel wreath which hitherto was claimed by Sir W. Congreve alone, but which must now be fairly divided between himself and Capt. Parlbly.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, June 3.

MOORING RATES.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the following amended rates have

have been fixed, under the sanction of government for the hire of the Hon. Company's moorings at Diamond Harbour, and that the same will be charged to vessels occupying them, from the 1st proximo.

To vessels above 500 tons, 16 Sa.Rs. per diem.

To vessels under 500 tons, 12 Sa.Rs. per diem.

The charge to a ship taking in the moorings, will, in no case, be for a period less than ten days.

By order of the Marine Board,
R. SAUNDERS, Sec.

Marine Board, the 27th July 1824.

CAPTIVE RAJAH OF CHEDUBA.

The Rajah and Ranees of Cheduba (taken prisoners by the British army) were presented to the Governor-general and family on the 22d of July. The Rajah appears a dull character; the Ranees are a shrewd intelligent woman. They are both about the age of 40.—[Herk., July 23.]

The visit of the Rajah and Ranees of Cheduba, at the Government House, on Wednesday last, was, we find, expressly to Lady Amherst, and not to the Governor-general. The two strangers who had earnestly solicited the interview, were, we understand, highly gratified by the condescension of her ladyship in receiving them.—[Ibid., July 28.]

INDIAN GIANT.

Police Office, June 5.—Considerable interest was excited at this office by the appearance of a young giant, who had just arrived from Lucknow. His height was six feet ten inches, and he measured only two feet six round the chest. From the feet to the hip bones were four feet. An immense crowd of natives came to see this curiosity.—[Ibid. June 7.]

PHENOMENON.

A writer in the *Indian Gazette* gives the following account of a rational monkey exhibited at Calcutta:

"A little native boy was taken about the streets to be exhibited, in passing my door was called in; the native asserting that he was a Bunn Manooos (an ape). No sooner he came within my gate than he boldly walked up, and the first salute was a threat to exercise his teeth in the same manner as monkeys usually do; the ladies seeing this, retreated. I however examined him carefully; he is stated to be about fourteen years of age, is about three feet high, very slender in make, and weak; the face also was very small, the head towards the crown terminated somewhat in the shape of a cone, the eyes small, the nose high and long, the teeth large and very irregular, inclining inward; the voice very low and

shrill, and a great quantity of saliva proceeded from his mouth, for he was constantly spitting. The boy, however, was remarkably bold, contrasting his conduct with that of the natives, who always approach us with fear and respect: he boldly came up, seized me by the hand, and, as I stated before, attempted to bite, but I drew his head away, by pulling the hair backwards; he then gave my hand two or three raps with his; he saw a chair in the verandah, on which, without hesitating a moment, he sat, and appeared to be quite pleased. I then gave him a bunch of keys, with which he also appeared quite pleased: he kept looking at them one by one, and was very unwilling to part with them. I then gave him a pipe, and attempted to take it back again, but he held it firmly in his grasp, and roared out as loud as he was capable. I offered him a few more, to receive which he instantly held out his hand; but on disappointing him, he struck my hand and threatened to bite as before. The boy, however, spoke in a low tone, and the men who were with him appeared to understand every word he expressed; he was very active, constantly moving, and his appearance in the whole (nose excepted), bore a similitude to that of the monkey species; the boy appears to be *non compos mentis*, possessing only the instinct of nature."

MAHOMMEDAN COLLEGE.

The foundation stone of the New Madrisa was laid on the 15th of July, with the ceremonies of masonry. The different lodges of Calcutta assembled at the Grand Lodge, where they were marshalled, and then proceeded to the ground. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, J. P. Larkins, Esq., deposited the phials containing coins, in the recesses provided for them, and likewise a silver plate on the stone. The Provincial Grand Master then gave three knocks on the stone with the golden mallet. After the other usual formalities the Grand Master delivered an address which was followed by a speech from J. H. Harington, Esq., President of the Committee of Public Instruction.

THE CROPS.

Extract of a Letter from Dinapore, dated 19th August 1824.

"I informed you the other day of the state of the weather, and since that we have had a favourable change in several days of continued fair weather; the river has subsided six feet, and the lower lands have become visible in consequence.

"The indigo planters appear to be much cheered, and wear rounder faces.

"In grain there is no alteration." [Cal. John Bull., Aug. 26.]

MARKETS

MARKETS AT CALCUTTA.

A Calcutta Price Current of August 19th contains the following list of prices:

Cotton, best screwed	18 s. r. a	19
Rice, Patna	- - -	2 14 a 3
Saltpetre	- - -	5 a 5 4
Silk, raw	- - -	15 a 15 4
Sugar, Benares	- - -	8 14 a 9
Ditto, do. 2d quality	8 8 a	8 12
Ditto, old, 1st ditto,	7 8 a	7 12
Ditto, do. 2d do.	- 6 12 a	7
Strong grained—None.		

INDIGO.—The season of 1823-4 may now be considered as at an end; the crop does not appear to have come up to the average of the four preceding years, and of this there is an unusual proportion very inferior. The shipments to the 15th instant amount to 42,706 maunds, short weight, and wastage about 3150 maunds, from a crop of 78,818 maunds, leaves a balance in the market of 2952 maunds, which almost entirely consists of ordinary and inferior qualities. It is too early to venture an opinion on the crop yet in progress of manufacture, but it is probable that it may nearly reach 95,631, which is the average of the last four years.

For Europe piece goods the market continues flat, but no difference in prices is noticed.

Iron in active demand at our last quotations: Tutenague and Spelter rather on the decline. Block Tin and Lead advancing. Copper generally dull, except light sheathing and nails. Steel without improvement. Freight to London still at 5l. a 8l. per ton.

Iron Swedish, square	7 4 a	7 8
flat	- 7 a	7 4
English, square	- 5 8 a	6
flat	- 4 8 a	4 12
Lead, pig, stamped	9 10 a	9 12
sheet	- 9 4 a	9 8
Spelter	- 17 4 a	17 8
Copper sheathing	- 40 a	52
slab	- 34 a	35 8

MR. MOORCROFT.

We are much indebted to a friend for the perusal of a letter, dated Peshour, April 15th, 1824, giving some interesting particulars of Mr. Moorcroft. This enterprising traveller, it is known, had been detained long at Kashmeer, in consequence of the manoeuvres of Runjeet Singh; but in August last he was enabled to prosecute his venturous journey. In passing through the country of the Khuttaks, Mr. Moorcroft met with very considerable difficulty and not a little danger: enough, indeed, to have appalled almost any other traveller: the chief of this tribe is an ally of Runjeet Singh, and made an attempt to cut off Mr. M. and his party, by intercepting their progress at the head of a river, which was almost dry. In this, however,

they failed—owing to the determined and spirited conduct displayed by Mr. Moorcroft. Although the Affghans were seven hundred in number, and our traveller could only muster a party of thirty, he boldly offered them battle; and prepared to force his way through them: when these 'brave fellows,' this 'hardy and intrepid race,' these 'bold mountaineers,' as it is the fashion to call them, took to their heels and scampered off. Mr. Moorcroft and his party were all well in April at Peshour. He had made several excursions into the neighbouring country, and gained a stock of useful information with regard to a species of horse, which, it is thought, might with great advantage be introduced into the Company's stud establishment. The letter speaks highly of the kind treatment experienced by the party at Peshour; and mentions that preparations were making to proceed in a few weeks to Cabool.—[Cal. John Bull, Aug. 3.]

THE WEATHER.

We understand by letters from Nusserabad, dated 30th July, that the rains set in very copiously on the 1st June, and continued for a few days, but after that little or no rain has fallen. Tatties were still kept up, and great difficulty existed in procuring water to keep them wet for half the day. There is no well-water in the neighbourhood at less depth than seventy feet. A considerable portion of the country west was, we are told, surveyed last year, and the wells were found to reach the depth of nearly three hundred feet before water was obtained.—[Ind. Gaz. Aug. 17.]

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Patna on the 20th, and was residing with Sir Charles D'Oyly, by whom he had been introduced to all the station at a dinner given by him for that purpose. On Sunday the 22d, his lordship performed divine service and administered the sacrament in the Court of Appeal Room. The bishop had fixed on the following Tuesday for a confirmation at Dinapore. The Venerable the Archdeacon and family are with him.—[Cal. Govt. Gaz., Aug. 30.]

EMBASSY FROM AVA TO COCHIN CHINA.

The Ambassador (Mr. Gibson) from the Emperor of Ava to the King of Cochin China arrived here (Rangoon) yesterday. The King of Cochin China having sent him back, refusing the presents which are very valuable, consisting of jewels, &c. On his way he touched at Penang, and hearing of the war between the English and Burmese, he gave himself up, saying he was a British subject, born at Madras, and offering to make himself useful

useful in any way the Government may think fit. Being acquainted with all the courts and the king, and the resources of the country, he will be of great use.—[*Cal. Govt. Gaz.*, Aug. 9.

THE BURMESE CHIEF.

A letter from Rangoon states,—A small book, I forgot to mention, was taken from the chief killed by Major Sale. It turns out to be his commission, ordering him to take the command of so many troops, to build a palace, and to have a spire over it: none but the blood royals are allowed this distinction. It further mentions what villages and towns are to contribute towards building this; one is to give so much oil, another so much gold, another so much brick, &c. All very sickly here; the 13th regiment has sixteen officers ill, including wounded, and 220 men.—[*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 8. *Duke of Bedford*, Cunningham, from London.—9. *William Money*, Jackson, from London; *Perseverance*, Brown, from Liverpool; and *Louisa*, Wools, from Cape of Good Hope.—10. *Hindostan*, MacCallum, from Liverpool.—15. *Catherine*, Macintosh, from London and Madras.—30. *Tyne*, Warrington, from London and Madras.—31. *Mellish*, Cole, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 3. *Clarissa* (French), Reydellet, for Bourbon.—5. *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Reynoldson, for London.—7. *Greenock*, Richmond, for London.—14. *Resolution* (Portuguese), Cardozo, for Lisbon, and *Ninus* (American), Frye, for Boston.—15. *Estimoteund*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—16. *Providence*, Pearson, for China, and *Wellington*, Evans, for Isle of France.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 5. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. Taylor, of Engineers, of a daughter.
12. At Mubarrapoor factory, near Cawnpore, Mrs. M. Babonau, of a son.
22. At Kanpotee, near Nagpore, Mrs. A. Donald, of a son.
28. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. J. G. Phillips, of a son.
July 4. Mrs. C. Francis, of a daughter.
8. At Asseerghur, the lady of Capt. J. L. Earle, fort adj., of a son.
10. At Patna, the lady of G. King, Esq., H. C.'s medical estab., of a son.
12. Mrs. Daw, of a son.
13. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. C. King, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
— At Dacca, the lady of Capt. D. Crichton, 31st N.I., of a daughter.
20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Briggs, of artillery, of a daughter.
— The lady of the Rev. J. Hill, of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Lee, of a son.
28. At Tirhoot, the lady of H. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Agra, the lady of R. H. Boddam, Esq., collector of Saidabad, of a son.
28. Mrs. C. Doucet, of a daughter.
28. The lady of Mr. A. B. Fraser, of a son.
— The lady of T. Boulton, Esq., of a daughter.
30. The lady of L. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 1. The wife of Capt. S. Sale, commanding the brig *Caroline*, of a son.
2. At Sylhet, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. L. Sakes, of a son.
3. Mrs. G. Scott, of a daughter.

5. At Serampore, Mrs. J. Mendies, of a son.
6. At Ghazepore, the lady of H. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.
9. Mrs. C. C. A. ratoon, of a son.
10. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., of a daughter.
11. At Gyah, Behar, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., civil service, of a son.
13. At Dacca, the lady of J. Mackay, Esq., of a son.
14. At Patna, the lady of R. M. Tilghman, Esq., secretary to board of revenue in Central Provinces, of a daughter.
— At Hameerpoore, in Bundelcund, the lady of Lieut. W. Bignell, 63d Regt., of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Paine, wife of Mr. H. Paine, inspector of provisions, of a son.
16. Mrs. R. Hollow, of a daughter.
17. At Dacca, the lady of Brev. Capt. A. Dickson, adj. Dacca Prov. Bat., of a son.
18. The lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. E. Roche, of a daughter.
19. Mrs. C. Scott, of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. E. Leggatt, of a son.
27. At Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. T. Betts, his Highness the Nizam's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Agra, R. Brown, Esq., surg., 16th N.I., to Miss Sally Dickson, niece to Capt. Chadwick, commissary of ordnance.
22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. P. Shields, H. C.'s marine, to Miss Amelia Flaek.
26. At Meerut, W. Beckett, 9th N.I., to Ann, second daughter of Major R. Durie, H. M.'s 11th Drags.
Aug. 2. At the Cathedral, W. Moore, Esq., to Miss Jane Adams.
— At the Cathedral, Mr. J. H. Burn, to Miss Dorothy Pereira, second daughter of Mr. A. Pereira, of the general department.
— At Muttra, Lieut. E. Macleod Blair, 5th L.C., to Miss Susanna Kennedy, second daughter of Maj. Kennedy, commanding that regiment.
4. At the Cathedral, the Rev. Theophilus Reichardt, of the Church Missionary Society, to Miss M. E. Price.
— At Cuttack, Mr. Edw. Cooper, to Miss J. Cooper.
9. At Futtighur, Major W. Dunlop, 52d Regt., and officiating superintendent of buildings, to Miss Morton, only daughter of T. Morton, Esq., of Pangbourn, Berkshire.
13. At St. John's Cathedral, J. M. De Verinne, Esq., eldest son of the late C. J. De Verinne, Esq., to Ann Frances, only daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Wallis, 24th Lt. Drags., and latterly of Poona.
16. At Dacca, Lieut. P. Craigie, 38th Regt., to Mrs. Gilbert, second daughter of the late S. Oliver, Esq., of Castle Oliver, county Limerick.
19. At Patna, C. W. Smith, Esq., judge and magistrate of Ghazepore, to Anne Jessie Mackenzie, fourth daughter of the late D. Mackenzie, Esq., of Hartfield, Roas Shire.
20. At the Cathedral, Lieut. L. Hobson, in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, to Mrs. S. Thompson.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Kishoregunge, Assist. surg. A. Wyatt, late doing duty with 57th N.I.
23. At Rangoon, of the cholera, Mr. R. Croll, late of the firm of Croll and Collier.
24. At Luckpore, Mrs. Finny.
26. At Chittagong, Mrs. Rosin Hitchens, relict of the late Capt. W. Hitchens.
29. E. R. Malden, second son of N. Hudson, Esq., attorney at law.
— At Pertaugur (Oude), Alfred, infant son of Capt. S. Swinhoe.
July 1. At Balygunge, Geo. M'Cowan, Esq., aged 34.
— At Rangoon, Capt. J. W. O'Donnel, of the ship *Mary Ann*.
15. At Kietah, Mary, the lady of Lieut. F. Hawkins, adj. 38th regt., aged 17.
16. Charlotte Louisa Watts, infant daughter of Capt. Skitter, of the ship *Eliza*.
— At Myensing, the lady of C. Smith, Esq., of the civil service.
18. At Meerut, Cornet John Kirke, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.

18. At

18. At the General Hospital, of fever, Mr. Alphonso Le Pegg, a native of France.
20. G. Rowland, Esq., assistant in the marine registry office, aged 27.
— Mr. C. M. Desplannes, aged 30.
— At the Free School, Mr. W. Miller, aged 53.
— At Singapore, Peniston Lamb, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.
— At Meudie Baugau, J. Draper, Esq., aged fifty.
21. Charles Rostan, son of Mr. J. Rostan, aged 14 years.
24. At Serampore, the infant daughter of Mr. John Rodriguez, court messenger of that place.
25. Mr. H. Butler, aged 38.
28. At Cuttack, Elizabeth Smith Peggs, second daughter of the Rev. J. Peggs, aged 10 months.
— Mr. S. Austin, aged 26.
29. At Lucknow, Harry Hearsey, infant son of Capt. Salmon, aged 3 years.
— At Benares, Lieut. C. H. Penrose, interp. and quart. mast. 54th N.I.
— Mr. G. Minor, H. C. marine, aged 28.
— At Benares, Jane Penelope, youngest daughter of Doctor Watson, aged 11 months.
30. At Saugor, on board the H. C. ship *Marqueen*, while proceeding to China for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I., and late officiating judge advocate general of the army, and many years Hindoostanee professor at the college.
— At Diamond Harbour, Mr. W. Howragan, H. C. marine, aged 21.
31. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. G. Munty.
— Mr. J. Mackenzie, a native of Rossshire.
Aug. 1. At Allypore, Mr. F. S. Parrock, acting gaoler of Allypore gaol, and head constable of the Calcutta Suburb Court.
— At Jessore, the infant son of D. Johnson, Esq.
— At Chinsurah, Lieut. C. Smidt, late in Hon. Danish Company's service.
2. At Chowringhee, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Stuart.
— Henry Moore, infant son of Mr. J. Harwood, of the military board office, commissariat department.
— At Benares, Leonora Emma, eldest daughter of C. D. Russell, Esq., aged 4 years.
3. At Barrackpore, Miss E. H. Innes, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. com. Innes, 30th N.I.
— At Diamond Harbour, Mr. E. Steel, deputy agent for loading and unloading H. C. ships at Kedgeree, aged 35.
4. Miss H. M'Kenny, aged 12 years.
— Mr. L. Greenock, custom-house tide-waiter, aged 65.
5. Lydia Wilhelmnia, infant daughter of Mr. W. Cornelius, examiner in office of board of trade.
6. Mr. W. M'Leish, late of the firm of Pauling and M'Leish, tailors and habit makers, aged 31.
— At Berhampore, Emma, second daughter of Lieut. and adj. J. Gibbs, 42d N.I., aged 1 year.
7. At Garden Reach, Mary Anne, infant daughter of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, aged 1 year.
8. At Delhi, Mr. J. Gaumisse, late an assistant in office of board of revenue, Western Provinces, aged 32.
9. At Patna, George Abel, son of G. King, Esq., civil surgeon.
— Mr. Augustine Hope, aged 18.
10. At Berhampore, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Stevens, provost marshal with army at Rangoon.
— At Dinapore, Capt. John Wilkie, 48th N.I.
— In the eastern channel, on board the pilot vessel *Eliza*, Mr. G. R. Campbell, volunteer, H. C.'s marine.
11. At Dum-Dum, Richard Henry, fourth son of Capt. S. Hartley, of artillery, agent for gunpowder at Allahabad, aged 1 year.
13. On the river near Agurdee, Conductor Thos. Hughes, attached to the *Bariely* magazine.
16. Etienne Auguste Roussac, Esq., merchant, aged 54.
— At Dacca, Ens. W. B. Blyth, 44th N.I.
17. At Berhampore, Capt. N. Clifford, H. M. 87th regt.
18. At Chouringhee, Wm. Paton, Esq., of the civil service, and second member of the board of revenue, aged 44.
— At Dacca, the infant son of Brev. Capt. Dickson.

19. Mrs. Elizabeth Da Cruz, relict of the late John Da Cruz, Esq., aged 44.
— The infant son of Mr. John Sinclair.
27. The infant daughter of Mr. C. Scott.
28. Mr. D. Churcher, aged 28.
30. Benjamin, infant son of Mr. C. W. Lewis.
Sept. Major John Canning, late aid-de-camp and political agent to the Right Hon. the Governor General, aged 49.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 26, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the establishment of the native infantry regiments at this presidency, employed on foreign service, shall be increased to 900 privates, with an additional havildar and naigue per company, and that any corps hereafter warned for foreign service, shall from that date be upon the increased establishment.

The Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying this increase into effect, either by drafting volunteers from the regiments of the line, or by recruiting.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the establishment of the remaining regiments of native infantry be for the present fixed at 800 privates.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 19. J. Cochrane, Esq., second judge of court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.
26. Mr. G. E. Russell, senior member of Board of Revenue.
Mr. E. R. Macdonald, second member of ditto.
Mr. R. Clarke, third member of ditto.
Mr. John Dent, secretary to ditto.
Mr. J. W. Lewis, deputy collector of Sea Customs at Madras.
Sept. 2. Mr. J. A. Dalzell, secretary to Native Pension Fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 20, 1824.—15th Regt. N.I. Sen. lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Sibbald to be capt., and Sen. ens. A. M'Nair to be lieut., vice Rand dec.; date of com. 12th July 1824.
Lieut. D. H. Eaton, 2d N.I., allowed to act as paymast at Masulipatam during absence of Capt. James.
Messrs. W. Biddle, W. Gee Cotes, R. H. Robertson, J. O'Brien, R. T. Welbank, C. G. Hurrell, H. M. Pichard, J. R. Savage, and Charles Taylor, admitted cadets of inf., and promoted to ensign.
July 23.—20th Regt. N.I. Sen. ens. W. Shelley to be lieut., vice Gordon dec.; date of com. 17th July 1824.
Messrs. G. Beeton and R. Lindsell admitted assist. surges., and appointed to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George, and surg. of 1st bat. of art. respectively.
Lieut. Col. J. Limond to be acting commandant of artillery with a seat at military board.
Lieut. G. O'Connell appointed to temporary charge of arsenal of Fort St. George.
July 27.—2d Regt. N.I. Sen. lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. P. James to be capt., and Sen. ens. M. Beauchamp to be lieut., vice Peile dec.; date of com. 15th July 1824.
42d Regt. Sen. ens. J. Fitzgerald to be lieut., vice Thompson dec.; date of com. 16th July 1824.
Capt. J. Perry, 31st N.I., to act as paymaster in Travancore.

Travancore and Tinnevely during absence of Capt. Swanston.

Head-Quarters, July 12.—Lieut. J. Hill, 24th N.I., appointed to rifle corps.

July 13.—Lieut. M. G. Fitzgerald, 41st N.I., appointed to rifle corps.

Ens. T. D. Roberts removed from 37th to 30th N.I. *July 17.*—Lieut. Col. Com. E. Boardman removed from 29th to 45th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Munro removed from 45th to 29th N.I.

Ens. J. Bean removed from 1st Europ. regt. to 15th N.I.

Ens. S. Bayly removed from 25th to 20th N.I.

Ens. W. Elsey to do duty with 1st N.I. at Palaveram.

Ens. H. A. Holcombe to do duty with 10th N.I. at Poonamallee.

Ens. E. H. Atkinson removed from 1st to 19th N.I.

Ens. N. Burrard removed from 19th to 1st N.I.

July 27.—Lieut. J. T. Baldwin, of artillery, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Fort St. George, July 30.—Lieut. T. M. Johnston to be adj. to 21st N.I., vice Cuppage.

Veterin. Surg. J. Stephenson, from horse brigade of artillery, to be superintendent of veterinary establishment at Arcot, vice Errat deceased.

Mr. J. Oakley admitted to cavalry, and promoted to cornet.

Messrs. G. A. Goldingham, S. S. Trevor, J. W. Craggan, and N. H. Fish admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Messrs. W. Russell, R. Sheriff, J. C. Dardel, and E. V. P. Holloway admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. Col. J. Knowles to command Vellore during absence of Col. Fraser, on other duty.

18th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. Smith to be capt., and Sen. Ens. F. Daniell to be lieut., vice Friswell dec.; date of com. 20th June 1824.

43d Regt. Sen. Ens. J. E. B. Shaw to be lieut., vice Lindsay dec.; date of com. 9th June 1824.

Mr. A. F. M. Laughlan admitted as an assist. surg., and appointed to do duty under garrison surg. at Masulipatam.

Assist. surg. G. V. Cumming and D. Vertue permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 6.—Col. H. Fraser, of infantry, to command division of Madras troops on foreign service at Rangoon.

Capt. J. Kitson, 23d or Wallajahbad L.I., to be brigade major to Col. Fraser.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, 2d N.I., to command rifle corps, vice Knowles.

Lieut. C. Evans, 25th N.I., to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly, vice Morgan.

2d Regt. N.I. Lieut. D. H. Eaton to be adj., vice James prom.

20th Regt. Lieut. W. Johnson to be adj., vice Gordon dec.

43d Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. M. Leod to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Lindsay dec.

Sub-assist. com. gen. Lieut. W. Watkins to be dep. assist. com. gen., vice Fyfe.

Sub-assist. com. gen. Lieut. W. N. Barns to be dep. assist. com. gen.

Lieut. T. Rooke, 12th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., vice Watkins promoted.

Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe, 11th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., vice Harris prom.

20th Regt. N.I. Lieut. K. A. M. Leay to rank from 14th Sept. 1823, vice Blenkinsop dec.—Lieut. W. Halpin to take rank from 1st May 1824, to complete estab.—Sen. Ens. T. Maynor to be lieut., vice Jones dec.; date of com. 20th June 1824.

Capt. T. Walker, 4th N.I., to act as paymast. at Vellore during absence of Capt. Watson.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab removed from 38th to 29th N.I.

Lieut. Gen. and Col. T. Bowser removed from 20th to 30th N.I.

Lieut. Gen. and Col. W. Kinsey removed from 2d to 29th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Munro removed from 29th to 2d N.I.

Assist. surg. E. Jessop to embark for Rangoon, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of troops on foreign service.

Assist. surg. D. Vertue posted to 2d N.I.

Assist. surg. G. V. Cumming to do duty with H.M. 41st regt. on foreign service.

Aug. 9.—Cornet J. Oakley to do duty with 2d L.C.

Ens. R. Shirreff to do duty with 21st N.I.

Ens. H. Wakeman to do duty with 24th N.I.

Ensigns R. K. Macleod, W. Russell, J. C. Dardel, and E. V. P. Holloway, to do duty with 33d N.I.

Assist. surg. Wilson removed from 9th to 22d N.I.

Assist. surg. M. Farland removed from 4th L.C. to 9th N.I.

Aug. 11.—Capt. Mackintosh, commanding engineers, Lieut. Milne, 1st bat. pioneers, and Assist. surg. Wilson, 9th N.I., on foreign service, permitted to return to Madras for restoration of their health.

Fort St. George, Aug. 10.—Lieut. E. Dyer, 46th N.I., to act as assist. in adj. gen.'s depart., vice Biscoe.

Aug. 13.—2d Regt. N.I. Capt. J. P. James and Lieut. M. Beauchamp to take rank from 1st July 1824, vice Cumming dec. Sen. Lieut. H. Dowker to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. A. Phrop to be lieut., vice Pell dec.; date of com. 15th July 1824.

8th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Low to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Dewes to be lieut., vice Isacke killed in action; date of com. 3d July 1824.

29th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Cooke to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Hurlock to be lieut., vice Hume dec.; date of com. 7th Aug. 1824.

Ens. G. K. Davison, 28th N.I., having been cashiered by sentence of a general court martial, his name struck off from strength of army from 9th Aug.

Lieut. D. Babington, 17th N.I., declared competent to perform duties of either translator or interp. in Hindoostanee language.

Aug. 17.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. S. Fraser, from 35th N.I., to be lieut. col., vice Smythe dec.; date of com. 15th Aug. 1824.

35th Regt. Sen. Capt. J. Mallandaine to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. E. Bruce to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. E. Brooshooff to be lieut., in succession to Fraser prom.; date of com. 15th Aug. 1824.

Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I., attached to commissariat until further orders.

Aug. 20.—Capt. A. Wilson, 10th N.I., to be brig. major to 1st brigade of inf. on foreign service, vice Evans prom.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. V. Brown to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., to complete estab.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. St. John B. French to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Robertson, deceased.

11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. M. Lally to be adj., vice Biscoe appointed to commissariat.

46th Regt. Lieut. J. Wallace to be adj., vice Codrington. Lieut. R. Codrington to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Wallace.

Assist. surg. G. Wilson to be garrison assist. surg. at Vellore, vice Hewison dec.

1st Regt. L.C. Sen. Cornet W. H. Clifford to be Lieut., vice Humphreys dec.; date of com. 15th Aug. 1824.

Aug. 24.—18th Regt. N.I. Ens. W. E. T. Bradley to be Lieut., vice Lyons dec.; date of com. 13th July 1824.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. J. James to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to 7th N.I., vice Hendrie.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Hendrie to be adj. to 7th N.I., vice James.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. T. Webb to be adj. to 19th N.I.

Lieut. W. E. Brooshooff to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to 35th N.I., vice Bruce prom.

8th Regt. L.C. Sen. Cornet J. R. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Pryce dec.; date of com. 22d Aug. 1824.

Aug. 31.—Assist. surg. A. F. MacLauchlan to do duty under medical officer in charge of 2d Europ. Regt. at Masulipatam.

Sept. 3.—Artillery. Sen. Maj. S. Cleaveland to be lieut. col.; Sen. Capt. J. Wilkinson to be Major; and Sen. 1st-Lieut. J. M. Ley to be capt., vice Nixon invalided; date of com. 4th Sept. 1824.

19th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. H. Bennette to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Nott to be Lieut., vice Hardy dec.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1824.

Capt. J. G. Bonner, of artill., to be assist. adj. gen. of artill., vice Rudyard dec.

Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, of artill., transferred to invalid estab.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—*July 16.* Lieut. Col. Com. W. Munro, 45th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Sandys, 19th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I., for health.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. P. James, 2d N.I., for health.—23. Assist. surg. T. Tomkinson, for health.—27. Ens. W. Grant, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—Aug. 6. Capt. A. Cooke, 38th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—Ens. P. Melish, 48th N.I., on furlough, for one year.—10. Lieut. Col. Com. J. L. Lushington, 1st L.C., on furlough.—17. Ens. F. Hirtzell, 44th N.I., for health.

20. Surg. J. Dean, on furlough, as soon as his services can be dispensed with at Rangoon.—Capt. C. E. Dukingfield, 7th L.C., for health.—24. Lieut. C. Forster and Cornet E. Gaiskell, 5th L.C., for health.—27. Maj. W. Jollie, 4th N.I., on furlough.

Sept. 3. Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, 38th N.I., on furlough.—Maj. R. Davis, invalid estab., ditto.

To China.—*July 23.* Lieut. Col. A. Andrews, 25th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—*Aug. 31.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. S. Ward, 2d Europ. Regt., for twelve months, for health.

To Sicily.—*Aug. 23.* Capt. J. Macintosh, engineers, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCARCITY.

It is with the greatest pleasure we announce, that measures are now in active progress to relieve the distress of the up-country poor, who have been driven from their homes in consequence of the failure of the usual rains, to obtain the necessities of life at the presidency. It is said they amount to about 20,000 persons. The committee of the Manager Choultry have, by the express orders of Government, extended the charity of that valuable institution to the poor sufferers; and by the most judicious steps taken by that committee, the whole of them will now be supplied, by food being provided at four different depôts outside the town for such of them as are unable to work, and by work being provided by the superintending and civil engineer for those who are capable of labour. The management of each of these different divisions is placed under the superintendence of two or three respectable gentlemen, and we understand that the one at Royapooram (which is in charge of Messrs. Vansomeren, Braddock, and Johnson) commenced the good work yesterday, and that the rest will follow in the course of this week.—[*Sup. to the Mad. Courier, July 23.*

The number of poor people fed at the depôts have decreased, we are glad to find, there having been about 16,000 less last week than the week before. Those capable of working, have full employment in making the road from the presidency to Poonamallee.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 26.*

SMALL POX.

A correspondent has brought to our notice the violence with which the small pox is at present raging throughout the Black town; nor has it escaped our observation. In our humble opinion, it would we think, be advisable (as the distemper is of an infectious nature) to have a sepa-

rate depôt for such as are afflicted with it, to be visited by professional gentlemen.—[*Mad. Gaz., Aug. 14.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG LION.

Statement of Cornelius Pohle, a native of Tranquebar, and Mahomed, a native of Prince of Wales's island, sailors belonging to the brig Lion, lost between the Pamban Pass and the island of Delft, on a voyage per Bombay to Madras, and cast on shore at Delft on the night of the 21st May.

"We were sailors belonging to the brig Lion, Captain Stunt, bound from Bombay to Madras with a cargo of wheat, dried fruits, sugar-candy, and sundry boxes, baggage of Captain Stunt and the passengers, Captain H. A. Hervey of the 7th regiment N. I., one Armenian, one Russian, and one Parsee merchant; to the latter passenger the principal part of the cargo belonged. The brig Lion sailed from Bombay about the 5th or 6th of April last, got through Pamban, got on a sand-bank at about 27th S.W. from Pamban, broke her cables, and went to pieces about 12 o'clock on the night of Wednesday last. It appears certain to us that the captain, passengers, and the whole of the remainder of the crew have been lost. The brig went to pieces almost immediately after she struck on the sand bank. We got on a part of the wreck, and were thrown on the shore of Delft before daylight on Saturday morning last, when the ship went down at 12 o'clock Wednesday night. We saw one of the sailors having hold of a part of the wreck, but we think he must have been lost."

THE WEATHER.

The weather at the Presidency has been tolerably clear lately, and though the sea breeze has set in rather early, the thermometer has been higher than usual at this time of the year, and the atmosphere has possessed a great degree of sultriness, indicating rain: very little however has fallen since the beginning of the month.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 9.*

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

Cases resembling the Calcutta epidemic, and of frequent occurrence, have prevailed here of late; the fever is neither of long continuance nor fatal, but leaves pains in the limbs, with a great degree of debility, not soon overcome.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 26.*

GOVERNOR AND RECORDER OF PENANG.

The Hon. Robert Fullerton, Esq., Governor of Penang, embarked on the H. C. ship William Fairlie, on Saturday afternoon. On this occasion H. M. 54th regiment and the foot artillery were drawn out,

out, and formed a street from the wallaia to the sea gate. The Hon. Sir Francis Bayley, Recorder of Penang, also embarked on the H. C. ship Lady Melville. —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 5.

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth law term of the present year commenced yesterday, and notwithstanding the severe indisposition under which the Chief Justice has suffered for some time past, and which we believe was in a great measure caused by the fatigue and exertion which he had undergone during the preceding term, we were happy to observe his Lordship take his seat on the bench. We hope the anxiety which this learned judge has thus manifested for the discharge of his public duties will not retard his recovery. The Hon. Mr. Justice Grey was likewise on the bench, and apparently in health. We hope the business of the court is not likely to be delayed by this unfortunate visitation of sickness. —[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 14.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 10. *Bonne Nanette*, Traband, from Bordeaux.—17. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Rangoon.—20. *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, from Rangoon.—28. *Ann*, Gibson, from Rangoon.—31. *Barussa*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—31. *Hibernia*, Gillies, from Sydney; *Carron*, M'Carthy, from Rangoon; and *Mercury*, Baynac, from Bordeaux.—Sept. 2. *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, from London.—3. *Asia*, Balderston, from London.—4. *David Scott*, Thornhill, from London.—6. *York*, Talbert, from Calcutta.—12. *Rowe*, Marquis, from London.—13. *Colconda*, Edwards, from London.—14. *Resource*, Fenn; *Fairlie*, Aldham; and *Lord Anherst*, Lucas, from London.—15. *Lady Rajahs*, Coxwell, from London.

Departures.

Aug. 7. *Catherine*, Macintosh, for Rangoon.—8. *Ernest*, Gordon, for Rangoon.—15. *Tyne*, Warrington, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—21. *David Clark*, Falconer, and *John Bannerman*, Crisp, for Rangoon.—29. *Georgiana*, Rogers, for Calcutta.—Sept. 3. *Arrachine*, Chade, for Rangoon.—5. *Nerbudda*, Patrick; *Helen*, Langley, and *Heracles*, Heron, for Rangoon; *Barossa*, Hutchinson, for Isle of France and London; and *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Calcutta.—16. *Hibernia*, Gillies, and *Susan*, Hamilton, for Rangoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Madura, the lady of John Horsley, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
8. At Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. Sub-assist. surg. Hughes, of a daughter.
11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Dun, of a daughter.
12. The lady of Lieut.col.com. R. M'Dowall, of a daughter.
13. At Berhampore, the lady of J. T. Anstly, Esq., civil service, of a son.
15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Suter, Royal Regt., of a son.
— At Royapooram, Mrs. Seduna, wife of Mr. Joseph Seduna, of a son.
16. At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. Naylor, 89th Regt., Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Sewell, of a daughter.
22. At Secundrabad, the lady of Capt. Crisp, of a son.
23. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Wilson, barrack master of that station, of a daughter.
— At Cocanada, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Capt. A. E. Spicer, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. Pogose Kutchick, a son.
31. The lady of G. Moore, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Sept. 1. The lady of Lieut. Purton, engineers, of a son.
— At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, 4th N.V. Bat., of a daughter.
— At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Green, 1st L.C., of a daughter.
2. The lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a son.
10. At Vepery, the lady of Capt. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., of a son.
12. Mrs. Newbigging, of a daughter.
Latey. At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, the lady Lieut. Ager, Russel brigade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. At Vepery Church, Mr. John Snelgrove, of the horse artillery, to Miss A. De Silva, of Vepery.
Sept. 4. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. and Adj. H. S. Ford, of artillery, to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Col. Tainton.
5. At Mangalore, Mr. J. S. Vieyra, to Miss Roza De Rozario.
6. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. W. Grostate, to Miss M. Balfour.

DEATHS.

July 13. At Kurnool, on the road to Bangalore, Madame Rautier.
Aug. 6. At Samulcottah, Capt. J. Hume, 29th N.I.
8. Mary, daughter of W. Hudleston, Esq., civil service, aged two years.
— At Masulipatam, Mary Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. Sub-assist. surg. R. Hughes.
9. At Vellore, G. Hewitson, Esq., garris m assist. surg.
10. William, infant son of Lieut.col.com. R. M'Dowall, aged two years.
13. At Perambur, Mrs. F. Simpson, widow of the late Mr. J. Simpson.
14. At Porto Novo, of fever caught on the Salem Hills, Thomas Parry, Esq., senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co.
— At the presidency, Lieut.col. T. Smyth, commanding 28th regt. N.I.
15. At Arcot, Lieut. J. Humfryes, 1st L. C., aged 25.
— At Royapooram, Francis, infant son of Mr. Joseph Seduna.
17. At Cuddapah, Mary Eliz., daughter of Lieut. Ross, superintending engineers, ceded districts, aged 22 months.
— In camp, at Tindevanum, of cholera, George Osborne, Esq., assist. surg. Royal Regt.
19. At Masulipatam, Jane, wife of Capt. W. James, acting paymast. of northern division.
21. Rebecca, relic of Henry Sewell, Esq., sole naval officer at Madras.
22. Mrs. Amelia Bantleman, wife of Mr. A. K. Bantleman.
23. Mr. Joseph Shaw, aged 40.
— Mrs. Barbara, lady of Kerakoose Arathon, Esq.
— At Chicacole, Lieut.col. W. H. Vaughan, commanding 3d Nat. Vet. bat.
25. At Cocanada, the infant daughter of G. A. Smith, Esq.
27. At Kilpauk, Archibald Henry Light, third infant son of Mr. C. P. Gordon.
28. In a choultry, near Warramilly Pet, Harriet Frances Robertina, wife of Lieut. Ross, superintending engineer, C. D.
29. At Salem, of fever, Bundil Ramswamy Naik, head English accountant in the Cutcherry.
30. Edmund Herbert, son of F. F. Clementson, Esq., civil service, aged eight months.
31. At Aska, John Rundall Ardagh, eldest son of Capt. J. R. Ardagh, 47th N.I.
Sept. 1. Mr. J. M. C. Hughes, aged 18.
3. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Webster, senior minister of the Scotch church.
— Of cholera, Mr. John Du Pont Godfrey, only son of Mrs. S. D. Godfrey, aged 14.
4. At Pondicherry, Mon. Bernard M. Fanthome, aged 81.
7. At the presidency, aged 73, Lieut.gen. Carry Lalande, of the senior list of this establishment.
— At Pursewaulk, Mr. J. Walden.
8. At Kulladghee, Harriet Janet, daughter of Capt. Meredith, 4th L.C., aged 17 months.

9. At St. Thomé, Isabella Mary, infant daughter of R. S. M. Sprye, Esq., aged five months.
11. Ann De Rozario, aged ten months.
15. William Tolve, youngest son of J. Macleod, Esq.
Latey. At Cuddalore, G. P. Jamieson, Esq., master attendant at that station.
— At Achenor, while on route to Madras, Lieut. A. Suter, Royal Regt.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INTERPRETERS TO RÉGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1824.—The serious and responsible duty of correctly interpreting the proceedings of native courts martial, having led the Hon. the Court of Directors to sanction the united appointment of interpreter and quartermaster to each native battalion, as announced in the General Order by Government, dated the 31st May 1819, and the frequent demands that are made by the European corps for the attendance of the interpreters from native battalions, on occasions of regimental courts martial, or other inquiries in which the natives are concerned, forcibly pointing out the necessity of a similar appointment with the European corps, independent of affording the means of communicating with the natives when on the line of march or detached duties; the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction the appointments of interpreters in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's European cavalry and infantry serving on this establishment, distinct from the office of quarter-master, on the following scale, viz.

Hindoostanee	Rs. 60
Contingencies	10

Total 70

Additional.	
Mahratta	30

Total, when united in	} Rs. 100
the same person	

The same scale is applicable to officers attached as interpreters to the extra battalions which have no quarter-master on the establishment.

In such corps throughout the army where the same officers may not be qualified to hold the two appointments, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction a second, or Mahratta interpreter, on the following scale, and to declare that the officer holding such appointment shall succeed (provided he be also qualified in Hindoostanee and Mahratta) interpreter with the quarter-master attached where the offices may be united on the first vacancy.

Mahratta	Rs. 30
Contingencies	10

Total 40

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ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS SHIPWRECKED IN THE BLENDON HALL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1824.—In pursuance of instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, it is hereby notified that all persons who were shipwrecked in the Blendon Hall, in 1821, are permitted to receive their pay allowances from the 1st Sept. of that year, the probable period at which they would have reached Bombay if the unfortunate accident had not occurred.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 26, 1824.—Capt. G. Taylor, 3d N.I., to act as an assist. quart. mast. gen. at presidency during absence of Capt. Black.
Aug. 27.—Capt. Roe, 12th N.I., to act as superintendent of Bazaars at Poonah, during absence of Capt. Sandwith.
Lieut.col. Ellington to assume command of troops at Poonah until further orders.
Aug. 28.—20th N.I. Lieut. J. E. Lang to be adj. vice Swanson transferred to 19th N.I.
Aug. 30.—Lieut. A. C. Peat, of engineers, placed under executive Engineers in Deccan, for purpose of being employed in certain works at Ahmednuggur.
Sept. 2.—Assist.surg. J. G. Stuart to be civil surg. at Ahmedabad, in room of Mr. Law deceased, and Mr. J. Howison to succeed Mr. Stuart as surg. to Zillah of Kaira.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Orders have been issued to commence preparations for the mint at this Presidency, to be erected on the north side of the esplanade between Back Bay and the road leading to Girgaum. The building will be commenced on the arrival of the officer who has been superintending the preparation of the coining apparatus in England, and is expected in the next ships. Report also says that the causeway from Bombay to Colabah will soon be commenced with.

We have been favoured with a sight of a drawing and elevation of a design for the church, which we understand our Government, with its wonted liberality, have resolved to erect at Colabah. The style of the building is gothic, and is, we believe, the first attempt that has ever been made to introduce this species of ecclesiastical architecture in India. The site of the church is to be in a very conspicuous part of the island, and will form an object of great attraction upon entering the harbour. The design of the church is, we understand, from the pencil of the architect of the town hall.—[*Bombay papers*.

ALTERATIONS IN TERMS AND SESSIONS.

On the application of the gentlemen of the bar the Supreme Court has consented to substitute the following days for commencing the sessions and terms, during the year, instead of those hitherto in use. 1st sessions, 26th Jan.; 1st term, 5th Feb.; 2d term, 1st April; 2d sessions, 2 B 25th

25th April; 3d term, 20th June; 3d sessions, 24th July; 4th term, 10th Sept.; 4th sessions, 14th Oct.—[*Bom. Court*, May 29.

A statue of the late Lord Cornwallis, by Bacon, which was subscribed for by the society at Bombay, and sent out from England several years ago, is about to be erected on the green, under an appropriate building, the foundation of which is being laid, and is expected to be completed before the commencement of the next rains.

SUTTEES.

Our correspondent at Baroda, writes us that the only son of the Rajah of Edur, a chieftain in the northern part of Guzerat, having lately died, three of his widows sacrificed themselves on the funeral pile.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, June 9.

CLERGY OF BOMBAY.

The Court of Directors have consented to increase the number of chaplains in this Archdeaconry to thirteen; of whom the nine first are denominated senior chaplains, and the four new clergyman junior chaplains, to succeed to the senior list as vacancies occur.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, May 17.

DEPORTATION OF MR. FAIR.

Mr. C. J. Fair, Editor of the Bombay Gazette, has been ordered to leave India, and has finally been placed on board the H.C. ship London. The offence is an alleged misrepresentation, in the Gazette of July 28, of transactions in the Supreme Court.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 2. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from London.—3. *Sophie*, Caussade, from Bordeaux.

Departures.

Sept. 5. *Eliza*, Faith, for Calcutta.—7. *London*, Sotheby, for Calcutta, China, and London.—8. *Lonach*, West, for London.

PENANG.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Capt. Lowe, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, embarks on an embassy to Siam. He lands at Queda and crosses the peninsula, having an honorary guard with him. Captain Lowe, we understand, is well acquainted with the Siamese language, and has considerable knowledge of the geography of the country. We are much pleased with this information, as we consider it the forerunner of a more intimate connection with a race of people generally well disposed, and able to promote a mutual commercial intercourse of the first importance. We cannot of course know the tenor of Captain Lowe's instructions; but imagine they must have some connection with the existing state of affairs

with the Burmese Empire.—[*Calcutta paper*, June 9.

COCHIN CHINESE EMBASSY TO AVA.

On Sunday morning last, arrived a large junk from Saigon, in Cochin-China, and last from Singapore and Malacca, having on board three Mandarines of high rank, proceeding as envoys to the Court of Ava, with letters from the King of Cochin-China.—[*Gazette*, May 12.

SESSIONS.

On the 12th of July the session of Oyer and Terminer was held at the Court-house, when the Hon. the Recorder (Sir Ralph Rice) addressed the grand jury, congratulating them upon their being no calendar this session, the High Sheriff having announced to the bench that there were no prisoners in the gaol for trial. The grand jury nevertheless retired, and, upon their return into court, the foreman read an address to the Recorder, highly panegyricizing his Lordship's public conduct, and expressing the deep regret of the jury at his intended departure from the settlement. The Recorder, who was deeply affected, made a suitable reply.

COMMODORE GRANT.

The Penang Gazette, of the 28th of July, announces the death of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B., Commander-in-chief of H. M.'s naval force in the Indian sea, on the 25th ult.

This deplored event, which has cast a gloom over the society of this island, took place at midnight on Sunday, the 20th instant, at the government bungalow, on the hill, to which place the Commodore was removed on the Wednesday previous, in hopes that the bracing atmosphere at that elevation might enable him to gather strength to resist an attack of dysentery, the first symptoms of which, we understand, were felt on the evening of the 12th.

It is needless here to refer to the high professional character of the late Commodore. His Majesty's selection of an officer of his rank for so important a trust as the naval command in India, where the distance from authorities at home involves great responsibility, is a sufficient testimony of the high estimation in which he has been held as a public servant.—His private virtues, his generosity of disposition, unaffected simplicity of manners, liberality of sentiment, and goodness of heart, have deservedly rendered him an object of general esteem, both in the service of which he was an ornament, and in the society in which he moved in private life. By the officers and men, who were under his command, his loss must be most severely felt.

The funeral was conducted conformably

to orders issued by the Governor, who, with the members of Council, the Recorder, and all the civil, military, and marine officers, as well as the inhabitants, prepared to attend the body in procession. Lieut. Tincombe, first of H. M.'s ship Liffey, officiated as chief mourner. The pall-bearers were the Governor, the Hon. I. Macalister, Esq., the Hon. W. A. Clubley, Esq., the Hon. Sir Ralph Rice, Col. Edwards, and Lieut. Col. Coombs. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings.

A more solemn and impressive ceremony has seldom been witnessed, and the deep feeling evinced during the sad solemnity, affords the surest testimony of the sincere respect and regard in which the late Commodore was universally held, and the unfeigned sorrow felt for his loss.

THE MARINE SURVEY.

The survey was proceeding with great rapidity, we are informed, along the St. Matthew's and Sayer Islands, until the latter end of April, when violent squally weather interrupted its progress. The channels, we are told, appear to be open; if they are hereafter found so, they will undoubtedly become much frequented, as within them there are regular land and sea breezes, while outside frequent long calms occur. The Research did not fall in with the monsoon till the 29th May, and then it was mild with very little sea.—[*Gaz.* May 12.

BIRTHS.

July 26. The lady of Capt. H. Burney, of a son. 28. At the school-house, Mrs. Porter, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 23. Miss P. M. Gachen, aged 31. July 28. Capt. W. Scully, C. S., aged 23.

SINGAPORE.

MR. THORNTON.

Accounts of this gentleman state, that he was alive on the 7th June, but still in close confinement in the interior of the island of Borneo. The Dutch Government, on being apprised of that fact, with very commendable decision, immediately seized two of the native princes, at the same time announcing a determination to hold them as hostages for the safe delivery of Mr. Thornton.

PIRATES.

We are concerned to learn that the pirates have again made their appearance in our neighbourhood. The schooner Little Macqueen, on her voyage from Singapore to Batavia, fell in with a piratical prahu off the second point in the straits of Banca. The strength of a large prahu well armed, and pulling about sixty oars, was so much superior to any resistance which a small

vessel, of not more than eighteen tons, with a few hands, could offer, that seeking safety in flight presented the only means of escape. The pirate immediately gave chase, and making fast up with the schooner, whilst close hauled, they were obliged to bear away before the wind and return to Singapore. The schooner, in returning, encountered a strong band of pirates at anchor in the straits of Dryan. She unfortunately got aground upon a reef, in endeavouring to avoid them, which being observed by the pirates, the whole squadron immediately weighed anchor, and prepared for attack, making, no doubt, sure of their prize, now incapable of escaping. The crew of the schooner, six in number, with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting her afloat before the pirates had got within gunshot, and being luckily favoured with a strong monsoon, she soon got beyond the reach of the prahu, which continued the pursuit to a considerable distance. Captain Thornton, of the schooner, informs us that the number of pirates, which were seen together, was not less than twenty-five, all of them apparently well armed and manned. The flag shown by the chief of them was of a dark red colour with a black border.—[*Singapore Chronicle*, June 10.

CHA LANG KAE.

3 A.M. 20th June.—On the 19th instant Mr. Haki, a most respectable Chinese merchant of this city, entertained in Leesuden house, the whole of the European merchants as well as the military officers of the settlement with a grand *cha lang kae*. By half past four o'clock a most splendid dinner was on the table, and upwards of fifty gentlemen sat down to partake of it. Captain Maitland, of the Jane, had the kindness to bring on shore his band, which continued playing during dinner the most beautiful native and European airs. The party went off with the greatest hilarity, and many did not leave the table before the above hour.

Great credit is due to Mr. Haki for the choice and luxuriant viands selected by him, they were entirely *à la Chinoise*, and a better or more abundant table we have never seen even at a *cha lang kae* in Canton.

The bird-nest soup was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver; we could not but partake of almost the whole of the dishes, and we did ample justice to an excellent hash made of stewed elephant's tails, served up with the sauce of lizard's eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present, seemed to eat with particular *gout* a stewed porcupine served up in the green fat of a turtle; the beech de mar was excellent, as well as the fish maws served up with sea-weed. There

was also a novel dish to the party, and we only have seen it once at the great kinqua feast in Canton; the expense of this dish alone was estimated at 200 dollars; it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, and was the most delicious and delicate viand we ever tasted.

The dessert corresponded in every respect with the dinner. We cannot, however, pass over without remark, the exquisite *gout* of the jellies made from the Rhinoceros' hide, without saying they were the best we ever tasted.

The first was excellent and abundant, having been previously ordered from Malacca and Rhio; nothing could surpass the wines, which were of all sorts imported by the Noyrmahul, from England 15th February last; the confectionary was excellent, being also imported direct from Hoffman by that vessel.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. Haki rose and gave the health of "His Majesty the King of England," which was drunk with loud applause, the band playing the national air of "God save the King."

After this toast Mr. Haki again rose and gave "The Emperor of China," prefaced by a very handsome speech, in which he said, that by very late advices from Pekin, that court was in Beechara to remove the whole of the restrictions on the English trade; the toast was drunk with loud applause, the band playing "The British Grenadiers."

Several other toasts succeeded, till some of the party had *quant. suff.*—[Penang. *Gaz.*, July 3.

Extract of a letter, dated Singapore, 13th Sept. 1824.—"The Chames and Marquis of Huntly were obliged to come in here with a tremendous sick list, the drought on Java has been the same as in most other parts of India, and the consequence has been that the vessels that watered last at Anjier got the green stagnant muddy stuff, which brought on severe bowel complaints. They and some of the other ships were detained here some days before they could get as much water as would carry them up the China seas. The Camden sailed a few days since, and the Harris and Melville are now in the roads. We are about making an aqueduct that will give sufficient water to any sized fleet. The last accounts from Bombay mention that they had not had rain for a great length of time, and they were fearful of severe sickness in consequence.

CEYLON.

The consequences of irregularity in the seasons and of the defect in the usual quantity of rain during the last, and the early

part of the present year, have been, during the last two months, very severely felt as affecting the salubrity of the climate: in most of the districts of the island, especially those of Chillaw and the northern part of that of Colombo, the Four and the Seven Korles. The deaths from fever have been in considerable numbers, as well among the native population as the European troops, and we have to lament among them the loss of several officers. The rains, to which we generally look at this season, as producing considerable and salutary changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, have not been so heavy or continued as might have been wished; yet we have some reason to hope, that the severity of the sickness has passed.—[Ceylon *Gov. Gaz.* May 29.

We have hitherto forbore noticing a recent extraordinary attempt at insurrection, in a remote corner of the Kandyan Province of Matelle, because it is only within the last week that we have been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy all the circumstances connected with it, though the whole was suppressed, and the actors in it taken, within a week after the first intelligence of the disturbance, by a small detachment from Fort Macdowall, aided by the people of the country. We learn that the attempt originated with some of the Weda chiefs of the north part of Bintenne, with what expectation of success it is difficult to imagine, but probably suggested by some infatuated Kapooral, who fixed on the late Resident's death as an evil omen to the British government; these Wedas, from two hundred to four hundred in number, seem to have been joined by some petty chiefs of the Lagala and Gangala Korles, and to have laid hold of a travelling Buddhist priest of the lowest order, and not above twenty years of age, whom they persuaded to call himself king, and paraded the country, seizing a Wabadde Lekam and some itinerant traders, and talked of an attack on Fort Macdowall; till on the approach of the troops, they dispersed, and almost every one of the leaders were seized.—[*Ibid.*, Sept. 4.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Colombo, the lady of John Barnett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

23. At Colombo, Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Mr. J. Campbell, of a daughter.

Aug. 5. At Colombo, the lady of J. P. Poenander, Esq., sitting magistrate, of Calpentin, of a daughter.

6. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Hilton, Ceylon Dragoons, of a daughter.

28. At Rockhouse, Colombo, Lady Giffard, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 11. At Moelletivoe, the infant daughter of W. Brechman, Esq., sitting magistrate.

May 7. Mrs. Maria Brechman, widow of the late J. H. Brechman, Esq., aged 60.

July 16. At Colombo, Mr. J. C. Weinman, aged 24.

20. At Colombo, the infant daughter of Mrs. Dionisius De Neys.

22. At Colombo, 2d-Lieut. H. Brahan, H. M.'s Ceylon regt., aged 31.

31. At Colombo, Mrs. Anna Weinman, aged 25, only daughter of the late Quart.-mast. T. Blake, H. M.'s 10th foot, after having been delivered of three male still-born children, one on the 28th, and the other two on the 31st July.

Aug. 4. At Colombo, Lieut. F. O'Brien, 83d regt., assistant engineer.

15. At Hambantotte, the Hon. and Ven. T. J. Twistleton, doctor of divinity, archdeacon of Colombo.

20. At Colombo, M. J. Smyth, Esq., late of Ceylon civil service.

24. At Colombo, S. W. Holdernesse, Esq., aged 32.

27. At Colombo, Mr. J. Litson, master of the ship Thames.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

An American ship from Batavia to Holland, has brought advices from that island, up to the 17th of September last, inclusive. From these we learn, that produce generally had fallen in price, and that coffee in particular was as low as ten dollars per pecul. Of European articles, tin is stated to be high, and is quoted at twenty-six dollars on shore, a price which with the Dutch imposts, raises it far beyond the value of British tin. When this ship sailed, the governor was making a tour of the Moluccas, and it was generally expected that upon his return, arrangements would be made for diminishing the exorbitant duties imposed by the local authorities of Batavia, upon all articles of British export, and conforming the impost in some degree to the *spirit* of the treaty made between His Netherlandic Majesty and the court of St. James's. We sincerely hope that the Dutch will see it their interest to adopt fair and equitable principles in their commerce with this country; for as to relying on their good faith or good feeling, that appears to us to be leaning on a broken reed. It is the general opinion in Java, that the policy adopted in that colony, will regulate the policy of Sumatra, though what that may be is of course as yet unknown. This arrival brings no late advices from Singapore, though we are every day in expectation of such intelligence by the ship *Brothers*.—*Telescope*.

By the ship *Sarah*, which left Batavia on the 9th October, we learn that up to that period, no instructions had been officially received by the local authorities concerning the new treaty between the Netherlands and this country. Vague rumours of every kind were afloat concerning the intentions of the Batavian government, but all of these rest entirely on conjecture. In the mean time, while this uncertainty continued, people were unwilling to move in any speculation of magnitude. One letter says, that so completely has the absurd conduct of the Dutch cut up their commerce, that some of the most respectable Chinese residents at Batavia, are seriously contemplating a removal to Singapore. If these people quit Java, it will be a severe loss to the island, as in

their hands rests much of the commercial capital of the country, which, if transferred, would be the making of Singapore. As it is, we are informed by letters from a gentleman who had just arrived at Java from that colony, that so rapid has been the progress of improvement, that on revisiting it after an absence of little more than three years, he could hardly know that it was the same place. When the *Sarah* sailed, British manufactured goods were selling at the same price as formerly, but more slowly; produce, particularly coffee, was still falling. The governor was on a tour through the Moluccas, and it was generally believed, that on his return, something definitive would be settled, with regard to the commerce of Great Britain.—[*Ibid.*, Jan. 23.

Batavian Gazettes up to August 15, contain the following particulars:—

We have news from Macassar of the 25th July. Tranquillity is restored at Fanette, and the newly-elected queen, to whose presence of mind, in the moment of danger, the people justly ascribe the safety of the town, is highly respected. She was shortly expected at Macassar to do homage to the government.

The reigning Princess of Boni being unable to come up to the capital herself, had deputed an embassy, consisting of her brother, Arven Lompo, and some of the principal electors of the kingdom, for the purpose of making the necessary compliments.

The remainder of the news principally consists of the details of a military expedition against the king of Taneke, undertaken by order of the Governor-general, with a view to enforcing his submission to the government, or his reduction by force of arms, which expedition appears to have been partially accomplished, the king having taken flight, and his sister being chosen queen in his stead.

The Gazette of the 14th August, contains a proclamation of the Governor-general of Batavia of the 27th of May, 1824, directing that the residence of Ternate should thenceforward consist of the Molucca Islands, properly so called, viz. Ternate, Tydora, Gilolo, (or Almaheira), Batjan, with all its dependencies, including Rou and Morbaaij to the northward, as far as, and including, the Xulla Islands to the southward, the Papo Islands, Waijges, Sallawatti, and Mijsole, and that part of New Guinea under the dominion of Tydore, as also the districts of Balanta and Mondono, on the east coast of Celebres, to the southward of Cape Valsch or Talubo, and subject to the dominion of the Sultan of Ternate, including the islands of Feling Bangaaij, and constituting the Rajship of Bangaaij and the Rajship of Tomboekoe, situate further to the southward. The proclamation concludes with

the establishment of a court of justice, and by prescribing other local regulations for the observance of the Governor of the Molucca Islands.

The advices received from Macassar, from Lieutenant-colonel de Steurs continue to be of a very favourable nature.

The Lieutenant-colonel, whose intention originally was to detach part of his troops only, for the purpose of retaking possession of the northern provinces of the residence of Moros, has since adopted the determination of personally leading the major part of his force on that expedition, and has marched accordingly. The only rebellious chiefs on this road (Crain Tzinrapolie and Crain Labakkan) from whom any resistance might be apprehended, have (as we have been informed) already taken flight, after having been abandoned by the population of Tinkajene and Labakkan.

The other chiefs of those districts came forward to meet the commandant, for the purpose of professing their submission and obedience to the government: those of Labakkan had already arrived at Macassar for the same purpose. Some hopes are entertained of conquering Crain Tzinrapolie and Labakkan.

On the 24th the Commandant of the expedition had arrived at Labakkan. It was not apprehended he would have any difficulty to encounter prior to his reaching Moros, and thus returning to the territory of the government again.

MINTAO.

SEVERN AND MAGDALEN SHOALS.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*
The American ship, *Columbian*, Capt. George Faulk, from Canton toward Philadelphia, left Macao on the 26th April at eight a.m.; and, with fresh breezes from the N. and E., reached the latitude of 11° N. on the 1st of May, from which period, experienced such light winds as might be expected at this season, and did not reach the island of St. Barbe, in lat. 00° 07' N., and long. 107° 21' E., till the 16th; found a current to the westward for many days past, and calms during a great part of each twenty-four hours.

After passing St. Barbe, the light airs were generally from the S.E. to S.S.E., which rendered it impossible to get so far to the E. as would enable us to weather the two shoals we were approaching (the Severn and Magdalen), so far from them as is always to be wished, and Capt. Faulk had it in contemplation to bear up for the Straits of Banca. In consideration, however, of Horsburgh's advice, and of the great detention likely to be suffered thereby, and under the hope that some favourable light breeze would soon alter our position, by giving us a few miles to the

eastward (forty would have been sufficient) to clear the shoals, he made every effort in his power, by standing N.E. to N.E. by N. on the starboard tack, when the wind would enable him, until he was convinced we were to the eastward of the Severn Shoal. To pass between that and the Magdalen, and be certain of having the Severn to the northward of us, was the object desired in such baffling weather, and so to be certain respecting both.

The chronometer, by the lands we had already passed, had been proved excellent; and Capt. Faulk was well aware that we were near the Severn, by having the latitude by a star at midnight; and, on the 21st at four a.m., then steering S. by E., with the wind at E. by S., being near the latitude and longitude of the Severn, and to avoid approaching it further in the dark, tacked, and stood N.E. by N. till six a.m.; when, considering it perfectly safe, and that the Severn was at least ten miles to the westward of us; allowing for the westerly current, tacked again and stood S. by E., close hauled, with a good look out at the mast-head (the chief mate, Mr. Engle, and a sailor), Mr. Engle returned from the mast-head and informed Capt. Faulk, (who was observing with his sextant on the fore-castle) that there was no appearance whatever to denote a shoal, and no suspicion, beyond common doubt on such occasions, existed: the man at the mast-head was of course desired to continue a good look out. To our dreadful disappointment and misfortune, the chief mate was hardly five minutes from the mast-head, when the ship struck, at half-past six, a.m., and the rocks were then visible under her bows. All sail was hove aback immediately; the ship had payed off considerably, and she was forced about half her length astern: it was then found that her starboard bilge (to leeward) pressed against a rock, on which there was only eight feet water. Sent the jolly-boat to sound round the ship, and found only one direction (N.E.) by which it could be possible to extricate her, and that unfortunately, directly to windward, and the wind fresher than we had experienced for many days past, with a considerable swell from the eastward. Sent the jolly-boat with the kedge (while clearing the long-boat out to send with the stream, or a larger anchor), and laid it about N.E. from the ship; hove upon it without effect, and it came home. Got the long-boat, and sent her in the same direction with the stream-anchor; hove upon it, and the ship went about half her length astern, but fixed her stern-post on a rock, having only twelve feet water. An attempt was then made to get a bower-anchor out, but it was found impossible to pull it to windward. By this time the ship beat very heavy aback, and unshipped her rudder; her heavy surges rendered

rendered it impossible that she could long bear them, and little or no chance remained; but, hitherto, having made no water, every possible effort was continued; the hatches were opened, and the cargo was thrown overboard as quick as possible; after having filled the sails, as the last effort to endeavour to force her a-head. At four p.m., on the 22d, per log, she began to make water, and immediately after was bilged and filled; when, finding it was beyond the power of man to remove her, the long-boat and jolly-boat were prepared for leaving the wreck and proceeding to Mintao, with the last hope of getting assistance for saving all possible.

At a quarter past five, left the wreck, when the water was above the 'tween deck; with sixteen people in the long-boat and five in the jolly-boat; arrived in seventy-three hours at Mintao, much exhausted and fatigued, on the 25th, at seven p.m. by shore reckoning.

We were hospitably received on board the Dutch government cutter, or gun-boat, No. 18, Lieut. Bowman, who immediately took Capt. Faulk with him to the Resident, Col. de la Fontaine. He received him with humanity and kindness, which far exceeded what we could possibly have contemplated, both personally toward the captain, and also the general good of the unfortunate concern. He ordered that the government cutter, a schooner, and all vessels necessary that could be procured (even by impressment), should immediately proceed to the wreck and endeavour to save all possible. The next morning (the 26th), they sailed, with Capt. Faulk, his officers, and such of the crew as could be useful.

Placing myself in Capt. Faulk's situation, I should be prepared for the first very probable and pertinent question to be similar to the following:—

Knowing you were so near the shoal, why did you not rather run to the northward than incur the smallest risk?—I have already stated our situation (in part answering the question) and Capt. Faulk's motives for persevering through the Straits of Gaspar.

We had very strong currents to the westward three days previous to the accident, but it had much abated. The time, per chronometer, gave our situation at least ten miles to the eastward of the shoal, allowing for the current; but his confidence in the chronometer must unfortunately have been rendered erroneous by another stronger set of the current to the westward than was allowed for, between the time ascertained by observation and the accident, or the Severn is further to the eastward than laid down.

It will, I hope, be considered, that perseverance forward, as well as caution, is expected of a captain by his owners, and in

no country more than America. Much time at this season must have been lost by standing to the northward, on no better course than N.E. to N.N.E., with, probably little better than a north course made good, with the current setting to the westward; whereas, if we could have passed to the southward of both shoals, or only of the Severn, in doing which there appeared no formidable risk, we should have been prepared to take advantage of any favourable squall or spurt of wind between the shoals (Severn and Magdalen) and the land with confidence, and a very few days, say three or four, might have sufficed to reach Anjer.

The information I have received here (Mintao), perfectly corroborates the correctness of my esteemed friend Horsburgh's instructions, viz. that the winds at this season are generally fresh at S.E. between this place and the southern entrance of the Straits; and the opinion seems prevalent here, that a good sailing ship might do it in ten to fifteen days, but have often required a month to reach Batavia. Every day since our arrival, the prevailing wind has been fresh at S.E., with the current from the same direction, and during the neaps, little tide to windward. Had the distance of our destination exceeded Mintao only ten miles, our poor miserable long-boat could not have reached it in the condition we were when we arrived, and without grapnel or cable. It was with extreme labour at the oars, and with much difficulty, that we accomplished it, particularly the last day, when, for the first time, we met the S.E. wind, on approaching the point which forms the western side of Mintao Bay.

The Severn shoal may be considered one of the most dangerous in existence, as giving no warning by discoloured water or any other symptom whatever. We were so peculiarly unfortunate as to strike it on the eastern and weather verge. Had we been toward the western side, a great chance of extrication would have been afforded. As the *Columbian* was situated, every heave of the sea pressed her starboard and lee bilge violently on the rocks, as heretofore mentioned; and I was perfectly astonished at the capacity of the ship to bear so much, for nearly ten hours ere she made an inch of water. Her strength must have exceeded that of the generality of good American ships, and a ship of finer qualities I never sailed in.

ROBERT BERRY,

Passenger in the late ship *Columbian*,
Mintao, Straits of Banca,
7th June, 1824.

••• The Severn and Magdalen shoals, according to Capt. Horsburgh, were both discovered by American vessels; of the existence of the latter there is some doubt, as Lieut. Ross, in 1814, searched for it in vain.

vain. The reality of the former is now confirmed by the statement communicated to us.—*Ed.*

BENCOOLEN.

Second Address to Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, by the inhabitants of Bencoolen, on his return to Bencoolen, after the destruction of the ship *Fame*.*

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen and its dependencies.

HONOURABLE SIR:—Devoutly thankful to the Almighty and infinitely merciful Being, the Supreme Disposer of all events in this transitory universe, for the miraculous preservation of your Excellency, your amiable consort, the ship's company, and passengers, from the dreadful and unlooked for event, which so instantaneously, so unexpectedly, and completely has consigned to destruction the Honourable Company's ship *Fame*; we, the inhabitants of Fort Marlbro', do approach your Excellency with our unfeigned congratulations for your wonderful deliverance, and that of Lady Raffles, from devouring flames and the perils of the ocean.

We dread, Honourable Sir, to reflect on the shock which, in your present infirm state of health, this calamitous occurrence may occasion to your constitution. Yet fervently do we hope, that the same good Providence, whose all benevolent, all protecting, and all sufficient hand rescued you from the raging fire and dangers of the deep, will assist you to bear with that unconquerable fortitude, that greatness of soul, that undaunted spirit, that cool philosophic firmness and pious resignation to the will of heaven, for which your Excellency is so conspicuously distinguished, the terrible misfortune which, utterly contrary to all our expectations, has just taken place.

What grievous alteration has the short space of forty-eight hours produced; of what a dreadful calamity have we been spectators! But, great as your pecuniary losses must be, far greater than in our humble power to repair, we are sensible that, to your expanded and liberal mind, those losses will appear of far less moment than the, we fear, irreparable deprivation which will accrue to the advancement of science and knowledge of these countries, from the lamentable and never sufficiently to be deplored conflagration of your invaluable manuscripts and extensive collections, the inestimable result of many years of laborious, indefatigable, and successful research.

Fruitful is to us, however, the source of

* We regret that pressure of temporary matter towards the end of the month, has delayed our recording this address and reply.—*Ed.*

congratulation, that your Excellency, your consort, and companions in distress, have reached our shores in safety; and thankful are we to God for allowing us once more an opportunity of testifying our sincere regard, our unshaken attachment, and our respect for your private virtues and public worth. And we devoutly trust, that He, who permits not the merciless flame to rage in vain, yet allowed it not to singe one hair of your head, nor consume even a thread of your garments, will ultimately out of this evil cause to spring forth good; and that from this event, calamitous as it at present appears, a regeneration shall arise, which will in time, with true and never-fading splendour, beam over these benighted lands; that being again blessed by your Excellency's presence will thus, in the maturation of your plans for their prosperity (through means of the accident which so strangely has led to your detention amongst us), be enabled to hail you as the restorer of peace and happiness, proceeding from the diffusion of religion and extension of freedom.

That the Almighty God may for ever bless and guard you in the midst of your so severely trying difficulties and overpowering calamities, is the warm, the unfeigned, and heartfelt supplication of us all.

We are, &c.

[Signed by all the Inhabitants of Fort Marlbro'.]

Reply of Sir Stamford Raffles.

MY GOOD FRIENDS:—I am very sensible of this additional and unexpected mark of your attention and kindness; I cherish your sympathy, and am grateful for your condolence. Our loss has been large, and our peril great. It has indeed pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to visit us sorely; but we are grateful.

It may be that I placed too high a value on the importance of my collections; that I was too confident in my future career; perhaps I was too much attached to the things of this world. The lot of man is a mixture of good and evil, and we must be content with it; at all events, we know that all worketh for good in the end.

If any proof had been wanting of the sincerity with which the public opinion had been expressed on my departure, it was abundantly found in the reception I met on my unexpected return; a reception most gratifying and delightful to the best feelings of the heart, and of itself more than a compensation for all our losses. We left you with the fair gale of prosperity, carrying with us every necessary, every comfort, nay, every luxury which the nature of the voyage admitted. We returned with the bitter blast of adversity; naked and ye clothed us; hungry and athirst, and ye fed us; worn out and exhausted,

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Asiatic Intelligence.—Canton.

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hausted, and ye cherished and consoled us. Once more, allow me to thank you; and as God has blessed us, so may he bless and reward you for your kindness and hospitality, and shield you in the hour of danger.

CANTON.

Accounts to May 8th state that cotton was in good demand at Canton, at 13 to 14 taels; opium is quoted at 1080 to 1100 dollars per chest for old Patna, and 1030 to 1050 for new. Bombay Malwa was 800 to 820; Bengal ditto, 820 to 830. Old Benares sold well at 960 to 980. Turkey was 1000 per pical. Pepper was extremely dull, and the stock undiminished. The Company's treasury was open at 207 on Calcutta.

Address of the Residents of Canton to Charles Magniac, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—We cannot contemplate your approaching departure for Europe without expressing to you the sentiments inspired by your conduct during the long period in which you have resided here. Some of us who have had the advantages of your intimacy, could expatiate with pleasure on the virtues of your private character; but it is not to these we now allude, we wish to bear testimony to qualities, of which the influence has been more generally felt and is known to all: the amenity of your manners in society, your widely extended hospitality, and the high tone of honour and liberality by which your mercantile career has been distinguished. It is to this last point that we refer with the greatest satisfaction, as having contributed to place the character of the foreign merchant in that favourable light with the Chinese which it is so desirable to maintain. As a lasting memorial of our esteem, we request your acceptance in England of a piece of plate, which we trust you will preserve, not for its intrinsic value, but in remembrance of the occasion in which it is offered. Many of your friends, however, being absent at this late period of the season, to whom we are persuaded it would be a disappointment not to have the opportunity of joining us, we propose deferring till next year the completion of our design, which the suddenness of your departure prevented being sooner originated.

With best wishes for your speedy restoration to health, a pleasant passage to England, and a long enjoyment of health and happiness, we remain, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient and faithful servants and well wishers.

(Signed)—Thomas Dent, J. P. Cushing, Jas. P. Sturges, B. C. Wilcocks, Robert Berry, James Matheson, W. White, W. Jardine, C. Blight, X. Yrisarti.

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Howqua, Mowqua, Chunqua, Tinqua, Poonqua, Pacqua, Gowqua, Kingqua, Manhop, Fatqua—*Hong Merchants*.
Barao de San Joze do P'Algre, Gabriel de Yruretagoyena, Manoel Pereira—*Macao*.

Canton, January 17, 1824.

Mr. Magniac's Reply.

MY DEAR SIRS:—I have this moment had the high and unexpected gratification to receive your very obliging and flattering letter of the 17th instant, and although in consequence of the Windsor being under sail near Linton, I have but an instant for reply to it; that moment will allow me at least to assure you of my sincere and fervent acknowledgments for the kind and handsome manner in which you are pleased to express yourselves concerning my conduct during the long period of my residence in China.

If the system I have pursued, and the character I have been able to establish during my mercantile career, have in any degree contributed to the reputation and respectability of foreign merchants in this country, such advantage is attributable more to the example set before me by yourselves, and other not less respectable persons now retired, than to any intrinsic merit of my own.

I could willingly somewhat enlarge upon this topic; but am absolutely prevented by our progressive departure.

It will afford me both pride and pleasure to receive the substantial token you bid me to expect, of your approbation, and I shall preserve it, but especially your most agreeable, though too flattering letter, as among the most valuable acquisitions of my life.

With my hearty and unfeigned acknowledgments for your sentiments of me, and with my very best wishes for a long course of health and prosperity to you all, I beg you will believe me to be, with high esteem and gratitude,

My Dear Sirs,
Your much obliged and sincere Friend
and Servant,

(Signed) CHAS. MAGNIAC.
On board the Windsor, near Linton,
January 19th, 1824.

MACAO.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN CANTON TO HIS FRIEND IN CALCUTTA.

Canton, April 15, 1824.—My dear Friend: You have, no doubt, heard before this of the extraordinary events which have lately disgraced the city of Macao. The new government which has been established since the overthrow of the constitution has been guilty of every thing that can be expected from a most ignorant

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and revengeful bishop, who apparently is at the head of it, but in fact only acts the part of Ulysses, guided by Mentor; the latter, you no doubt are aware, is Arriaga, who, after having been most justly kicked out of Macao, has since returned, and is at present the Sovereign Lord of that capital; a man who has been the ruin of the greatest part of its worthy citizens; and although in the capacity of a judge, has had the unheard-of impudence and infamous audacity of becoming a bankrupt for six millions of dollars! I could mention a few items of six hundred and eight hundred thousand dollars, which form part of the above sum, but I think it unnecessary; for everybody who knows any thing of India and China understands very well to what I allude. This enterprising *Administrator of Justice* has not yet given up his vile schemes, but I trust your merchants will not allow themselves to be entrapped by his plausible statements. He is trying every thing in his power to make Macao a deposit of opium, allowing to all nations the free importation, and by this means, conjointly with the Chinese, he expects to drive away all the floating godowns from Lintin. All this sounds very grand, and in his own words, very patriotic; but is there any foreign merchant, or even national one, who can for a moment consider his opium safe in Macao under such a government, who through their folly and imbecility are at the mercy of any Mandareen who may one day take it into his head to seize all the opium; besides this there is the spoliation to which it might be subject by the very government, whereas in the floating godowns the owner sits on his own property and baffles all the consequences which would inevitably arise from giving it up to the care of unprotected and defenceless agents at Macao. Major Paulino, and other members of the former government, were all sent in the frigate *Salamandra* to Goa, where no doubt they will meet with a hard fate: these unfortunate victims were deprived of almost the necessities of life, and after all, for what? for holding the reins of a government which the sovereign conjointly with the whole nation had most solemnly sworn to keep and maintain. This government has been so base, and acted with so much duplicity, as to publish in a sort of a newspaper that they have petitions purporting them to be from Major Paulino, in which it is stated that he acknowledged his guilt, and prayed for mercy, and such like stuff. I have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the true and manly address which he sent to government while in a dungeon, previous to his departure to Goa, and have the pleasure to send it herewith. Much more could I dwell on the miseries of the ill-fated city of Macao; but the topic is too

distressing, and I must conclude by again requesting you and all our friends to keep a sharp look-out, and not fall into the devouring paws of the *Lion of the Praia Grande*, as he is commonly called; but, as far as I know of him, I would in preference class him with the crocodile of the Nile, who feigns distress to render more secure and easy the destruction of his prey.

Your's truly, &c.

Copy of the Memorial, addressed by Major Paulino da Silva Barboza to the Government of Macao.

Our Gracious Sovereign having solemnly sworn to the constitution, framed by the Cortes of the nation in Congress assembled, and it having pleased his Majesty to order the basis of this constitution to be enforced throughout the Portuguese dominions, it is obvious and morally impossible that any blame can be attached to those who followed the voice of their monarch, and it is monstrous to think that such individuals are to be considered as criminals. This very principle is to be applied to the late event by which his Majesty thought proper to change the government, and overthrow this very constitution, considering this measure as indispensable to the happiness and welfare of his subjects. From this moment it becomes the duty of all public functionaries to shew the most decided obedience to his royal orders. Dictated by these pure and unalterable sentiments, and trusting to the justice and magnanimity of my sovereign, I again claim in his august name the right I have of not answering to the government of this city, for my conduct as a member of the late government. Such an investigation, if found necessary, from other motives, can only take place at Lisbon, the seat of the monarchy.

I hereby most solemnly protest against the present government of this city of Macao for their unjustifiable conduct towards me; a conduct unheard of, and in direct opposition to the Royal Proclamations of amnesty granted by his Majesty under date of the 3d and 11th June, and which are well known to the government of this city.

(Signed) PAULINO DA SILVA BARBOZA.

PERSIA.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.

The following account of these dreadful visitations is from an eye witness:

Koonartuckta, 11th June 1824.—I quitted Bushire the evening of the 30th, and arrived at this place on the morning of the 2d instant at 6 o'clock.—The caravansary here is a very good one; I took up my quarters

quarters in a small bungalow over the gateway, and being fatigued with early rising and travelling, I threw myself down upon the chunam terrace, and was in a sound sleep in a few seconds. About 7 o'clock I was disturbed by a noise resembling a heavy waggon going at a brisk rate over a bridge; I got up half awake and thought the whole house in motion. After taking a few steps and being really awake, I was accosted by a venerable looking old Persian (who afterwards proved to be the chief of the village) with "khoosh ahidu;" suddenly seeing this old man, I imagined it all a dream, and that the noise had been caused by his walking near me when on the terrace. A few minutes afterwards my head servant came up, and told me the whole earth was in motion and initiated it by throwing himself from side to side, this in an instant satisfied me that my first thoughts were correct. At this time the thermometer could not have been higher than 76, with a cool breeze, as at half past 8 o'clock when my baggage came up it was only 79. I was sitting at my table writing at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, when I felt another very severe shock, and from the pendulous motion of the house, I thought I should not be able to escape before it came down, (*Koonartuckta* is in a valley surrounded by very high hills) I made the best of my way into the open air, and freely confess I felt an extraordinary sensation on observing the awful appearance of the surrounding mountains, before distinct and clear, now scarcely discernible, from the clouds of dust that covered them on all sides; this at first sight had the appearance of smoke, and I expected every moment to see the mountains in a blaze. The better to observe this grand sight I ventured again into the bungalow, it wanted by my watch a quarter to twelve, I was scarcely in the room when I felt a similar shock—the door frames making a creaking noise, and the noise of part of the wall falling—thermometer 86. I again descended with all haste, and observed the hills in every direction as far as the eye could reach, covered with dust. After so many awful warnings I did not feel comfortable at the idea of returning to my former habitation and therefore gave directions to have my tent pitched, and took shelter under a small bush near the spot they were pitching it upon; during this time I felt two smart shocks, but nothing to equal the three former. In my tent, at one o'clock the thermometer was 94. I now paid a visit to my morning habitation to see what damage it had sustained; I found the walls cracked in several places, the steps by which you ascend to the top of the terrace cracked and opened from the wall, and parts of the steps fallen. The chunam tube that conducts the water from

the top of the house to the centre of the west terrace had come down, and fallen upon the spot I was sleeping upon when the first shock was felt, had it come down at that time I must have been severely bruised. At half-past four, another smart shock with the dust ascending partially from the mountains. The wind during the day changed to every point of the compass but always cool. At seven o'clock, P.M. the thermometer in my tent 78, twenty minutes to eight, 74, and exposed to the air 72; another smart shock eight minutes after eight o'clock. The thermometer exposed to the air at ten o'clock 68. Later at night, or early in this morning two smart shocks, an interval of a few seconds nearly between each.

Jehan Numah, near Shiraz, June 25, 1824.—This morning, about half-past five A.M. I was disturbed out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you an account of from *Koonartuckta* on the 2d inst. My first object was to move out of the house, but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large bricks, pieces of wood, and mortar, falling from the roof all round the outside of the house, and a few stones and chunam from the ceiling inside that had been previously injured. Having happily effected my escape without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered; the first sad effect that I observed was the complete destruction of the *Shaw Meez Ally Ebnah Hoonza*, a beautiful mosque about 400 yards in front of this garden, and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz; its finely ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the building was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I for many minutes see any thing else, but this sad sight was enough to show that it had suffered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly awful and distressing to see the ruins of the fine stately mosques and minarets, a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass, and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form. The eastern side of the wall that surrounded the town, and the only face discernible from hence, has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be, what is it compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands, bewailing the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resounded in the air, and were enough to soften the hardest heart; you may then easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed at

this moment, bearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the first great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there has been three shocks, though smart, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it; the comparative degree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the house. The inhabitants have quitted the town, and are living in tents, routies, and under cumlies outside. Merza Ally Aebor (our agent) poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me; his house is completely destroyed; and Zakee Khan's (the minister) quite in ruins; the Prince's state room destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured; to be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury, and most of them in ruins; the fine bazaar is still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Merza Ally Aebor assures me that 2,000 is under the number, but receive this as mere conjecture and report only; I should think half the number nearer the mark.—[*Bom. Cour. Rpt. 8.*]

EASTERN AFRICA.

In former papers we have had occasion to notice the late insurrection in Upper Egypt.

By the arrival of a ship from Mocha we have been able to obtain the following additional particulars respecting it.

In March last, the deposed Sheik of a village near Thebes collected about 500 followers, and raised the standard of revolt against the Pacha, at a place called Carnac. He possessed, it appears, considerable influence in the country, being looked upon as a sort of prophet, and was soon joined by a great multitude of insurgents, armed with pikes, old muskets, swords, and clubs, to the extent it was supposed, of 15,000 men. The Turkish force in that neighbourhood (about 400 horse) being unable to make head against so great a body, retreated to Genneh where they had depôts, and having collected about 800 men to garrison it, they entrenched the town. The insurgents, in the mean time, proceeded to overrun the country, and in eight or ten days, one hundred and fifty miles along the banks of the Nile was in their possession.

While matters were in this state, Osman Bey, who was at Assuan with 2,000 disciplined Arabs, on his march to Sennar, halted on hearing of the revolt, and marched back against a party of the rebels who were with the Sheik near Esneh.

There they had an engagement on the 4th of April, at a place called Ermentes when the Bey's troops put the insurgents to flight, killed about 1000 of them, and sacked the villages in the neighbourhood. The Sheik after this defeat succeeded in joining his force near Genneh and there made a stand. He gave himself out as a Vizier appointed by the Sultan, and used his seal. The Pacha, on the other hand, offered a reward for him, of his weight in gold, and promised pardon to his followers, if they returned to their homes.

Osman Bey, in the mean time, sent information of his success to Genneh, where Ahmed Pacha had arrived with 1,500 Turkish cavalry, 2,000 infantry and about thirty gun boats. The two chiefs settled to attack the rebels at the same time, and did so on the 6th of April. The rebels, thus taken in front and rear, fled; about 2,000 of them were killed and many were drowned in the river; the remainder made for the desert where the greater part of them perished. Ahmed Pacha afterwards marched over the country and restored tranquillity.

During the insurrection, the communication across the desert to Kosseir was stopped. The Bedouins who possess the desert north of that tract towards Suez, having joined the rebels.—[*Bom. Cour. July 10.*]

ST. HELENA.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

On the 23d September, the foundation-stone of a new school house was laid by the Governor and Council, attended by the public officers, civil and military, and inhabitants: under a royal salute from ladder hill. The troops lined the street along which the procession passed, under the following officers: field officer for duty, Lieut. Col. Kinnaird; Captain for duty, Capt. H. Cole; main guard, Lieut. Ramsay; barrack guard, Lieut. Younge.

Order of the procession.—Band; sheriff, constable, and bailiffs; the Governor and Council; garrison and medical staff and master attendant; Col. Kinnaird and Capt. Shortis; master of head school and two church wardens; two assistants; head school; ladies and gentlemen; civil servants; artillery; infantry; general superintendent of schools; master and assistants of the town day school; country day school; Mrs. George and assistants; preparatory school; inhabitants.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

NEW HOLLAND.

* Letters and papers from New South Wales, represent that the attack made by the

the natives, with circumstances of great atrocity, on the settlers in the interior, was not so serious as had been supposed. The back settlers, who are indifferently armed, and placed apart, are in some alarm. The savages mutilate and disfigure the bodies of their victims. A body of military has been sent from Bathurst in search of the marauders. The aborigines are described by the settlers as a race between the negro of the east coast of Africa and the Malay of the Indian Archipelago. They are believed to be cannibals, and are sunk into the lowest depth of ignorance and barbarism. Their arms are the spear, which they use expertly, a stone hatchet, a club, and a crooked wooden missile, called *woomra*. They possess a keenness of sight and hearing, and a facility of tracking their prey or an enemy, which seem to resemble animal instinct.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 12th August, contains the following proclamation by his Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, captain-general and governor of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies:

"Whereas, his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by warrant under the sign manual, to constitute and appoint a legislative council for New South Wales and its dependencies, in pursuance of the act of parliament in such case made, to consist, for the present, and during His Majesty's pleasure, of William Stewart, esq., Lieutenant-governor; Francis Forbes, esq., Chief Justice; Frederick Goulbourne, esq., Colonial Secretary; James Bowman, esq., Principal Surgeon, and John Oxley, esq., Surveyor-General, I, the Governor, do hereby issue this my proclamation, giving notice of the appointment of the Legislative Council aforesaid."

In our new Criminal Court, the Attorney-General exhibits the information and conducts the prosecution: heretofore, the Judge Advocate was public prosecutor, as well as a juror. The Chief Justice has no voice in the verdict—having all, but nothing more, than the powers of one of the English judges vested in him; in consequence of which the jury retire without the Chief Justice. Before the verdict was carried by a majority; but now, we are particularly happy to announce, the members (seven in number) must be unanimous in their verdict.—[*Sydney Gaz., June 17.*]

We are happy to state, that the first stone of the Presbyterian Church was laid on Thursday last. The site selected for this religious structure is nearly in the rear of St. Philip's Church, Charlotte-place, and adjoining the north gate of Barrack-square; and from the eligibility of the spot, the church, when finished, will have a most commanding appearance. His Exc. the Governor-in-chief, attended by his staff, was present; as well as most of

the naval, civil, and military officers in town.—[*Ibid., July 8.*]

The *Gazette* of July 15 complains of the high price of sugar and tea; and adds: "We think it might well answer a company to engage to supply the colonies with such articles as teas, sugars, and coffee. Or, in the event of none of our colonial merchants entering into so wise a measure, it is not improbable but that the East-India Company may take our case into consideration, appoint an agent or factor here, and at no distant period, close the market in this respect, to the colonial merchant."

One of the actions that came before the Supreme Court, on the civil side, on Tuesday last, was brought by the Attorney-general for the plaintiff. This is the first time a barrister ever pleaded in the law courts of this colony. We have now, at head-quarters, three barristers and six solicitors.—[*Sydney Gaz. July 29.*]

The Countess of Harcourt, Capt. Bunn, we are informed, has been taken up by government, to convey the troops and stores to the new settlement that is to be established on the north-west part of our island. The spot fixed upon for this extension of the British Empire, is in lat. 12. S., and in long. about 130, in the vicinity of Melville Island. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the object of the government in this expedition principally is, to open and preserve an intercourse between the Malay Coast, so as to encourage and facilitate the spice trade.—[*Ibid, Aug. 3.*]

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. James Hobbs returned to Hobart Town July 16, in an open boat, after five months' absence, during which he completely circumnavigated the island. His object was to discover some eligible spot for the formation of a new settlement. He found a very superior coal stratum at the South Cape.

Cannibalism.—On the 14th of June, Alexander Pierce, a convict, was tried at Hobart Town, for the murder of a fellow-prisoner, named Thomas Cox, in the month of November, 1823. He was found guilty, and hanged on the Monday after, previously to which he made the following horrible confession to a Catholic minister:

"I was born in the county of Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland. In the twenty-sixth year of my age, I was convicted of stealing six pairs of shoes, and received sentence to be transported for seven years. I arrived in Van Diemen's Land, on board the ship *Castle Forbes*, from Sydney; was assigned as servant to John Bellenger, with whom I remained about nine months; was then, from misconduct, returned to the government superintendent.

perintendent. A few months after, I was assigned to a man named Cane, a constable, and staid with him only sixteen weeks, when an occasion obliged him to take me before the magistrates, who ordered that I should receive fifty lashes in the usual way, and again be returned to crown labour. Afterwards, I was placed to serve a Mr. Scattergood, of New Norfolk, from whom I absconded into the woods, and joined Laughton, Saunders, Latten, and Atkinson, who were then at large; staid with them three months, and surrendered myself, by a proclamation issued by the Lieut. governor, and was pardoned. Shortly afterwards I forged several orders, upon which I obtained property. On hearing the fraud was discovered, I was again induced to return into the woods. But, after three or four months, I was taken by a party of the 48th regiment, brought to Hobart Town, tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the Penal Settlement at Macquarie Harbour for the remainder of my sentence. I was not there more than a month before I made my escape with seven others, namely—Dalton, Traverse, Badman, Matthews, Greenhill, Brown, and Cornelius. We kept altogether for ten days, during which time we had no food but our kangaroo skin jackets, which we ate, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. On the eleventh night we began to consult what was best to be done for our preservation, and made up our minds to a dreadful result.

"In the morning we missed three of our companions—Dalton, Cornelius, and Brown, we concluded had left us with the intention of going back, if possible. We then drew cuts which of us five should die: it fell to Badman's lot. I went with one of the others to collect dry wood to make a fire, during which time Traverse had succeeded in killing Badman, and had begun to cut him up. We dressed part of the flesh immediately, and continued to use it as long as it lasted. We then drew cuts again, and it fell to the fate of Matthews. Traverse and Greenhill killed him with an axe, cut the flesh from his bones, carried it on, and lived upon it as long as it lasted. By the time it was all eat, Traverse, through fatigue, fell lame in his knee, so much so, that he could not proceed. Greenhill proposed that I should kill him, which I agreed to. We then made the best of our way, carrying the flesh of Traverse between us, in the hope of reaching the eastern settlements while it lasted. We did not, however, succeed, and I perceived Greenhill always carried the axe, and thought he watched an opportunity to kill me. I was always on my guard, and succeeded, when he fell asleep, to get the axe, with which I immediately

despatched him, made a meal, and carried all the remaining flesh with me to feed upon."

[To cut short this tale of horrors, we will briefly add, that in spite of all these crimes, he was soon after in want of food, and subsisted many days on grass and nettle tops. At length he was taken, and returned to the Penal Settlement, but he escaped again with Thomas Cox; they quarrelled, and he killed Cox with an axe, ate part of him that night, and cut the greatest part of his flesh up to carry with him, but soon after his heart failed him, and he surrendered himself, carrying a piece of his confederate's flesh to the commandant, to shew that he was dead, and afterwards conducted a party to the place where he left his remains.]

A party of the Bush-rangers made an attack on some premises on Macquarie River, and were defeated; two were taken, including Crawford, their leader.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to the government and general order of the 26th ult., the royal charter, brought out in the Hibernia, was read at Government House by the Provost Marshal, in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, the Deputy Judge Advocate, the clergy, and officers, civil and military, of the colony.—A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Mulgrave Battery immediately after reading the charter, when the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated the Chief Justice on his appointment, and shortly addressed the assemblage, expressing his satisfaction in witnessing the arrival of the royal charter, by which the colony obtained so important an extension of its laws and institutions. His Honour said, he felt assured that every man would concur with him in opinion, that the colony owed to His Majesty's government and to the legislature of the mother country, an unlimited debt of gratitude for the limitation or remission of duties in the colonial wool, timber, and oil, arising from the report of the Hon. Commissioner of Enquiry; and for the beneficent act of the last session of parliament, and the royal charter which is founded upon it.—[Hobart Town Gaz. April 22.]

TAHITI.

The coronation of the young King of Tahiti, Pomare III., took place in April last, and was made a solemn and festival religious occasion. The King is only four years of age. His aunt is at the head of the government during his minority. This is a singular circumstance, because his mother is living, and though necessarily a personage of great influence in public affairs, her sister, by the usage

of the island, is virtually Queen, or, as we should say, Regent. The sisters live together with the young King in perfect harmony. The laws of the island, since it became Christianized, were established and promulgated about four years ago; but as in the interval many things wanted settling, from the result of experience and unexpected circumstances, a Parliament, the first Parliament ever held in the South Seas, met for "despatch of business" in February last. It consisted of all the families related to the Kings of Tahiti and Eimeo, the governors of districts and provinces, and two persons chosen as representatives by the people at large of every district. This parliament, it seems, in one body comprehended the estates of Kings, Lords, and Commons, and its proceedings were most exemplary. The session lasted nine days. Every thing submitted to consideration was very fully dis-

cussed, and unanimously passed by the whole body. Our friend says, "I wish you could have seen the earnestness and calm deliberation, and good breeding, displayed in this Assembly of Tahitians. They often differed much in their views, and frankly expressed their peculiar opinions, but they never interrupted one another; and when any found that the general sentiment was in favour of a decision contrary to their own, after the matter had been fairly argued, they always yielded to the majority, and the votes were thus, without exception, unanimous. They never coughed, or spat upon the ground, or yawned, or made a noise with sticks upon the floor, or whispered loudly to each other, or sneered, or bawled out, 'hear him, hear him!' or made any noise whatever, indicating pleasure or displeasure—in fact, they behaved liked Christian folk!"—Private Letter.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

JULY 21, 1824.

THE Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor-gen. and Visitor of the college of Fort William, having appointed Wednesday the 21st July, for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged to the general students reported qualified for the public service during the past year, the president and members of the college council, the officers, professors and students of the college met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government-house, where His Excellency the commander-in-chief, and the officers of His Excellency's suite, many of the civil and military officers of the presidency, together with several of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Lady and Miss Amherst, Mrs. Heber, and several other ladies, honoured the ceremony with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Right Hon. the Visitor, attended by the officers of his staff, entered the hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat a declamation, in the Arabic language, was delivered by Mr. R. W. Barlow, on the following subject:—"A short sketch on the Manners and Language of the Arabs."

When the declamation was concluded, J. H. Harington, Esq., president of the college council, presented to the Right Hon. the Visitor, the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive medals of merit or other honorary rewards

adjudged to them at the public examinations held in June, and read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student about to leave the institution.

The Visitor then presented to Mr. R. W. Barlow, entitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, expressing, at the same time, the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The medals which had been awarded to the several students having been distributed to them respectively, the Right Hon. the Visitor delivered the following discourse:—

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William: Although the short period of my residence among you does not enable me to speak of the affairs of the college of Fort William with that entire confidence which a longer experience and more accurate personal knowledge could alone justify, yet assisted by the experience, and guided by the judgment and testimony of the gentlemen who superintend its general management, I have, in conformity with the usual course of proceeding, distributed the prizes and honours assigned during the past year to good conduct, and to talents successfully applied; and I now proceed, according to the reports and information before me, to review the operations of this institution during the period referred to, discriminating the respective merits of the students, who have been pronounced qualified to enter upon the public service.

"Considering

"Considering the small number of students attached to the college, the results of the annual, half yearly, and intermediate examinations of 1823-24, compared with those of former years, since the system of permitting the students to quit the college whenever they may be pronounced competent to enter on the public service, was adopted, appear very favourable; and the reports which I have received of the conduct of the students, their diligence and general attention to the rules of the institution, are highly satisfactory. The Visitor's discourse, in July last, noticed the removal of three students, who had neglected to prosecute their studies in the college: and a fourth removal on the same account was directed by government, at the recommendation of the college council, in the succeeding month. But with this exception, not one instance of irregularity or misconduct, such as to have called forth the admonition of the council of the college, appears to have occurred within the period now under review.

"It is with particular satisfaction I am further enabled to state on this occasion, that of the four students who, in pursuance of the sixth chapter of the college statutes, were removed from the institution, and from the presidency in July and August 1823, three have since qualified themselves for the public service in two languages, and the fourth has been reported qualified in one language.

"No stronger proof could be given of the beneficial effect of the statute to which I have adverted. But it may be added, as another important result to which it has contributed, that of the twelve students, who were left in the college at the close of the late annual examination, one only was attached to it at the time of the preceding yearly examination in June, 1823. Of the remaining eleven, three entered the college in October and November 1823, and the rest have been admitted in May and June of the present year.

"Eleven students have been reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages during the past year.

"Mr. Barlow was admitted in October 1823, and at the half yearly examination in December of the same year was not only reported qualified for the service in Persian and Hindoostanee; but, in addition, he was distinguished by holding the first place in both languages; receiving a prize of Rs. 800 and a medal for high proficiency in the former, and a medal of merit for the rapidity with which he had acquired a competent knowledge of the latter. At the annual June examination he received a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency in the Arabic lan-

guage, evincing on that occasion an ability to read with fluency, and to translate with accuracy, various passages in works of acknowledged difficulty. The usual written exercises were also performed in the most satisfactory manner, and when it is remembered that he brought with him from Hertford an elementary knowledge only of Persian, Hindoostanee and Arabic, the nature and extent of his acquirements, particularly in the last mentioned language, must be considered as highly creditable to his talents and industry.

"Mr. Harvey was admitted in October 1823, and in the following December was reported qualified in Hindoostanee, and in February of the present year, in Persian. He received a medal for rapid and considerable proficiency in each of these languages; having attained the second place in the first class in Hindoostanee, and the second place in the second Persian class. Mr. Harvey was in consequence permitted to enter on the public service in February last; but if he had continued to pursue his studies in the college until the June examination, it is reasonable to conclude that he would have stood high in the first ranks of distinction.

"Mr. De Lancy was admitted in October 1823. He was reported to have made the requisite proficiency in Hindoostanee in March last; and in Persian at the annual examination in June, when he held the second place in the first class in that language.

"Mr. Tierney commenced his studies in January 1823; and was reported qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of both Persian and Hindoostanee at the half yearly examinations held in December of the same year; when he was adjudged the second place in the former, and the fourth in the latter language.

"Mr. Gouldsbury was admitted at the same time as Mr. Tierney; and he also effected his emancipation at the same examinations; when he was classed third in Persian and third in Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Cathcart was admitted in October 1822; passed in Persian at a private examination in February last; and was reported qualified for the public service at the recent annual June examination; when he has adjudged the first place in the first class of the Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Golding entered the college in August 1822, and not having made the necessary progress, as appeared by the reports on the examinations in June 1823, he was removed to the interior: subsequent application, however, enabled him to pass very creditably to himself in Persian at a private examination in April last, when he was in consequence readmitted to the college; and by continued diligence he was found qualified in Hindoostanee

at the late annual examination; when he was declared entitled to the second place in the first class of that language.

"Mr. Clarke was admitted to the benefits of the institution in August 1822; passed in Bengalee at the half yearly examinations held in December 1823; and in Persian at the late public examination; when he was reported qualified for the public service.

"Mr. Gough commenced his academic pursuits in 1822, passed in Hindoostanee in June 1823, and in Persian in December of the same year.

"Mr. Palmer, who was admitted to the college in November 1821, passed in Persian at the public examination held in June 1823, and in September of the same year he was reported qualified in Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Brown was also admitted in November 1821, succeeded in the Persian at the examination of June 1823, and was declared qualified for the service in the Hindoostanee at a private examination in September 1823, on which occasion he obtained a prize of Rs. 800 for high proficiency in that language. The period of Mr. Brown's studies would probably have been very considerably shortened had not the state of his health compelled him at an early period of his collegiate pursuits to seek for a better climate in the western provinces, where he was deprived of the benefits of the college, and of the facilities in study which it affords.

"In addition to the eleven students who have been mentioned, as qualified for the public service, during the year 1823-4, I have the pleasure of naming Mr. Fraser and Mr. Harding, who, as already adverted to, were removed from the college, to the interior, in the months of July and August last, but have since passed a creditable examination in both the Persian and Hindoostanee languages at Benares, and have been declared by Messrs. Brooke and Macleod, the gentlemen who superintended the examination, to be duly qualified for the public service.

"I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing my deep regret at the loss which the institution has sustained in the untimely death of Mr. James Hare, whose early virtues, having already secured to him the warm esteem of his fellow-students, and the entire approbation of the officers of the college, gave fair promise of future distinction in the service.

"Mr. Lushington was admitted to the college on the 26th of May last, and his attainments in oriental languages brought from the college of Hertford, or made during the voyage to India, are highly creditable to his talents and exertions. At the examinations in the following month of June, Mr. Lushington held the first place in Persian, and in the short space of

another month he was reported by the examiners to have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language as combined with his extensive acquaintance with the Persian, duly qualified him to enter on the public service.

"With reference to the date on which Mr. Lushington quitted the college of Fort William, this notice of his acquirements would be more properly included in the report for the ensuing year 1824-5, but I cannot deny myself the gratification of thus recording the approbation with which I have viewed his honourable and successful exertions to qualify himself for the early discharge of his public duties.

"I observe with regret that notwithstanding what was stated at the last annual meeting, as well as on former occasions, regarding the great utility of the vernacular dialect of Bengal to those who have to transact any part of the public business in that province, one student only (Mr. Clarke) appears to have qualified himself in that language during the elapsed year.

"In the address delivered from this chair by my immediate predecessor, the condition and progress of other collegiate institutions established under the protection and patronage of the government were adverted to, and it was intimated that more extensive measures for the dissemination of useful knowledge and for the better education of the natives were under the consideration of the governor-general in council.

"In furtherance of that important object a general committee of public instruction was nominated on the 31st of July last, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public education under the presidency of Fort William, and of considering, and from time to time suggesting to government, such measures as might appear expedient for the better instruction of the people, and the improvement of their moral character.

"The first attention of the committee was accordingly directed to the acquisition of information with regard to the existing sources of popular education, the wants of the country, and the means of supplying them. With this view a circular letter was addressed to the local agents at the different stations, containing a series of questions calculated to elicit the desired information. The replies have been yet but partially received; but enough have been collected to shew that native education is in a very defective condition, that in none of the towns or villages the means of obtaining more than merely elementary tuition exist; and that in many even this limited advantage is wanting. That individuals are in general unable or unwilling to incur any expense for the education of their children; and that few public endowments of real utility have survived the political

political changes of Hindoostan. The inference irresistibly drawn from the inquiries of the committee is, that the provinces under the presidency of Fort William are dependent upon the liberality of the government for instruction, to an extent that was not anticipated.

"The incompleteness of this branch of the committee's labours has prevented their yet recommending any general plan for the improvement of education throughout the provinces. A college has, however, been established at Agra for the instruction of both Mohammedan and Hindu youths in Persian and Hindi, chiefly, with provision for more advanced studies in Arabic and Sanscrit. This institution, the funds for which are derived from two public endowments in land granted by the former government, in the districts of Agra and Allighur, has been placed in the charge of a local committee, under whose superintendence the actual operations of the college have commenced. The full development of the plan must necessarily be the work of time.

"As I believe that this is the first occasion on which the Agra college has been publicly mentioned, and as it differs materially in its constitution and design from the other collegiate establishments maintained by government under this presidency, I shall direct that an extract from the letter of the committee of instruction, which suggested the plan approved by the governor-general in council in the month of November last, be annexed to this address.

"Considerations sufficiently obvious rendered Calcutta the immediate scene of the most important proceedings of the committee of public instruction, and here accordingly they have been actively employed. In the prosecution of measures previously sanctioned, but which remained to be carried into effect, they have established one new institution, the government Sanscrit college, and improved and extended another, the Mohammedan college or Mudrusa.

"The construction of the edifice intended for the Government Sanscrit College of which the foundation was laid with the masonic solemnities in February last, is in a state of forwardness. The non-completion of that edifice however has not been suffered to retard the progress of the institution. The business of instruction began with the present year in a building hired temporarily for the purpose. Several of the classes were provided with teachers, and pupils were admitted.

"It was originally proposed to limit the number of the latter upon the foundation (from which they derive a small pecuniary allowance) to fifty. But it has been found necessary to increase the number to a hundred: the proposed limitation being

(to use the words of a report from the committee) 'very disproportionate to the demands upon the establishment.' The formation of a Sanscrit Library has also been commenced, and a valuable collection of Hindu literature is likely to be provided for a class of students better able to appreciate its character and extent, than any yet reared by the ill organized systems in force amongst the natives themselves.

"The chief improvement of the Mudrusa, or Mohammedan College, consists in the countenance given by the Committee to the enforcement of the reforms introduced by its learned superintendent Dr. Lumsden, in consequence of which the students of the college have manifested at a recent examination both meritorious zeal and eminent proficiency. The most remarkable result of these reforms is the introduction of mathematics and the study of Euclid, in which several of the students have made considerable progress. Upon the recommendation of the committee a native translator capable of translating English works into Persian and Arabic has also been attached to the Mudrusa. An arrangement is contemplated for enabling such of the students themselves as may desire it, to obtain a knowledge of the English language; and the plan of an elementary school, or class for the preparatory education of future students on improved principles, has received the sanction of the government. It has likewise been found necessary to provide more appropriately and conveniently for the accommodation of the professors and scholars, and a handsome and commodious edifice of which the first stone was laid with masonic solemnities on the 15th instant, will thus be added to the public buildings of this city.

"The only remaining public establishments devoted exclusively to the education of natives, which it appears necessary to mention on the present occasion, are, the Sanscrit college of Benares, and the schools maintained at the expense of Government in the neighbourhood of Chinsurah. The progress of the former institution has received some check by the death of its late superintendent Captain Fell, who was essentially instrumental to its flourishing condition. But it is to be hoped that the check will be temporary; and that the example of the good effects of his zealous superintendence will not be lost on his successor.

"The introduction of improved methods and objects of tuition has not been neglected by the committee of general instruction, but it cannot be expected that much will be thus effected until the natives of India shall be sensible of their importance, and concur in their promotion. Improved modes of teaching, however, are, to a great extent, introduced into both the Hindoo colleges, as well as into the Mohammedan

Mohammedan college already noticed, and late in action in the schools in the vicinity of Chinsurah, which continue to maintain their popular and useful character. The impulse given to mathematical investigation in the Mudrusa was before adverted to; and it may here be added that a scientific professor has been attached, at the charge of government, to the Vidyalaya, or Calcutta Hindu college, established in 1816, with a view to impart to the students who are conversant with the English language, an acquaintance with the physical and experimental sciences of Europe.

"The diffusion of sound knowledge amongst the inhabitants of this vast empire is recognized by me as one of the most sacred and important duties of the British government in India; I view it as the most effectual instrument for promoting the real happiness of the people, for facilitating the successful administration of just laws, for removing prejudices, and for gradually diminishing and finally suppressing those cruel and superstitious practices, the prevalence of which we so deeply lament. With these feelings and impressions I shall give my cordial encouragement to the measures referred to, and shall watch their progress with a warm interest in their success, as well as with a confident expectation that our hopes will not ultimately be disappointed. Upon you, Gentlemen of the College of Fort William, will greatly depend the full realization of these hopes.

"Let it be your aim and honourable ambition in your progress through the service, so to discharge your duties in the important offices which will devolve upon you, as to conciliate the confidence, the good-will, and the esteem of those who may be placed under your control. To do this effectually, you must not be content with qualifying yourselves to communicate with the natives in their own language; you must not rest satisfied with the cold and formal discharge of prescribed duties, but must conduct yourselves towards the natives with uniform temper, kindness, and moderation, and must prove both in your private and public intercourse with them that you are really anxious to promote their true welfare and happiness.

"When these dispositions are wanting, splendid talents will not secure that influence, without which your efforts for the improvement of native habits and institutions will be weak and unavailing.

"The principles with which you have been imbued, in early youth, render it unnecessary in this place to appeal to higher motives and more sacred sanctions; but I may remark, as no trifling incentive to laudable exertions, that the honour and interests of your country in India may be deeply affected by the character you may

individually hold in the estimation of our native subjects.

"It was justly remarked by the illustrious founder of this institution, that the civil servants of the English East India Company were not to be considered as the agents of a commercial concern; but as the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign, required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts, and under circumstances which enhanced the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravated the difficulty of every public charge.

"It was under this feeling that the enlarged mind of the Marquess Wellesley originally established this institution, upon principles calculated to secure as far as possible the attainment of those habits and qualifications which might best fit the junior civil servants, for the future discharge of their duties, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public.

"The system proposed by that distinguished statesman was not, indeed, carried into full effect in India, but the same principles were recognized and sanctioned in the institution of the college at Hertford; they have continued in operation in the college of Fort William, and, I am happy to state my conscientious conviction, founded as well on the recorded operations of this institution, as on the judgment of those best qualified to pronounce on the question, that the benefits and blessings it was intended to diffuse have been realized, and that its usefulness will continue to increase in proportion to the growing exigencies of the state.

"To the Gentlemen of the College Council I beg to return my personal thanks for the careful superintendence they have exercised over the concerns of the college during the past year. I have also to express the just sense which I entertain of the able and satisfactory manner in which the professors and officers of the college generally, have discharged their several duties.

"The college has, during the past year, been deprived of two of its oldest and ablest members, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, professor in the Hindoostanee department, and Captain Lockett, the secretary of the college council. I cannot do justice to the merits and services of these gentlemen in a more satisfactory manner, than by citing the testimonials of those, who, from their situation, were most competent to appreciate them. The following is an extract from the proceedings of the council of the college under date the 13th December 1823:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor having, in consequence of his promotion, become incapacitated, under the general orders of
2 D 2 government,

government, dated the 23d May last, from continuing to hold the office of professor of Hindoostanee in the college, Captain Price, one of the public examiners, has been appointed to the vacant professorship. On this occasion it was incumbent in the college council to notice, for the information of the right honourable the Governor General in council, that Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor has executed the duties of professor of the Hindoostanee language in the college, since the 22d February 1808, with great zeal and ability; and that his exertions in this particular department have been highly beneficial to the institution.

"In a letter from the college council to the government, dated 24th February 1824, after noticing Captain Lockett's removal to Lucknow, they observe, "We cannot permit Captain Lockett to quit the station which he has held during a period of sixteen years, and the duties of which he has so satisfactorily performed, in the college under our superintendence, without bearing testimony to his eminent talents, learning and zeal; from which the institution has derived essential benefits, as has indeed been repeatedly acknowledged by the visitor at the annual disputations.

"The regret which must be felt at the departure from the college of two officers so eminently qualified, as those above-mentioned, is in some degree lessened by the reflection, that their places have fortunately been supplied by other distinguished members of the same institution, who had each of them previously held the office of public examiner.

"The literary works which have issued from the press since the last annual examination, or which are now in course of preparation will be specified in an appendix to this address."

"To the students who remain attached to the college, I beg to address a few words. I would urge upon them, with parental earnestness, the importance of an assiduous and regular attention to their studies, and the absolute necessity, as they value their own independence, reputation, and comfort in life, of abstaining from habits which may lead them to contract debt. I also think it necessary to repeat what has before been frequently announced from this chair, that claims to promotion and favour, in their public career, will be regulated by advertence to the period when they shall have been pronounced competent to enter the public service, and to the character which they may establish whilst attached to the college; and that a reputation for good conduct, and distinguished success in the acquisition of the native languages, will be considered in preference to length of residence in the country, or to superior rank in the list of graduation. It will, in-

* This list will be given in our next number.

deed, generally be found, that the honourable distinctions obtained in earlier years accompany their possessor in after life, and that the progress of the student in the college may, ordinarily, be regarded as a safe criterion of his future exertions and success in public life."

Extract of a Letter from the Committee of Public Instruction, dated the 24th October, 1823.

"The existing government institutions are exclusive in their character; each being confined to studies belonging to a peculiar class; and more or less connected with their religious persuasion. But it has appeared to us very advisable to place the proposed institution on a more liberal footing; and to direct its instruction to the general purposes of business and of life. The local agents have also suggested that the Agra college shall be equally available to all classes of the native population; and as they are all unquestionably, equally the objects of the solicitude of the government, and it is not necessary to give an exclusive preference to either upon the present occasion, we fully concur in this recommendation. It does not appear to us advisable to provide board and lodging for the students of this seminary. No difficulty, therefore, will attend the proposed association of students of all persuasions. Both Hindoos and Musulmans, who could not, of course, be domesticated together, will, we believe, feel no reluctance to assemble for the purpose of study, within the same walls during the day, and whilst our plan of study suggests the admission of all classes, we should anticipate much positive benefit from their being brought together; as it will promote a reciprocal communication of ideas and acquirements. It will thus facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive system of instruction, that shall embrace those objects likely to be otherwise exclusively preferred; and which shall give to both Mahomedans and Hindoos the possession of useful languages and knowledge, they have hitherto been found respectively to neglect.

"As the languages of the public business, of the courts of justice, and of the literature of the Mahomedan population, Persian and Arabic, will form part of the natural subjects of tuition; whilst the languages of common life, and of the literature of the Hindoos, the Hindi and Sanscrit, are equally necessary. We propose, therefore, that the whole of these languages shall be taught in the college of Agra. It may be desirable hereafter to provide the means of obtaining some acquaintance with English; but we could not consider this necessary in the first instance; and do not, therefore, offer any recommendation on this head.

"We

"We must, at present, look chiefly to the object of teaching what is most useful in native literature, freed as far as possible, from the lumber with which it is encumbered. Nothing, it is evident, can be expediently taught in which the people do not take an interest; and a considerable period must elapse before new books can be supplied. Although, therefore, our attention in this, as in all similar cases, will be particularly directed to the object of giving the natives a taste for European science, it appears to us, to be at least, premature, to establish separate classes for any of the several branches of it. In like manner it is not our purpose to urge the Students generally to pursue the abstruse parts of native science.

"An arithmetical teacher should, however, be immediately included in the plan,

* TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION, June 14, 1824.

		Date of Admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance on the Lectures.
	PERSIAN.			M. W.
First Class.—	1. Lushington.....	May 1824	—	—
	2. De Lancey.....	Oct. 1823	36	7 0
	3. Deedes.....	May 1823	37	10 2
	4. Clarke.....	Aug. 1822	33	18 1
Second Class.—	5. Paul.....	Nov. 1823	16	5 1
	6. Grant.....	Oct. 1823	12	6 0
	7. Hathorn.....	Oct. 1823	33	6 2
I. Barlow, separately examined.....		Oct. 1823	—	—
	HINDOOSTANEE.			
First Class.—	1. Cathcart.....	Oct. 1822	21	16 2
	2. Golding.....	Aug. 1822	9	1 0
	3. Hathorn.....	Oct. 1823	40	6 1
Second Class.—	4. Deedes.....	May 1823	38	10 2
	5. Paul.....	Nov. 1823	21	5 1
	6. Grant.....	Oct. 1823	12	6 1
	ARABIC.			
1. Barlow, Degree of Honour for extraordinary Proficiency, and 1600 Rupees.....		Oct. 1823	16	6 2

By Order of the Council of the College, D. RUDELL, Sec. C.C.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable .. S.Rs. 37 0 to 37 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable.... 5 0 to 11 8 ditto.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 37 per cent. premium.
Unremittable..... 5 to 8 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 95 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 14½ Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable .. 110 to 118 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Burmese War.

[The following is the despatch which want of space obliged us to exclude last month.]

Copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding the British forces at Rangoon.

George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov., Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 16th ult. we have had several partial affairs with the enemy, except in one solitary instance, invariably sought for on our part, and all ending in the same brilliant manner that has hitherto marked the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops under my command. About the end of last month, it was stated by some prisoners of war, and corroborated by a few Rangoon people who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese chief had received positive orders from Court to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended. Large bodies of troops were, for two successive days, seen crossing the river above Kemendine, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side, and I felt the more inclined to give credit to the report, from being well aware that had any such order been received by the Burman general, certain disgrace, or even decapitation, would be the inevitable consequence of his disobeying it. On the morning of the 1st inst. every doubt on the subject was removed. Three columns of the enemy, estimated at 1,000 men each, were seen crossing the front of our position, moving towards our right; and the jungle in front of the great Dagon Pagoda, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force; but on this side, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to ascertain either the disposition or strength of the enemy. The columns moving on our right soon came in contact with the piquets of the 7th and 22d regiments of Madras Nat. Inf., which received the attack with the greatest steadiness, none of them yielding one inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our piquets, and took post on a hill about four hundred yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some jingals and swivels. I instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and a howitzer from the Bengal artillery, and three companies of Nat. Inf., viz. one company of the 7th, and two of the 22d regt., the whole under the command of Capt. Jones, of the latter corps. After a

short but well-directed fire from the artillery, I ordered Capt. Jones to advance with his three companies, and drove the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet, and I had the satisfaction of seeing my orders carried into effect in the most cool and gallant style, the enemy flying in every direction towards their favourite haunt, and only place of safety, the jungle. During the firing on our right, parties of the enemy felt the piquets along our line to the left, but never appeared in any force, and retired on the first fire from our advanced posts. Thus ended the mighty attack that was to have driven us into the sea—defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of saps, and two pieces of artillery; although such an enemy might be well appalled at the appearance of the whole British line under arms.

From some prisoners who were taken, I am informed that 12,000 men were marched to the attack: the left columns were ordered to engage with vigour, and as soon as they had succeeded in penetrating our line, the attack was then to have become general. Such were the orders issued; but nothing more contemptible than the conduct of the enemy on that day was ever witnessed. They paid for their folly, by leaving at least one hundred men dead on the field. We had not one man either killed or wounded.

Before daylight on the following morning some hundred men, of the Dallah force, entered the town of Dallah, firing in the direction of our post. Capt. Isaack, of the 8th Madras Nat. Inf., commanding, pushed forward with a few men, and was, I regret to say, unfortunately shot—the Burmese mutilating his body with the most savage brutality during the few minutes it remained in their power.

While the enemy abstained from converting their town to the purpose of annoying us, I also respected and afforded it every protection, although uninhabited by one individual; but when they thought proper to make it a mighty scene of savage warfare, I razed it to the ground.

Numerous reinforcements daily joined the enemy's army in our front, a thing much to be desired, as tending to increase the distress and discontent already prevailing in their lines; and having observed a disposition to recross part of their force to the Dallah side of the river, I determined, on the 8th instant, to make as general an attack as the very woody and inundated state of the country would possibly admit of. For that purpose I formed the force to be employed into two columns of attack; one proceeding by land, under the

1825.]

Burmese War.

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the command of that excellent and indefatigable officer, Brig. Gen. M'Bean, for the purpose of surrounding the enemy on the land side, while I, with the other, proceeded by water to attack their stockaded position along the banks of the river in front. To this post the enemy appeared to attach the greatest importance, and the stockades were so constructed as to afford mutual support, presenting difficulties apparently not to be overcome without a great sacrifice of lives. I therefore resolved to try the effect of shelling, and consulted with Capt. Marryat upon the employment of such armed vessels as he might select to breach, in the event of our mortar practice not succeeding. The shells were thrown at too great a distance to produce the desired effect, and the swampy state of the country would not admit of any advance. The armed vessels, viz. the Satellite transport (late in H.M.'s service), the H. C.'s cruisers, Teignmouth and Thetis, commanded by Capt. Hardy and Lieut. Greer, and the Penang Government yacht, the Jessie, Capt. Poynton, the whole under the command of Lieut. Frazer, of H.M.'s ship Larne, now took their stations according to a disposition made by Capt. Marryat, and opened a fire which soon silenced that of fourteen pieces of artillery, swivels, and musketry from the stockades, and in one hour the preconcerted signal of breach practicable, was displayed at the main-mast head. The troops, as previously arranged, entered their boats on the signal being made, consisting of a detail of the 3d, 10th, and 17th N.I., commanded by Major Wahab, of the latter corps, ordered to lead the attack, and supported by Lieut. Col. Godwin, with two hundred and sixty men of H.M.'s 41st regt., and one company from the Hon. Company's Madras European regt. The assault was made in the best order and handsomest style; Major Wahab, with the native infantry, landed, and immediately attacked the breach, while Lieut. Col. Godwin, almost at the same instant, pushed ashore a little higher up, and entered the work by escalade; the enemy kept up a sharp but ill-directed fire while the troops were landing, but as usual fled on our making a lodgment in the place. I now ordered Col. Godwin to re-embark with the detachment of the 41st regt. and attack the second stockade, which was immediately carried in the same style. The third stockade was evacuated by the enemy.

The cool and gallant conduct of both European and native troops on this occasion was to me a most gratifying sight. To the officers and men of the breaching vessels every praise is due; and I much regret that severe indisposition prevented Capt. Marryat from being present to witness the result of his arrangements.

The inundated state of the country did

not admit of any communication with Brig. Gen. M'Bean from the shipping, nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing could be more brilliant and successful! He took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation: and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brig. Gen. assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brig. M'Creagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith, of H. M.'s 13th and 38th regts., led the troops under their respective commands.

Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy in one day, and upwards of (800) eight hundred of his best troops were left dead on the ground:—38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets were also captured, a loss of no small importance where fire-arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column.

Our loss has been comparatively small—40 rank and file killed; 1 captain and 35 rank and file wounded.

To Brig. Gen. M'Bean my particular thanks are due upon this and on all occasions. To Lieut. Col. Tidy and Major Jackson, Dep. Adj. and Qr.mast.gens., and to my personal staff, I feel very much indebted for their indefatigable exertions in carrying on the duties of the service occasionally under every disadvantage; and I also beg leave to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the name of Lieut. Col. Snow, Dep. Adjgen. to the Madras division, whose ability, zeal, and activity I have often had occasion to remark.

I cannot conclude without again advertising to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise, and their intrepidity and valour, whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 11, 1824. General Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, from the 16th of June to the 12th of July 1824.

June 21. Mad. Europ. Regt.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

24. 2d bat. 10th N. I.—Killed, 1 subadar.

July 1. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 38th Foot.—Wounded 1 serjeant and 2 rank and file; 1 rank and file missing.

— 1st bat. 22d N. I.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

3. H. M.'s 41st Foot.—Wounded, 1 serjeant and 3 rank and file.

— 2d bat. 8th N. I.—1 captain; wounded, 1 rank and file.

— 1st bat. 9th N. I.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

5. Engineer's Dep.—Killed, 1 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, and 15 rank and file; killed, 1 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 89th Regt.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 rank and file.

— Madras Europ. regt.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 rank and file.

— 1st bat. Pioneers.—Wounded, 4 rank and file.

8. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 1 captain, 2 corporals, 5 rank and file, and 1 lascar; killed, 2 serjeants.

— H. M.'s 38th Foot.—Killed, 2 rank and file; wounded, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 13 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 41st Foot.—Wounded, 5 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 89th Regt.—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

— 1st bat. 7th N. I.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

— 1st bat. Pioneers.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

Total.—Killed, 1 captain, 1 subadar, 1 serjeant, and six rank and file; wounded, 2 captains, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 66 rank and file, and 1 lascar; missing, 1 rank and file.

2d bat 8th N. I.—Name of officer killed, Capt. C. H. Isaack.

H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Names of officers wounded, Brev. Capt. Knox Barratt, severely, arm amputated; and Capt. Johnson, severely and dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. Tidy, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

The following copies of despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, are published in the *Calcutta Gov. Gaz.* of Sept. 2. To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

Sir: I am now enabled to inform you, from information received from deserters, and through other sources which can be relied on, that the loss of the enemy in the action of the 8th instant, was much more severe, and its consequences much more fatal and disastrous than I could at the time have formed any idea of. The number of killed very much exceeds what stated

in my despatch of the 11th instant, and great numbers have since died of their wounds in the jungle. All accounts agree, and I have no longer a doubt of the fact, that Soomba Woonghee (3d minister of the empire) a Woondock, and two other chiefs of the first class, were among the slain, and the troops deprived of their leaders, have either dispersed, or fled in confusion to the rear, there to await the arrival of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, said to be advancing with seventy thousand men.

The only body of the enemy I could hear of in this neighbourhood, was a small force of three thousand men, assembled at a place called Keylooe, about twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon, and measures were adopted for immediately attacking them. On the morning of the 19th inst. I ordered 1,200 men to proceed by land direct to the spot, proceeding myself with 600 more up the Puzendown creek, running in its whole course, nearly parallel to, and at no great distance from the road upon which land the column was directed to advance.

The inundated state of the country precluded all possibility of proceeding any great distance with the troops by land, and having advanced rapidly up the creek in the Diana steamboat, I did not hear of the impassable state of the country, and consequent return of the land column to their quarters till the following day, when I reached the point, where I intended to co-operate, or act in concert as circumstances might require. In our progress up, some parties of the enemy were seen flying towards the jungle in evident dread and consternation, without firing a shot at us, or we at them; we also passed several villages visited for the first time by our troops, from each of which I had the pleasure of restoring to their homes, some Rangoon families found in the extreme of wretchedness and misery; we could distinctly observe there were some armed men in the villages, who apparently connived at their escape, and who, it may be presumed, will remain in arms only until an opportunity offers of providing for the safety of their wives and families. It was not to be expected that a people unacquainted with the customs and manners of the civilized nations of Europe should, on our first approach, have placed unlimited confidence in us. At all the villages the greater part of the inhabitants fled from their houses to the fields, where they remained as spectators; but at each we found a few men left to converse with us, and receive every assurance I could give them of safety and protection, if they remained quietly at their homes. On our return yesterday to quarters, I had the satisfaction of seeing some of these villages thickly inhabited, the people quite at their ease, and saluting us as we passed.

Although

Although this expedition, upon which I was out for three days, has terminated differently from what I intended, I feel confident much good will result from it. The favourable impression made, shall be cultivated to the utmost of my power, and happy, indeed, will I be to sheath the sword as often as the object in view can be attained by kindness and mercy.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 22, 1824.

Sir: Being informed that the governor of Syriam had assembled a force on the banks of the Pegue, or Syriam river, and had ordered the whole conscription of the district to repair without delay to the place of rendezvous, for the purpose of finishing and defending a large field work, which was to command the river, and protect the surrounding country: although aware that few had obeyed the summons, I determined upon dislodging the enemy, and for that purpose I yesterday morning proceeded up the Syriam river with 300 Europeans, and an equal number of native infantry, the whole under the command of acting Brig. Smelt. Upon approaching the landing place leading to the town pagoda of Syriam, I observed the old Portuguese fort, long concealed from view by trees and overgrown brush wood cleared and scraped, where the old wall had fallen down, and from fifteen to twenty feet high: upon this the enemy had raised a parapet, and suspended huge logs of wood on the outside, intended to be cut away during the assault, and to carry the assailants before them in the descent.

The troops landed under the fire of the Penang Government brig Jessie, and the powerful sloop employed as a mortar vessel, and the advanced party moved on until stopped by a deep, impassable nulla, the bridge over which had been destroyed, and threatened to check our progress; but the difficulty was speedily removed, and a very tolerable bridge constructed, by Capt. Marryat, and part of the officers and crew of H. M.'s ship Larne. The enemy's fire from the musquetry and artillery was even unusually feeble and contemptible, and they abandoned the place with the utmost

precipitation when the troops moved forward for the attack, leaving behind them eight pieces of good artillery.

I next directed Lieut. Col. Kelly, of the Madras European Regiment, to proceed with part of the force to the Syriam Pagoda, which I was informed was also occupied by about 300 men. The Lieut. Col., on arriving at the Pagoda, found the enemy inclined to dispute the possession of their almost impregnable post, but they lost confidence while the troops were ascending the long flight of steps leading up to the Pagoda, and fled in the utmost confusion, leading four pieces of artillery and a great quantity of powder.

Although in these affairs the enemy afforded little opportunity for displaying the discipline and gallantry of the troops, their usual feeling and ardour were by no means less conspicuous, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Brigadier Smelt and Lieut. Col. Kelly in conducting the different attacks.

From Capt. Marryat and the officers of His Majesty's navy, I ever received the most prompt and cordial co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 5th Aug. 1824.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken and destroyed at Syriam on the 4th August, 1824.

Brass,

4 pounder, Dutch one.

3 pounder, Spanish or Portuguese, two.

Iron.

18 pounder, carronade, one.

Ditto, one lost in a deep nulla.

6 ditto, one.

Ditto, four destroyed for want of means to bring them on.

Wall pieces, two.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder destroyed, and about one hundred weight of grape.

Return of Killed and Wounded from the 14th of July to the 5th of August, 1824.

His Majesty's 41st Foot, 3 privates wounded.

Madras European, - - 1 do. do.

Bombay Artillery, - - 1 do. do.

Seamen of the *Larne*, - 3 do. do.

Postscript.

THE only authentic intelligence respecting the progress of the war, received since our last publication, is contained in the preceding despatches.

It is certain that the enemy have retreated from Ramoo and also from Ramree. The circumstances attending the evacuation of the former, were communicated by a Burman at Chittagong, Vol. XIX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 110.

who reports that, on the 2d of August, orders arrived from the Bundoolah for the troops to proceed instantly to the capital. He also reported that Gunjunial had likewise been evacuated.

The Burmese had occupied the island of Ramree, apparently with the design of making a descent upon Cheduba. They had been observed constructing a stockade

and establishing fortified chokeys along the shore opposite the north-east point of that island. On the 18th July, the Company's frigate Hastings stood in towards Ramree to reconnoitre. The natives commenced a fire of musketry and guns, which was soon silenced.

The Madras Gov. Gazette of September 16 mentions, as a report, that a letter had reached that presidency from Rangoon, dated August 12, stating that a grand attack had been made on the enemy, who was defeated with a very heavy loss, whilst our loss was very trifling, not a single officer having suffered.

Some statements, from private sources, which appear in the Calcutta and Madras journals, give some colour to this report. The last arrival from Rangoon announced that it was the current belief at that place, when the vessel sailed (30th July), that the army would very shortly proceed to Promé; and a letter from Cheduba, dated August 12, communicates the important fact, (upon the authority of a native, who came from Ava with cotton) that an army was proceeding up the Irrawaddy in 400 boats, tracking in two lines, with flanking parties marching along each bank. Moreover, it is stated from Rangoon as certain, that the Prince of Lunawaddy, brother of the emperor, was on his march with a large force to attack the British army. The Emperor of Ava is said to have quitted his capital, and proceeded to a camp formed in the upper provinces.

At the date of the last accounts, a detachment was expected to be sent from Rangoon to take possession of the post of Mergui.

Sir A. Campbell's force is to consist, we understand, of seven brigades, comprising the 1st or Royals, 41st, 47th, 54th, and 89th King's Regiments, with the 1st Madras European Regiment, thirteen regiments of Native Infantry, a battalion of Pioneers, and a numerous train of Artillery.

A brilliant little affair is stated, in letters from Bhopalpoore, to have taken place, on the 24th August, between a detachment under the command of Capt. Dewal of the 60th N. I. and the adherents of Koonur Chyn Sing, ex-Raja of Nursinghur, in which the ex-Raja, with eighty of his followers, was killed; whilst, on our side, only a subadar, a havildar, and six sepoy, were wounded.

A letter from Hazreebagh, dated August 25, mentions the following disaster: "The Irregular Horse from this corps (the Champarun L.I.) met with a severe loss the other day. In marching through the country which was all inundated, there suddenly came a great run of water, I suppose from a bund giving way, and carried away their baggage, twenty horses,

and one man. Gardner's has lost forty horses. We have very little rain here yet, and the people are apprehensive about their crops.

"It is, however, delightful weather, and I sleep with a blanket over me every night, which is more than I guess you do in Calcutta."

At the other points, all is tranquil: the British troops having taken up convenient positions to wait the close of the rains. The Burmese in Cachar have suffered severely from fever and the small pox, and are, it is said, desirous to return unmolested to their own country.

Two facts are mentioned in the papers which are extremely gratifying; namely, that the enemy begin to form juster notions of themselves and of the enemy they have to contend with; and that some confidence is inspired into the natives, who begin to return in considerable numbers, and show a desire to place themselves under British protection.

The following extract of a letter from Cheduba, dated August 12, which has furnished some of the particulars above recorded, may perhaps be read with some interest:—

"The weather, since our arrival, has been such as to prevent any one going beyond a mile or so from the stockade, the rain pouring in torrents, and incessant; I cannot, therefore, give you my promised account of the island, further than it appears to be capable of any thing under British rule. It has a roadstead capable of containing the navy of all the world, and in perfect security in every sort of weather; easy of entrance from the north and south. The climate is delightful, the thermometer ranging generally from 80 deg. to 86 deg. it has been as low as 76, and once or twice as high as 90 deg. Of buffaloes and oxen there are thousands running wild about the country, but not a goat or sheep, or swine or ducks and geese, to be had for love or money. Fish there is abundance of, but the rascally natives will not catch them: we seldom get any for our breakfast or dinner-table, though we have not been totally without.

"I took a sail in the Company's frigate, Hastings, on the 17th and 18th, to look at a stockade of the enemy's on the N.W. point of the island of Ramree, and also to destroy some boats said to be collected in a creek near it, and on which it was apprehended they would take a run over to destroy the villages, and disturb the natives on this island opposite their point, and return before daylight. The distance is eight or ten miles across. We anchored some distance from the point, which we have named 'Hastings's Point,' in honour of the ship and her first action. Soon after daylight on the 18th, the gun-boat, the

the launch of the ship, having an 18-pounder carronade on board, with the two cutters having a part of the Bombay European regiment on board, were sent to reconnoitre the shore and sound towards it. The beach was soon covered with natives when they perceived our boats approaching, and they commenced a sharp fire from musketry and some guns upon them, but just in the same style they did on our landing here, for not a shot touched any of the boats although within one hundred yards, and the latter, by signal orders, returned to the ship at 7 A.M. I think our gun boats and musketry surprised a few who will no longer tell the tale. The stockade and a long line of entrenchment, was discovered by the reconnoissance in a small bight of land, near the place when the boats had their brush. Soon after breakfast, Capt. Barnes weighed anchor, and stood in towards the shore, and anchored in four and a half fathoms water within half gun shot of it. A spring was soon got on the cable, and the broad side of the Hastings brought to bear on the place; while this was doing the enemy fired two guns, but where the shot went to God only knows, for we could see nothing of them. The enemy were now complimented with the "John Bull and Paddy Bulls" of the Hastings, and I doubt not several of them bit the dust, so tremendous was the fire and the guns so elegantly directed; this trip has taught the fellows a lesson which will induce them to keep their own island, and not disturb our repose. We gave the name of "Barne's Bight" to the place in honour of our gallant commander, and returned to the anchorage by noon.

"Nothing else to my recollection has occurred, excepting, by the bye, the escape

of twenty or thirty women and children belonging to this island, who were kept in durance by the enemy. One of these fellows tells a story, and tolerably connected, that he was coming from Ava with cotton, and met an army proceeding up the river on 400 boats, tracking in two lines in the middle of the river, and flanking parties marching up, along each bank."

Another letter from Rangoon, published in the Calcutta John Bull of September 1, represents the condition of the army in that quarter as follows:

"The troops, we are informed, were in general healthy, though much in want of fresh provisions, and cattle for the general purposes of the army. No detachment had advanced, nor can we learn that a rumour of an expected attack was prevalent.

"The palace of the queen has been burnt by accident. We learn that the Burmese still approach the lines in small parties, and singly, in their usual daring manner.

"On the 2d Aug. two parties went out to look for the enemy, but no traces of them could be found. Sixteen and twenty rupees are given for a sheep, and seven for a fowl. We understand that a house at Madras has cleared a large sum, from having taken the precaution to send a large quantity of live stock."

Letters of the 3d August mention—country inundated; great scarcity of fresh meat and vegetables; same fever as was prevalent here; no disposition on the part of the inhabitants to come in; no prospect of moving; considered now to be impossible to proceed by water to Umrapoora; expect to remain and march by land in October or November.

Home Intelligence.

LITERARY FRAUD.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

[The following communication, which it would be cruel to delay until the appearance of our next number, reached us too late for insertion in a more appropriate place.]

Sir: I feel myself called upon to trouble you with a brief statement of an occurrence, which, although it chiefly concerns myself individually, yet, as authors in general are liable to the same sort of grievance, I consider it a duty to lay before the public, in order to prevent as much as possible a repetition of such acts.

A short time since, I was employed by the East-India Company to compile a map of the Burman empire, all former maps

of that country being so exceedingly defective; and it being a part which has recently become very interesting, it was judged necessary to have the little geographical information which they possessed, put together for the advantage of occasional reference. With no inconsiderable labour, therefore, I formed a small map of the Burman empire, which I compiled from a few late surveys, but the greater part was taken from manuscript sketches by natives, collected by Dr. Buchanan. Although this kind of information is extremely vague, still we are obliged to resort to it, when better is not procurable. As I had nearly completed a large four-sheet map of India, for Messrs. Kingsbury

and Co., we obtained permission to insert the above map of the Burman empire into it; conceiving the addition would make it more interesting, particularly at this time. But, Sir, you may judge my surprise, when, a few days before the latter work was ready for publication, I found that my map of the Burman empire had been copied, with a very trifling and unimportant addition, and published by Messrs. G. and J. Cary, without the least acknowledgment to the author. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that such conduct needs no comment; and I am content merely to state the facts, and to leave the public to form their judgment. That such a respectable concern should debase itself so much, merely for the sake of selling a few copies of a three-shilling map, is really astonishing. I understand that they applied for permission to copy it, and were told that leave had already been given to me; so that they have no excuse. But, Sir, after all their manœuvring, I imagine, they will obtain more credit for their great exertion and despatch in getting the map out, than for their judgment; for they have not only made a very slovenly copy, but have not even selected one of the latest copies; and I have merely to request you will take the trouble to compare their map with that corrected by me, up to the present time, and published by Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, and the difference will be at once apparent.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Bernard Street. JOHN WALKER.

LAW.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, January 20th, an injunction was granted, in the case of Manton v. Marshall, to restrain the defendant from putting a certain inscription on gun-locks and barrels; on the affidavit of the plaintiff, that the defendant placed the name of Manton on twelve gun-barrels and locks intended for exportation to Bombay.

In the Court of King's Bench, January 21, Kilby and Carroll v. Wilson, the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for £1,015 damages, being the value of 100 bales of Surat cotton, obtained by the defendant by means of East-India warrants fraudulently obtained from them by a Mr. Tenbruggengate, by whom they were sold to Mr. Wilson for

two bills, afterwards received from Tenbruggengate, and delivered up to the plaintiffs. These bills were dishonoured, Mr. Wilson, the acceptor, alleging they were not given on the specific transaction relative to the cotton. The plaintiffs brought an action against him on the ground that the goods were originally obtained by fraud.

In the King's Bench, January 20th, application was made by the Attorney-general, in the case of Buckingham v. Bankes, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the cause should be specially appointed, as a witness named Mahomet, brought at great expense to this country, could not, perhaps, be detained. As the consent of all the parties had not been obtained, the application was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Rumours.—The sailing of H. M. S. Tamer, in February last, with sealed orders, was occasioned by the determination of Government to colonize Melville Island, in gulph of Carpentaria.—An apprehension is entertained in the best informed quarters that the Dutch have been beforehand with us, in occupying the port of New Holland, nearest to the Indian islands, which we had it in view to colonize for commercial purposes.—It is confidently asserted that Lord Amherst is to be recalled, and to be succeeded by Lord William Bentinck.—The army is to be increased by a levy of 10,000 men; 5,000 for Ireland, and 5,000 for India, the expense to be defrayed by the Company.—Government is about to give directions for vessels and diving bells to be prepared for the pearl fishery off Ceylon, of the same description as those adopted by the Colombian fishers.—His Majesty's Government, having long been harassed by reiterated complaints and appeals from New South Wales, is about to change entirely the civil administration of the colony.—General Darling is appointed the new Governor of New South Wales, Mr. Alexander MacLeay, colonial secretary, and the Rev. John Espy Keane, chaplain to the colony. General D. was formerly assistant adjutant general of the army, and afterwards provisional governor of the Mauritius; Mr. McL. was secretary to the Transport, and has long officiated as secretary to the Linnean Society; Mr. K. was officiating chaplain to the garrison at Dublin.—The Blossom, 24, is to be commissioned by Captain Frederick William Beechey, at Woolwich, for the purpose (it is said) of proceeding to Behring's Straits via Cape Horn, and endeavour to open a communication with Captain Franklin, who is about to proceed on his land expedition from the mouth of Copermine

permine River, westward, to Behring's Straits.

Detachments belonging to the 11th Light Dragoons, and the 16th (the Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), the 13th (1st Somerset) Light Infantry, the 14th (Buckingham), the 38th (1st Staffordshire), the 44th (East Essex), and the 87th (the Prince of Wales's Own Irish), regiments of infantry, embarked, on the 18th Jan., on board the Bridgewater, East-Indiaman, for Bengal.—The following is the official account of the destinations of the regiments ordered to India: 6th regiment of foot, from the Cape to Bombay; 31st regiment to Bengal; 2d regiment to Bombay; 97th regiment to Ceylon; 45th regiment, from Ceylon to Madras.—The orders that have been issued for the return home of the 59th (2d Nottingham), the 30th (Cambridgeshire), the 69th (South Lincolnshire), and the 47th (Lancashire), regiments of infantry, from India, have been countermanded.—The 2d (the Queen's Royal) regiment of foot will embark for India on the 3d of February next.

Two vessels, of 400 and 500 tons, have arrived in the port of London from New South Wales, fully laden with cargoes of oil, seal skins, wool, and timber.

A London Morning Paper, of January 27, contains a very long correspondence between Mr. Fair, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the Local Government of that Presidency, respecting the subject which led to the deportation of that gentleman, as recorded in p. 186 of our present number.*

Jan. 18, a meeting of the Australian Company was held at the London Tavern. The report was most favourable as to the state of the Company. It declared a balance of £10,000 in the hands of the treasurer, although only £1 per share has been yet paid. The shares are at £40 premium.

General Martin, a native of Lyons, who died in India, in the service of the British East-India Company, bequeathed to his native town a considerable legacy. Some difficulties having arisen, M. de Regny went to London to settle the affair. All the difficulties have been removed, and the Municipality of Lyons has now at his disposal 1,700,000 francs, proceeding from the legacy.—*Paris Paper.*

* We shall lay this case fully before our readers next month, with a copious abstract of the correspondence.

Letters from the Cape, dated Nov. 14, state, that in addition to the money remitted from England for the distressed settlers, £5,000 had been received from Calcutta and various parts of India; the poor emigrants are now in consequence in the highest spirits.

Sir Charles Edward Grey, one of the Judges of Madras, has recently been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, in the room of the late Sir Christopher Fuller; and Mr. R. Comyn takes the seat on the Madras Bench, vacant by the advancement of Sir C. E. Grey.

A gentleman lately arrived from the East-Indies, says that he has conversed with several Europeans who returned from Ispahan, the capital of Persia, and who all declare, that a clever European physician or surgeon would make an immediate fortune by practice in any town of Persia.

At the fire, in the Bazar, *Boulevard des Italiens*, at Paris, on the night of New Year's day, many of the antiquities, collected by Belzoni in Egypt, were destroyed.—*Paris Paper.*

Jan. 12, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Alexander Taylor, late of the Hon. E. I. C. service, who cut his throat on the preceding Monday morning. It appeared in evidence that about four months back he returned from Madras, where he spent several years as an engineer, and realized a considerable sum. He intrusted this money to a Mr. Munro, a merchant at Madras, for transmission to England, to be vested in the British funds. Munro converted this and other sums to his own use, and fled to America. Mr. Taylor returned to his native country as poor as he quitted it. He bore up for some time; but the gradual decline of his constitution, through residence abroad, and the constant reflection upon the calamity he had sustained, disordered his intellects, and led to the catastrophe.

January 26, about 10 A.M. a portion of the floor of the new Custom-house, the foundation of which has, for some time, been known to be insecure, gave way, and sank with a tremendous crash. Owing to the early hour, the clerks were absent, and no accident occurred.

Three curious representations, on optical principles, are now exhibiting in London: the Diorama, the Cosmorama, and the Peristropic Panorama.

The steamship *Enterprise*, built for running between England and India, was launched in the river on the 22d January.

A Brevet is to take place in the army and navy, shortly; probably on St. George's Day. Every regiment is to receive two additional companies. The cavalry is also to be increased in the same proportion. The whole of a regiment is never again to be sent to the colonies or garrisons abroad: if it consists of ten companies, six will be sent, and four and a field officer remain at home.

Active measures are in preparation both at the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, for causing a general retirement among navy and army officers of each rank in both services. The retirement will be offered to a certain limited number of all officers possessed of a given seniority, who are to be put on a separate list, and receive the same allowance as if they were on full pay. The object of this regulation is, that the several lists shall contain none but effective officers. The general promotion is not expected to take place before April.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

- 5 *Dr. Gr.*—Ens. Martin, 85th F., Cor., v. Stephens, who exch. (23 Dec. 24).—Tr. Serj. Maj. Henley, 10th Lt. Dr., rank of Cor. (without pay), app. Rid. Master (6 Jan. 25).
9 *L. Dr.*—Cor. Fullerton, Lt. by pur., v. Montgomery, who ret. (30 Dec. 24).—R. Rumley, Cor. by pur., v. Fullerton (30 Dec.).
10 *L. Dr.*—Capt. Jones, Major by pur., v. Taylor, prom. (16 Dec.).—Lt. Wallington, Capt. by pur., v. Jones (16 Dec.).—Cor. Dent, Br. Lt. by pur., v. Wallington (16 Dec.).—R. Gifford, Cor. by pur., v. Dent (30 Dec.).—Payn. Tallon, superceded (6 Jan. 25).
14 *L. Dr.*—Lt. Gooch, Capt. by pur., v. Ormsby, prom. (30 Dec. 24).—Cor. Gilpin, Lt. by pur., v. Gooch (30 Dec.).
16 *L. Dr.*—W. V. Jillard, Cor. by pur., v. Stewart, who ret. (6 Jan. 25).
Green. Gu.—J. D. Wright, Ass. Surg., v. Armstrong, prom. (11 Nov. 24).
Cadet. Gu.—Capt. Cornwall, h. p. Lt. and Capt., v. Serjeantson, who exch. rec. diff. (9 Dec.).
5 *F.*—Brev. Maj. Simcocks, Major without pur., v. Ennes (30 Dec.).—Lt. Belton, Capt., v. Simcocks (30 Dec.).—Lt. Walsh, 1st R. Vet. Bat., Lt., v. Wyatt, who ret. upon h. p., 3d W.I. reg. (6 Jan. 25).—Ens. Wood, Lt., v. Belton (30 Dec. 24).—A. L'Estrange, Ens. v. Wood (30 Dec.).—Ass. Surg. Johnston, h. p. 9th F. Ass. Surg., v. Martin, who exch. (6 Jan. 25).
6 *F.*—Lt. Col. Sullivan, Ceylon Regt., Lt. Col., v. Gardiner, who ret. upon h. p. 1st F. (6 Jan.).—Ass. Surg. Wood, h. p. 86th, Ass. Surg. (23 Dec. 24).
7 *F.*—Capt. Mair, Major by pur., v. Wyllie, prom. (30 Dec.).—Lt. Gage, Capt. by pur., v. Mair (6 Jan. 25).—Ens. Visc. Falkland, 71st F., by pur., v. Gage (6 Jan.).
14 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Every, Ass. Surg., v. Triggs, prom. (23 Dec. 24).
21 *F.*—Lt. Deare, Capt. by pur., v. Van Batenburgh, who ret. (30 Dec.).—2d Lt. Bayly, 1st Lt. by pur., v. Deare (30 Dec.).—L. A. Spearman, 2d Lt. by pur., v. Bayly (30 Dec.).—Ass. Surg. Barclay, 35th F., Surg., v. Dent, dec. (23 Dec.).
22 *F.*—Lt. Munro, h. p. 79th F., Lt., v. Green, who exch. (23 Dec.).
27 *F.*—Hon. R. Howard, Ens. by pur., v. Johnstone, prom. (16 Dec.).

- 33 *F.*—Capt. Shaw, h. p. 37th F., Capt., v. Correvont, who exch. rec. diff. (30 Dec. 24).
34 *F.*—Capt. Nicholls, h. p. Capt., v. Sherer, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
35 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Magibbon, Ass. Surg., v. Barclay, prom. (23 Dec.).
43 *F.*—Gent. Cad. Hon. W. S. Clements, Ens. by pur., v. Estcourt, prom. (9 Dec.).
45 *F.*—E. W. Lascelles, Ens. without pur., v. Hope, app. to 81 F. (23 Dec.).
47 *F.*—Lt. Siborn, h. p. 9th F., Lt., v. Mair, app. to 82d F. (11 Nov.).
55 *F.*—2d Lt. Sievwright, h. p. Rif. Brig., Ens., v. Forlong, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
60 *F.*—Lt. Chichester, Capt. by pur., v. Barrington, who ret. (23 Dec.).—2d Lt. Dickson, 1st Lt. by pur., v. Chichester (23 Dec.).—Ens. Archer, h. p. 14th F., 2d Lt., v. Brockman, app. to 85th F. (6 Jan. 25).—D. Fitzgerald, 2d Lt. by pur., v. Dickson (23 Dec. 24).
67 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Cumming, Ass. Surg., v. French, prom. (23 Dec.).
71 *F.*—E. M. Whyte, Ens. by pur., v. Lord Falkland, prom. in 71st F. (6 Jan. 25).
77 *F.*—Ens. Elliot, Lt. without pur., v. Hamilton, dec. (6 Jan.).—A. H. Irvine, Ens., v. Elliot (6 Jan.).
85 *F.*—Cor. Stephens, 5th Dr. Gu., Ens., v. Martin, who exch. (23 Dec. 24).—2d Lieut. Brockmann, 66th F., Ens., v. Stephens, who ret. upon h. p. 14th F. (6 Jan. 25).
89 *F.*—Capt. Smith, h. p. 34th F., Capt. v. Steele, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
90 *F.*—F. Eld, Ens. by pur., v. Eyles, prom. (23 Dec.).
92 *F.*—Ens. Deans, Adj., v. Macdonald, who res. Adj. only (6 Jan. 25).
94 *F.*—Serg. Maj. Spiller, 43d F., Adj. (with rank of Ens.), v. Coward, rem. from service (25 Nov. 24).
2 *W. I. Regt.*—Lt. Jessop, h. p. York Chass., Lt., v. Griffiths, who exch. (30 Dec.).
Ceylon Regt.—Lt. Col. Muller, h. p. F. 1st Lt. Col., v. Sullivan, app. to 6 F. (6 Jan. 25).
1 *R. Vet. Bat.*—Lt. Cochrane, h. p. W. I. reg., Lt., v. Walsh, app. to 5 F. (6 Jan.).

Unattached.

- To be *Col. of Inf. by pur.*—Brev. Lt. Col. Wylby, from 7th F., v. Landman, who ret. (30 Dec. 24).—Maj. Williams, 2d F., v. Gifford, who ret. (30 Dec.).
To be *Lt. Col. of Inf. by pur.*—Brev. Lt. Col. Taylor, 10 L. Dr., v. Maj. Gen. Sir E. G. Butler, who ret. (9 Dec.).
To be *Maj. of Inf. by pur.*—Capt. Sir T. Ormsby, 14 L. Dr., v. Armstrong (30 Dec.).
To be *Capt. of a Comp. by pur.*—Lt. Cornwall, Coldst. Gu., v. Dalzell, who ret. (6 Nov.).

Brevet.

- Capt. Laing, R. Afr. Corps, Major in Africa only (23 Dec. 24).
R. Reg. of Art.—2d Capt. Scott, Capt., v. Pierce, dec. (26 Nov.).—2d Capt. Rains, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Atchison, dism. (15 Nov.).—2d Capt. Irvine Whitty, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Scott (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Swabey, 2d Capt. (15 Nov.).—1st Lt. Andrews, 2d Capt., v. Whitty (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Kaye, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Swabey (15 Nov.).—1st Lt. Rogers, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Dawson, dismissed (15 Nov.).—1st Lt. Robe, h. p. 1st Lt. (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Dyson, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Ormslow, who retires on h. p. (9 Dec.).—1st Lt. Runnede, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Weatherall, dec. (10 Dec.).—2d Lt. Glasgow, 1st Lt. (15 Nov.).—2d Lt. Mottley, 1st Lt. (15 Nov.).—2d Lt. Basset, 1st Lt. (26 Nov.).—2d Lt. Darley, 1st Lt. (10 Dec.).—Gent. cad. C. Rogers, 2d Lt., v. Glasgow (15 Nov.).—Gent. cad. Turner, 2d Lt., v. Mottley (15 Nov.).—Gent. cad. R. D. French, 2d Lt. (26 Nov.).—Gent. cad. A. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Lt., v. Darley (10 Dec.).
R. Eng.—Brev. Maj. Henderson, Lt. Col., v. Landmann, who ret. (30 Dec.).—Capt. Calder, h. p. Capt., v. Henderson (30 Dec.).

Hospital Staff.

- To be *Dep. Insp. of Hosp.*—Brev. Insp. of Hosp. Burka, h. p. (23 Dec.).—Dep. Insp. Brown, h. p. (23 Dec.).—Dep. Insp. Strachan, h. p. (23 Dec.).
To be *Ass. Surg. in the Forces.*—Ass. Surg. Milne, h. p. 1st F., v. Hosp. Ass. Brown, app. to 85th F. (23 Dec.).—Ass. Surg. Magrath, h. p. York Chass., v. Palmer (25 Dec.).
To be *Hosp. Ass. in the Forces.*—John Hawkey, M.D., v. Mac Gibbon, prom. (23 Dec.).

Mem.

Memorandum.

Ass. Surg. Acland, h. p. 2d F., requests leave to resign (23 Dec.).
The promo. and subsequent exch. of Lt. Graves have been cancelled.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Rosanna*, Johnston, from Batavia; at Gravesend.—Jan. 4. *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from the Mauritius and St. Helena; at Gravesend.—*Midus*, Thompson, from New South Wales; at Deal.—16. *Atlas*, Clark, from Bengal 5th July; at Deal.—17. *Lonach*, West, from Bombay 8th Sept.; off Dover.—19. *Westmoreland*, Worthing, from Bengal 23d Aug.; at Liverpool.—23. *York*, Talbert, from Bengal and Madras; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Jan. 4. *Windor*, Haviside, for Cape, Bombay, and China, and *Isabella*, Wallis, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.—5. *Boyne*, Lawson, and *Rockingham*, Beach, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—6. *Cornwallis*, Gladstones, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Faxstetter*, Dalrymple, for Cape, Bombay, and China; from Deal.—11. *Jane*, Tankersley, for Batavia; from Liverpool; and *Lord Suffield*, Binnell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—12. *Woodlark*, Brown, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—21. *General Kyd*, Nairne, for Bengal and China, and *Lady Campbell*, Irvine, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*H. the Wilson*, for Bengal and China; *Reptile*, Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China; and *Amity*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Deal.—23. *Waterloo*, Alsager, for Bengal and China; from Gravesend.—25. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, for Bengal and China; from Deal.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Morley, Halliday, London to Bengal, 23d Oct., lat. 31 S., long. 7 W.—Florentia, Wimbie, London to Bombay, 7th Nov., lat. 15 S., long. 31 W.—Cumbrian, London to Bombay, 12th Sept.—Aberton, London to Bombay, 5th Jan., lat. 43 N., long. 13 W.—Lord Castlereagh, London to Bombay, 10th Sept., lat. 24 S., long. 61 E.—Barkworth, Cotgrave, Bombay to London, 24th Sept., off the Cape de Verdes.—Harriet, Fulcher, London to Batavia, 27th Nov.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES.

The Morning Star (country ship), from Madras, was burnt in the Bengal river, the latter end of June.—The Medway, Wight, from Chile and New South Wales, went into dock at Calcutta on the 5th July, having been on shore in Basses Straits.—The Vriendchap, Cremer, from Batavia to Amsterdam, was wrecked on Eyerland, on the 23d Dec.; a great part of the cargo expected to be saved.—The Caroline, Harris, of London, has been condemned and sold at Singapore.—The Larkins, Wilkinson, was taken up at Calcutta in August, to carry troops, &c. for Chittagong, and then proceed to Bencoolen, from whence she would return to Calcutta and load for England.—The Salmon River, from London, had arrived at Batavia, and was under seizure by the government.—The H. C.'s ship *Rose*, Marchioness of Ely, and Asia, were to convey troops from Madras to Bengal: the Asia was to return to Madras, to bring the Governor, Sir Thomas Munro, to England.—The Atlas, Clark, from Bengal, experienced heavy gales of wind for three weeks, off the Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lonach, from Bombay: Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Cooke; Mrs. Johnson; Capt. Cooke, Madras rifle corps; Dr. J. Stuart; Dr. Mactavish, assist. surg.; Mr. Metcalfe; Mr. Vigoreux (late French consul at Bagdad); two Misses Russell; two Masters Cooke; Master Johnson; Master Russell.
Per Westmoreland, from Bengal: Capt. Maxwell, country service, and late of the Wellington.
Per Atlas, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mrs. Wrench and two children; Mrs. Hawes and child, from the Mauritius.—(Ens. R. Mendes, H. M. 87th regt., died at sea.)
Per York, from Bengal: Col. J. Munro, 46th regt.—From Madras: Capt. Cuppage; Lieuts. Pur-

cell, Foster, Gateskill, and Mellish, Madras army; Assist. surg. Gibson, 13th Lt. Drags.; Mr. Reeve, missionary; Mr. Griffiths and family; Mr. Weddell and two children; Mrs. De Carteret and one child.
Per Midus, from New South Wales: Mr. and Miss July; Mr. Murrell; Dr. Hall; Rev. Mr. Lang; Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Butler; Mr. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Marr; Dr. Anderson; Mr. Sherwin; three steerage passengers.
Per Princess Charlotte (expected at Liverpool), from Bengal: Lieut. Elton, 13th regt.; Lieut. Poulson, H. M. Sloop Sophia; the Rev. Mr. Jetter, missionary, and Mrs. Jetter; Capt. P. P. Morgan; Capt. Charles Oakes.
Per Clyde, from Bengal (expected at Madras for England): D. Bryce, Esq.; Mrs. Bryce and child; Mrs. and the two Misses Gabb; Capt. Bourdieu, H. C.'s service; Mrs. Bourdieu; Miss I. Swinton.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Windor, for Bombay: Mr. Philip Bacon, writer; Messrs. St. George D. Showers, Charles G. Galland, Henry S. Bouchier, and Philip K. Skinner, cadets; Messrs. John Watt and F. Jenkins, free mariners; also part of the 96th regt. for the Cape.
Per Hythe, for Bengal: Rev. F. Goode, chaplain; Mr. J. W. Sherer, sen., merchant; Mr. Chas. Berry, writer; Mr. N. Morrison, free merchant; Mr. John Martin, free merchant; Major W. B. Atine; Lieut. John Pynes; Mr. W. Hewett, assist. surg.; Mr. J. Hayle, free mariner; Mrs. Hewett; Mr. John Herbert, volunteer for the pilot service; Mr. J. Collins, ditto; Mr. W. Wall, ditto; Messrs. H. C. Gilmore, C. Athorp, C. S. Reed, R. Miles, F. Miles, C. Jackson, J. Orange, W. Jones, J. R. Lumaden, W. Montree, and A. H. Boileau, cadets.
Per Reptile, for St. Helena: Lieut. Armstrong; Mrs. Armstrong, and three children; Mr. H. Dove-ton, cadet; Mr. C. W. Hodson, ditto.
Per Lady Campbell, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Keshworth; Mrs. Holmes; Mr. W. Hughes, assist. surg. Mad. estab.; Mr. R. N. Starr, assist. surg. 48th foot; Mr. Johnson, ens. 46th foot; Mr. Edw. Thomas, Bengal civilian; Messrs. E. Reshworth, H. Jackson, J. Holmes, C. Clayhill, R. Ramsay, J. Whitecock, W. Brotherton, S. Briggs, E. Seagram, V. Burroughs, R. Fauncer, H. Gordon, F. Streatfield, A. Shepherd, T. Medley, E. Baker, W. D. Nash, C. Corfield, W. Moore, W. Hannington, R. Cunningham, and G. Brett, cadets; Messrs. G. Brown, F. Norris, and L. Eckley, free mariners; three native female servants; lascars.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 31. In Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lindsay, grenadier guards, of a daughter.
Jan. 4. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut. Col. Burgoyne, R. E., of a daughter.
6. At Elgin, Lady Dunbar, of Northfield, of a son.
8. The lady of Capt. John Lamb, of the ship *Palmyra*, of a son.
11. At Castle Hill, Devon, lady Catherine Fellows, of a son.
— In Cork, the Lady Audley, of a son.
17. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Verulam, of a daughter.
19. The lady of Capt. Biden, of the H. C.'s ship *Princess Charlotte* of Wales, of a daughter.
22. Mrs. Hebbert, of 167, Strand, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 4. At St. Gregory's, Sudbury, the Rev. Jas. Lynch, Wesleyan missionary for Madras, to Miss Hannah Hefful Goslin, youngest daughter of Mr. John Goslin, of Colchester.
6. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. P. Campbell, C.B., of H. M.'s ship *Ganges*, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wainchop, Esq., of Niddrie Marischal, county of Edinburgh.
7. At Greenwich Church, Mr. R. Suter, of Suffolk-street, Southwark, to Anne, daughter of the late Major-gen. Andrew Burn.
13. At Clapham Church, Charles Turner, Esq., Lieut.

[illegible]

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	lb.	s.	d.	to	s.	d.		lb.	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	lb.	0	3	5	10	0	3	6					
Coffee.....	cwt.												
Cheribon.....		8	17	0	—	3	5	0					
Sumatra.....		2	15	0	—	8	0	0					
Bourbon.....													
Mocha.....		4	10	0	—	6	0	0					
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
Madras.....		0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
Bengal.....		0	0	5	—	0	0	6					
Bourbon.....		0	0	11	—	0	1	3					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	6	0	0	—	9	0	0					
Aniseed, Star.....		3	0	0									
Borax, Refined.....		0	0	0									
Unrefined, or Tincal		2	0	0									
Camphire unrefined.....		8	0	0	—	9	0	0					
Cardemoms, Malabar..	lb.	0	2	0	—	0	3	0					
Ceylon.....		0	0	2	—	0	0	6					
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	15	0	0	—	14	5	0					
Iguena.....		6	10	0	—	7	10	0					
Castor Oil.....	lb.	0	0	4	—	0	1	6					
China Root.....	cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	4	0					
Coculus Indicus.....		4	0	0	—	3	0	0					
Columbo Root.....		11	0	9	—	14	0	0					
Dragon's Blood.....		3	0	0	—	30	0	0					
Gum Ammoniac, lump.		3	10	0	—	6	0	0					
Arabic.....		2	10	0	—	5	0	0					
Assafetida.....		2	0	0	—	7	0	0					
Benjamin.....		2	0	0	—	50	0	0					
Animi.....	cwt.	2	0	0	—	8	0	0					
Gaibanum.....													
Gambogium.....		9	0	0	—	12	0	0					
Myrrh.....		3	0	0	—	13	0	0					
Olibanum.....		1	10	0	—	3	0	0					
Lac Lake.....	lb.	0	0	3	—	0	2	0					
Ivy.....		0	0	0	—	0	5	6					
Shell.....		3	10	0	—	4	10	0					
Shivered.....		3	10	0	—	5	10	0					
Stick.....		1	10	0	—	3	0	0					
Musk, China.....	oz.	0	3	0	—	0	14	0					
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	17	0					
Oil Cassia.....	oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
Cinnamon.....		0	8	0									
Cloves.....		0	3	0									
Mace.....													
Nutmegs.....		0	2	0									
Opium.....	lb.												
Rhubarb.....		0	1	0	—	0	4	0					
Sul Ammoniac.....	cwt.	4	0	0									
Senna.....	lb.	0	0	4	—	0	9						

For Sale 4 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Company's, — Cotton Wool—Packing Cotton.
Licensed, — Cotton Wool.

For Sale 8 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Company's, — Cinnamon — Mace — Nutmegs —
Saltpetre.

Licensed, — Cinnamon — Mace — Cloves — Nut-
megs — Ginger — Pepper — White Pepper — Sago —
Arrow Root — Saltpetre — Cassia Lignea — Cassia
Buds — Nutmeg Soap.

For Sale 12 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Licensed, — Assafœtida — Camphor — Sal Ammo-
niac — Gamboge — Safflower — Cinchona — Gamboge
— Gum Animæ — Gum Arabic — Ammoniacum —
— Gum Benjamin — Dragon's Blood — Gum Myrrh
— Lac Dye — Dye Seed — Shellac — Galls — Cowries
— Soap — Tin — Turmeric — Cubeba — Castor Oil
— Cajaputa Oil.

For Sale 15 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Licensed, — Tortoiseshell — Turtle Shell — Ele-
phant's Teeth — Elephants' Grinders — Ivory —
Horns — Horn tips — Deers' Horns — Buffalo Horns
— Hides — Rattans — Sapan Wood — Planks — Satin
Wood — Rose Wood — Ebony — Petrified Tama-
rind — Castor — Inrated Wood.

For Sale 21 February, — Prompt 1 June.
Company's, — China and Bengal Raw Silk
Private Trade, — China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 March, — Prompt 17 May.
Company's Tea, — Bohoa, 585,000 lbs.; Congou
& Soucheong, 545,000 lbs.; Twankay, 870,000 lbs.;
Hysoon 3 lbs.; Total, 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 9 March.—Prompt 3 June.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and
Nankay Cloth.
Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—
Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Bandonneces—
Dooooties—Sannoes—Piece Goods—Madras
Handkerchiefs—Vettapollam Handkerchiefs—
Naukenes—Crape Dresses and Handkerchiefs—
China Wrought Silks—Florentines—China Silk
Piece Goods—Shawls.

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The Court of Directors have given notice, that
the present Rates for Landing, Housing, Man-
agement, and Sale, and also for Warehouse
Rent of *Saltpetre*, *Ginger*, *Sago*, and *Turmeric*
are discontinued on all such goods imported from
and after the 1st January last, and the following
Rates substituted :—*Saltpetre* will be charged 3
per cent. for Landing, &c. and 5d. per ton per
week for Warehouse Rent.—*Ginger*, 6 per cent.
for Landing, &c., and 5d. per ton per week for
Warehouse Rent.—*Sago*, 6 per cent. for Landing,
&c., and 5d. per ton per week for Warehouse
Rent.—*Turmeric*, 5 per cent. for Landing, and
5d. per ton per week for Warehouse Rent.—The
reduced rate of Warehouse Rent for *Saltpetre*,
will take effect from the 1st January, so far as
regards Warehouse Rent accruing after that day ;
and the rate of Warehouse Rent for *Ginger*,
Sago, and *Turmeric* will apply to the rent due on
all such Goods in the Company's warehouses, of
whatever date of importation.

CARGO of the *Olive Branch* from the Cape of
Good Hope.
Company's.—Madeira Wine.

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1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Dec. 29	30	31	Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Mar. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Apr. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	May 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Jun. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Jul. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Aug. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sep. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Nov. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Bank	Stock	Reduced	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent																																																																																																															

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE for January 1825.

	lb.	s.	d.	lb.	s.	d.		lb.	s.	d.	lb.	s.	d.
Cuchineal.....	10	0	3	10	0	3	5						
Coffee, Java.....	cwt.												
Cheribon.....		2	15	0	—	3	5	0					
Sumatra.....		2	13	0	—	3	0	0					
Bourbon.....													
Mocha.....		4	10	0	—	6	0	0					
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
Madras.....		0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
Bengal.....		0	0	5	—	0	0	6					
Bourbon.....		0	0	11	—	0	1	3					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	6	0	0	—	9	0	0					
Anniseeds, Star.....		3	0	0									
Borax, Refined.....		2	0	0									
Unrefined, or Tincal		2	0	0									
Camphire unrefined.....		8	0	0	—	0	0	0					
Cardemoms, Malabar.....	lb.	0	2	0	—	0	3	4					
Ceylon.....		0	0	2	—	0	0	6					
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	13	0	0	—	14	5	0					
Iguera.....		6	10	0	—	7	10	0					
Castor Oil.....	lb.	0	0	4	—	0	1	6					
China Root.....	cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	4	0					
Cuculus Indicus.....		4	0	0	—	3	0	0					
Culumbo Root.....		11	0	0	—	14	0	0					
Dragon's Blood.....		3	0	0	—	30	0	0					
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....		4	10	0	—	6	0	0					
Arabic.....		2	10	0	—	5	0	0					
Assafetida.....		2	0	0	—	7	0	0					
Benjamin.....		2	0	0	—	50	0	0					
Animi.....	cwt.	2	0	0	—	8	0	0					
Galbanum.....													
Gambogium.....		9	0	0	—	12	0	0					
Myrrh.....		3	0	0	—	13	0	0					
Olibanum.....		1	10	0	—	3	0	0					
Lac Lake.....	lb.	0	0	3	—	0	2	6					
Dye.....		2	0	0	—	0	3	0					
Shell Black.....		3	0	0	—	5	10	0					
Slivered.....		3	10	0	—	5	10	0					
Stick.....		1	10	0	—	3	0	0					
Musk, China.....	oz.	0	3	0	—	0	14	0					
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	17	0					
Oil Cassia.....	oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
Cinnamon.....		0	8	0									
Cloves.....		0	1	0									
Mace.....													
Nutmegs.....		0	3	2									
Oplum.....	lb.												
Rhubarb.....		0	1	0	—	0	4	0					

**GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE
AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.**

For Sale 4 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Company's.—Cotton Wool—Packing Cotton.
Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 5 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Company's.—Cinnamon — Mace — Nutmegs —
Saltpetre.
Licensed.—Cinnamon — Mace — Cloves — Nut-
megs — Ginger — Pepper — White Pepper — Sage —
Arrow Root — Saltpetre — Cassia Lignea — Cassia
Buds — Nutmeg Soap.

For Sale 10 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Licensed.—Assafetida — Camphor — Saft — Ammo-
nicum — Rhubarb — Safflower — Cocineal — Gamboge —
Gum — Benjamin — Labdanum — Ammoniacum —
Gum — Benzoin — Dragon's Blood — Gum Myrrh
— Lac Dye — Dye Seed — Shellac — Galls — Cowries
— Soap — Tin — Turmeric — Cubebs — Castor Oil —
Cajaputa Oil.

For Sale 15 February, — Prompt 6 May.
Licensed.—Tortoiseshell — Turtle Shell — Ele-
phants' Teeth — Elephants' Grinders — Ivory —
Horns — Horn tips — Deers' Horns — Buffalo Horns
— Hides — Rattans — Spican Wood — Planks Satin
Wood — Rose Wood — Ebony — Petrified Tama-
rind Wood — Unrated Wood.

For Sale 21 February, — Prompt 10 June.
Company's.—China and Bengat Raw Silk.
Private Trade.—China and Bengat Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 March, — Prompt 27 May.
Company's Tea.—Bohea, 585,000 lbs.; Congou
& Soucheong, 3,345,000 lbs.; Twankay, 870,000 lbs.;
Hysen 3 lbs.—Total, 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 9 March.—Prompi 3 Jane.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and
Nanken Cloth.
French Goods.—Longcloths—Sallampores—
Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Bandannoes—
Dooooties—Sannoes—Piece Goods—Madras
Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs
Nankens—Crape Dresses and Handkerchiefs—
China Wrought Silks—Florentines—China Silk
Piece Goods—Shawls.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that
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agement, and Sale, and also for Warehouse
Rent of *Saltpetre, Ginger, Sago, and Turmeric*
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and after the 1st January last, and the following
Rates substituted:—*Saltpetre* will be charged 3
per cent. for Landing, &c. and 5d. per ton per
week for Warehouse Rent.—*Ginger*, 6 per cent.
for Landing, &c., and 5d. per ton per week for
Warehouse Rent.—*Sago*, 6 per cent. for Landing,
&c., and 5d. per ton per week for Warehouse
Rent.—*Turmeric*, 5 per cent. for Landing, and
5d per ton per week for Warehouse Rent.—The
rent rate for Warehouse Rent for *Saltpetre*,
will take effect from the 1st January, so far as
regards Warehouse Rent accruing after that day;
and the rate of Warehouse Rent for *Ginger*,
Sago, and *Turmeric* will apply to the rent due on
all such Goods in the Company's warehouses, of
whatever date of importation.

CARGO of the *Olive Branch* from the *Cape of*
Good Hope.
Company's.—Madeira Wine.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of December 1824 to the 25th of January, 1825.

1824.	Bank.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Umbium.	Bonds.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea.	3 p. Cent.	1 p. per Dy.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1824.
Dec. 29	—	94.195	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	97p	—	—	—	54.57p	95.195 1/2	—	Dec. 29
30	229.1230	94.195	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	97p	—	—	—	53.50p	95.196	—	30
31	229.1230	94.195 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.58p	95.196	—	31
1825.																				1825.
Jan. 3	229.1230	94.195	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.99p	—	—	—	57.60p	95.195 1/2	—	Jan 3
4	229.1230	94.195 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	99.100	—	—	—	57.60p	95.195 1/2	—	4
5	—	94.195	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	100p	—	—	—	58.62p	95.195 1/2	—	5
6	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	103p	—	—	—	62.64p	95 1/2	—	6
7	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	103.4p	—	—	—	62.64p	95.195 1/2	—	7
8	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	101.98	—	—	—	50.62p	95.195 1/2	—	8
9	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.99p	—	—	—	55.58p	95.195 1/2	—	9
10	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	58.61p	95.195 1/2	—	10
11	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	102.3p	—	—	—	62.66p	95.195 1/2	—	11
12	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	102p	—	—	—	62.66p	95.195 1/2	—	12
13	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	103p	—	—	—	66.88p	94.195 1/2	—	13
14	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	102p	—	—	—	64.67p	95.195 1/2	—	14
15	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	100.2p	—	—	—	65.88p	95.195 1/2	—	15
16	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	100.1p	—	—	—	67.69p	94.194 1/2	—	16
17	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	102p	—	—	—	64.67p	94.194 1/2	—	17
18	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	101.2p	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	18
19	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	19
20	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	20
21	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	21
22	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	22
23	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	23
24	229.1230	94.194 1/2	101 1/2	—	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	221 1/2	—	—	—	—	98.100	—	—	—	62.65p	94.194 1/2	—	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1825.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

PROGRESS OF THE BURMESE WAR.

As the operations against the Burmese are for the present suspended, we shall probably perform an acceptable service to our readers, by laying before them a plain and connected narrative of the progress and events of the war, which cannot be understood without some difficulty, owing to the irregular and disjointed manner in which the despatches from India are communicated to the public.

A statement of the causes of dispute, as well as an exposition of the relations formerly subsisting between the two governments, has already appeared in this work.* We shall, therefore, enter without further preliminary, upon a simple detail of the occurrences which followed the first demonstration of hostility, on the part of the Government of Ava.

The island of Shapuree, in the mouth of the Naaf river, occupied by a jemadar's party of the Chittagong battalion, was attacked, on the evening of September 23, 1823, by a Burmese force from Aracan, of about 1,000 men. The party were driven from the island with a loss of three sepoys killed, and three wounded, two of whom afterwards died. Upon this audacious act of violence being reported to the Bengal Government, a detachment was sent to re-occupy Shapuree, and to reinforce the posts in the southern part of the Chittagong district. The island was taken possession of by two companies of the 2d bat. 20th regt. on the 21st of November, without the slightest opposition; and no symptom of further hostile designs or preparations was visible on the part of the Burmese.

Some disposition being subsequently apparent in the Court of Ava to seize upon the province of Cachar, the Supreme Government conveyed to that Court an intimation, that any attempt to occupy Cachar by a foreign power would be resisted.

On our Sylhet frontier, where a corps of observation had been formed, under

* Asiat. Journ. vol. xviii. p. 105.

under the command of Major Newton, the Burmese forces began to unite and concentrate close to the British territories. On the 16th of January 1824, intelligence reached Major Newton, that a body of about 4,000 Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains of Cachar, at the foot of the Berteaka pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Bickrampore; likewise, that a force to the eastward had defeated the troops of Gumbhur Sing, the Rajah of Manipore; and that a third division were crossing the Mootagool pass into Jynta, to the north-west. He thereupon collected his small force, joined by that of Capt. Johnston, from Tilayn, at Juttrapore, and commenced his march in quest of the enemy on the 17th of January. Passing through a most difficult country, overgrown with almost impervious grass and jungle, he debouched upon a plain, where the enemy was discovered, their position extending along the villages at the foot of the hills: it was protected by huts, bushes, &c. and on the right was a stockade, containing about 200 men, on the banks of a steep nullah. Capt. Johnston, with part of the 23d N.I., assaulted the stockade, and Capt. Bowe, with part of the 10th N.I., attacked the enemy's line. The stockade was taken after some resistance, and the troops in the line (supposed to be Assamese) fled to the hills at the first fire.

The British force advanced to Bdderpore, where Capt. Johnston was left in command with a detachment of the 23d N.I. On the 13th of February, the enemy advanced, in very great force, on the north bank of the Soormah river, to within 1,000 yards of the post, and began the construction of five stockades. Capt. Johnston determined to attack them before they should be reinforced, and, accordingly, directed the advance of a column for that purpose, under Capt. Bowe, consisting of parts of the 1st bat. 10th regt., 2d bat. 23d N.I., and the Rungypore L. I. The troops ascending the heights, instantly drove the enemy, with the bayonet, from all the stockades, with the loss of a number of jingals and muskets, and all their ammunition.

In consequence of this disaster, the enemy abandoned Juttrapore, which they had occupied subsequent to the advance of Major Newton, and a considerable number of them retired to the foot of the Berteaka pass, in the range of hills to the north-east of Juttrapore.

On the arrival of Lieut. Col. Bowen with a force from Dacca, the troops, including Major Newton's detachment, and that under Capt. Johnston, proceeded with boats up the Soormah river, towards Juttrapore, which was taken possession of, on the 17th of February, by Major Newton, who destroyed on his march thither four strong and extensive stockades, which had also been deserted by the Burmese after the affair of the 13th.

Leaving Major Newton, with 200 men, at Juttrapore, to prevent the re-occupation of that post by the enemy, the troops continued their route in the boats to the mouth of the Jeltinghy river, where they disembarked on the 18th, and moved towards the enemy's position under the Berteaka pass. Several of their chiefs had here united, and were strongly posted in two stockades, on the left bank of the river, commanding the only ford. The troops crossed the river on the backs of elephants; an attack was then made on the stockades, which, in spite of the almost insuperable difficulties opposed by a jungle and muddy rivulet, were carried with the bayonet; the enemy, chiefly Assamese, dispersing in all directions in the utmost disorder, leaving their standards, jingals, and chattahs in possession of the victors.

A few days subsequent to this affair (Feb. 21), an attack was made by Col. Bowen, reinforced by Major Newton, from Juttrapore, upon the stockade at Doodpatlee; but here the enemy's troops, amounting to about 2,000, were found

to

to be of a very different character from those before encountered. "They fought," says Col. B., "with a bravery and obstinacy which I had never witnessed in any troops." After a most severe action, which lasted from 10 A.M. till the evening, the British were obliged to retire to Juttrapore with a heavy loss. The Burmese had between four and five hundred men killed, and soon after evacuated their strong stockades at and around Doodpatlee, and proceeded in disorder in the direction of Manipore and Assam.

In this state of things, the late Col. McMorine was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier, to the command of the troops destined against Assam; and after considerable delays, occasioned by the difficulty of procuring boats and supplies, he moved forward, on the 22d of March, and reached Gowahati, the capital of Camroop, in the western division of Assam, on the 28th; without experiencing any resistance, notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, and the natural difficulties of the country. The Burmese, without firing a shot, but committing great enormities, retired towards Ava, and the native chiefs of Assam evinced a friendly disposition. No results have yet followed this expedition: the Brigadier-General found it expedient to halt at Gowahati, from whence he detached a small force to Killiabar.

The enemy, foiled in one quarter, were more successful in another. Soon after their retreat out of Cachar, they invaded the Chittagong district in very considerable force. Capt. Noton, commanding a small detachment in advance at Ramoo, was informed, on the 9th May, by a naik from the Rutnapulling stockade, who was accompanied by a Bengalee villager, that four Burmese chiefs, attended by about 150 men, had approached Rutnapulling, under pretence of negotiating. Capt. Noton, in order to counteract any design entertained by the enemy of putting the jemadar off his guard, and thereby gaining possession of the stockade, moved towards Rutnapulling with the whole of his disposable force, leaving a small party, chiefly provincials and mugs (Aracan refugees), to protect the cantonment and sick.

When within about half a mile of the stockade (a detachment of the 23d N.I. leading), a heavy fire was opened upon the troops from the hills on the left, which were occupied by the enemy in considerable force, and so fortified as to command the road. Capt. Noton, having reached the plain, in which was the stockade, returned with a few men to bring up the guns. A succession of misfortunes immediately followed: through the mismanagement of the mahouts, the elephants which carried the gun and ammunition threw their loads, and blocked up the passage; the inexperience of the officer in charge of the artillery, and the absence of the Golendanz, caused much delay and confusion; and the coolies having fled, and the mugs concealed themselves in the jungles, it required the utmost exertions of the sepoys to remove the gun and ammunition. Under these circumstances, the deficiency of artillery, and the panic of the mugs, Capt. Noton, after passing the night on the plain, determined to return to Ramoo, where he was surprised to meet the jemadar and his party from Rutnapulling.

This check was the prelude to a fatal disaster which befel this unfortunate detachment. The enemy, having possessed themselves of Rutnapulling, advanced from thence to Ramoo, and encamped on the south side of the river, on the 13th May. An attempt made by the enemy to cross, on the following evening, was frustrated by a detachment under Capt. Trueman. On the ensuing day, however, they began an entrenchment, about 300 yards in front of the British position; and on the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had opened trenches on the left flank of the position, besides

considerably advancing those in front. A desultory fire, kept up from two tanks, one on the right flank, the other in the rear of the position, did not prevent them from carrying their trenches to within twelve paces of the picquet on the right, and to within a short distance of the tank in the rear, of which they gained possession, owing to the men (provincials and mugs) placed to defend it, quitting their post, and flying with precipitation. The remainder of the mugs soon followed; and the elephants, alarmed at the tumult, likewise turned back.

The rear being now undefended, Capt. Noton ordered a retreat; but the enemy's cavalry pressing upon the retreating column, and the excessive fatigue and privation which the troops had undergone, incapacitating them from offering effectual resistance to the overpowering masses of the enemy, the sepoys, in spite of the efforts of their officers, dispersed in every direction. All the officers (excepting Lieut. Scott, and Ensigns Codrington and Campbell) were cut to pieces by the enemy, together with a large part of the detachment, which consisted of five companies of the 23d N.I., three companies of the 20th, with two guns and a detail of artillery, a party of provincials, and the mug levy. The officers who fell were Captains Noton, Trueman, and Pringle, of the mug levy; Lieut. Grigg, Ensign Bennett, and Dr. Maysmore, of the artillery.

Whilst these events were passing on the frontiers, the Bengal Government made arrangements for despatching a considerable force by sea to make a descent upon the enemy's coast. The force consisted of two divisions, one from Bengal, the other from Madras, both under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, which assembled at Port Cornwallis, in the Andaman islands, on the 3d May. On the 5th the fleet sailed, under the direction of Commodore Grant; and the commander of the forces despatched a part of his army, under Brig. M'Creagh, against the island of Cheduba, another detachment, under Major Wahab, against the island of Negrais, whilst he proceeded himself with the main body to Rangoon river, which he reached on the 16th, and on the following day the fleet anchored off the town of Rangoon.

The folly and presumption of the enemy disregarded the immense superiority of our force, and prepared to defend the town. Their batteries were soon silenced, and three detachments of the British troops were landed, one under Major Evans, above the town; another under Major Sale, in the centre; and the third, under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, below the town: the first and last being instructed to push round the town, and enter, if possible. In less than twenty minutes the British flag was flying in Rangoon, without the troops having fired a musket, or lost a single man; the members of the Government fled, and out of a large population, not more than one hundred persons remained in the town when taken possession of; the remainder having fled in the utmost consternation to the jungles. The Raywoon* subsequently made some effort at negotiation, but had not resolution to wait for the answer of the British commander, having removed farther into the country before his messenger returned, leaving seven British subjects, two American missionaries, and other individuals, in irons, who were designed to be put to death.

The capture of Cheduba and that of Negrais were almost simultaneous with that of Rangoon. On the 12th May, Brig. Gen. M'Creagh anchored off the first-named island, and after a reconnoissance, moved on the 14th up the small river, on which the town is situated, with 300 men. The troops landed at the spot where the town commences, in spite of the steepness of the bank, and the efforts of the enemy, who lined its edges; they advanced through the town,

* Qu. Dai-woon, minister of war: from Dai, war, and woon, burthen.

town, and found at the end of it a stockade, from which a fire was opened upon them. A howitzer, and two or three guns, were brought from the ships, and placed in a battery, which was opened on the 20th, and a column of the British troops, headed by a company of the 13th regiment, soon entered the stockade; the enemy fled, leaving their chief dead. The Rajah of Cheduba was also captured by a reconnoitring party, and sent to Calcutta.

The detachment sent against Negrais reached Pagoda Point on the 11th May, and the next day anchored off the island. A survey of this desolate spot induced Major Wahab to believe that no opposition would be met with, as no inhabitants were discovered by two detachments sent to survey the island, which exhibited the appearance of being covered with an impenetrable jungle, without any signs of cultivation. On the 17th a number of persons collected on the main land, at a point opposite to the island, accompanied by boats of a large description, who commenced throwing up a stockade. A detachment was accordingly sent under Lieut. Stedman, who crossed the river, and advanced towards the enemy, whose stockade was not observed, owing to the thickness of the jungle, until the troops were close under the breastwork, mounted with guns. He pushed on, and after a volley and charge, gained possession of the breastwork in ten minutes. The stockade itself, containing at least 700 men, remained to be attacked. Fortunately, an opening to the right of the stockade from the breastwork had not been completed, through which the troops directed their fire with such effect, that the enemy decamped, leaving behind their cannon, stores, and provisions.

In the mean time, a spirited and successful attack had been made on the 16th May, by a detachment from the main body at Rangoon, under Capt. Birch and Lieut. Wilkinson, R.N., upon some boats and stockades up the Rangoon river. The commander of the forces at Rangoon, finding the enemy extremely bold and troublesome, after some successful rencontres of a trifling nature, determined to make a reconnoissance upon a large scale, and accordingly moved from the camp on the 28th May, with four companies of the 13th and 38th regiments, 250 sepoys, and 2 pieces of ordnance. Several stockades were found and destroyed: as the troops advanced, through a thickly-wooded country, the artillery men became fatigued, and the Brig. General continued his march with the Europeans only. Upon arriving at the village of Jauayhy-vang, the enemy were found in force, protected by jungles and inundated ground, and fortified by stockades. In the face of the main body of the enemy, consisting of 7,000 men, who were kept in check by the light company under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, the stockades, though obstinately defended, were carried, one after the other, with the utmost coolness and regularity. The troops remained in front of the Burmese army for an hour; but finding no disposition on their part to advance, they returned to the camp.

Intelligence being received at Rangoon, that a formidable stockade was erected at the village of Kemmendine, where the Burmese were in some force, Sir A. Campbell moved to reconnoitre, on the 3d June: two strong columns of the Madras division, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Hodgson and Smith, advanced upon two roads leading from the great Dagon Pagoda to Kemmendine, whilst the Brig. General proceeded up the river, to favour the land attack by diverting the enemy's attention. Upon this occasion, the troops were obliged to return without accomplishing the object of entering the stockade, which proved to be strongly and extensively fortified, aided by a thick and tenacious jungle. On the 16th, however, a more satisfactory result was obtained. A force of 3,000 men, with artillery and mortars, proceeded

to the same place, through a country which the season had rendered almost impassable; and after carrying a stockade on their march, reached the great stockade in the afternoon. The night was passed in erecting batteries, from whence a heavy fire was opened in the morning upon the enemy, who, during the cannonade, evacuated the place: actuated apparently by terror, they deserted every other stockade in the neighbourhood, and retired to some distance.

This retrograde movement of the enemy being arrested by positive orders received from the court of Ava to make a general attack upon the British troops, and to *drive them at once out of the country*; towards the end of the month, large bodies of Burmese were seen crossing the river above Kemmendine, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side; and on the 1st July, three columns, each consisting of about a thousand men, crossed the front of the British position, and moved towards the right of it. A large force also occupied the whole extent of the British line to the left, and a jungle in front of the great Dagon Pagoda. Although the peremptory orders of the court could prevail upon the Burmese generals, through dread of the consequences of refusal, to lead their soldiers to the attack, they could not inspire them with confidence; and, accordingly, after a feeble fire from some jingals and swivels, three companies of N.I., one of the 7th regt., and two of the 22d regt., under Capt. Jones, advancing, drove the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet; the Burmese troops flying in every direction for security to their favourite haunt, the jungle. The other divisions of the enemy's force (which consisted altogether of 12,000 men) retired; and thus ended, to use the Brig. General's expressive words, "this mighty attack, which was to have driven us into the sea, defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of sepoys, and two pieces of artillery:" not a single British soldier was either killed or wounded!

The next day, a small party of Burmese entered the town of Dallah, and Capt. Isaack was unfortunately shot in dislodging them from the town, which was in consequence razed to the ground.

A general attack upon the enemy, who had been joined by numerous reinforcements, and evinced a disposition to recross to the Dallah side of the river, was determined upon by the commander of the forces. Two columns of attack accordingly advanced, on the 8th July; one under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, by land; the other, under Sir A. Campbell in person, by water, to attack the stockaded position of the enemy along the banks of the river. The armed vessels soon silenced the fire from the stockades, and at a signal, a party under Major Wahab and Lieut. Col. Godwin, assaulted and took the first stockade; the former officer entering by the breach, and the latter by escalade. A second was captured in the same manner, and the third was evacuated by the enemy.

The success of the other column was equally complete, and still more brilliant. Brig. Gen. M'Bean took by assault seven strong stockades in rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation; he also fell in with a large body flying from the attack made by the other column, and destroyed a great number of them. Besides a vast number of their best troops, and some of the chiefs killed, the Burmese suffered the serious loss of a large quantity of artillery and muskets.

The inundated state of the country now precluded the possibility of farther operations by land; a column of 1,200 men, advancing on the 19th, to dislodge a body of the enemy at a place called Keyloe, twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon,

Rangoon, were obliged to return, owing to the roads being impassable. Sir A. Campbell proceeding up the Puzendown creek to co-operate with the column, had sufficient occasion to observe the dread and consternation which reigned among the enemy; and found several opportunities of intercourse with the natives, whom he laboured, apparently with success, to impress with more correct and favourable opinions of the British character.

On the 4th August, the enemy were dislodged from some works they were constructing on the banks of the Pegu or Syriam river. The British troops landed under cover of a mortar vessel; and although the preparations for defence were great, and the natural difficulties opposed to the attack considerable, the enemy's fire was feeble, and they abandoned all the works with precipitation, leaving their artillery and ammunition behind.

Several brilliant affairs of a trifling kind have taken place with the enemy during the progress of the war, but these we have not incorporated with this narrative, which is derived from the despatches and other official records alone.

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[Continued from page 139.]

On the morning of the succeeding day, we rode out to visit the Tukteh Kudjera, and Jahannoona Palaces belonging to the reigning family: the former built by the Vakeel Kereem Khan, and the latter by Aga Mahomed Khan. These edifices have been very correctly described in Col. Johnson's admirable work; and it is scarcely necessary, therefore, to mention them. I regretted to observe that they were much neglected: and, as the same prejudice exists as to the reparation or completion of any public work commenced by a predecessor in Persia, as in India, it is probable that they will not long be used even as a temporary accommodation for travellers; to which purpose we found them devoted. The view from the Tukteh Kudjera is beautiful; but the uniformity and regularity observable in this, as in all the Persian gardens, although perhaps not unsuited to these particular buildings, must be generally displeasing to European taste. There is no variety: to see one is to see all. A given quantity of land is divided into square portions, which are subdivided with rule and compass *ad infinitum*. The centre is generally occupied by a fountain, from which water is conveyed in channels of masonry to different parts of the garden. These are bordered with trees, and are certainly both useful and ornamental: but the constant recurrence of the same plan very soon fatigues, and we wish, involuntarily, for the good taste in which an Eng-

lish gentleman indulges, when upon fifty acres round his dwelling, he secures all that can give pleasure to the eye, and excludes all that can offend it. But to return to Shirauz. I own myself more delighted than perhaps I ought to be with her fragrant bowers, planted in quincunx—her straight alleys, angular borders, and paltry fountains; but some allowance should be made, not only for the view which a traveller takes of places and things as they are, but for the contrast which all that he has left behind him will necessarily suggest. The profusion of water in the gardens of Shirauz might delight an Indian after nine years residence among the sands of the Dooab. The Englishman who has been wet through, six days out of the seven, for a corresponding period, marvels that any body should like water, or think it worth while to tell the world where it may be found. The plants and fruits of England, most of which are here in great perfection, would probably suggest the same train of thought in individuals to whom they might be presented under such different circumstances. However, the Indian who, after ten years absence, gathers the hawthorn, the moss-rose and the broom, is, or ought to be, delighted; and if, as I admit, every rule of good taste is violated in the garden where he finds them, let him, if he can, be pleased "*quand même*:" I speak, of course, comparatively, and generally; for

I must not libel all the horticultural taste of Shirauz. I would instance particularly the gardens named Dil Koosha, which possess great natural and acquired beauties, and which are laid out in a mode which marks at once the exception to the rules of which I have spoken. The enclosure was not a square; and "half the platform did not just reflect the other." The walks through the garden are varied agreeably; and a copious stream of the purest water, supplied from the rocks near the tomb of Saadi, bubbles through it; filling several large reservoirs for purposes of irrigation, &c. and overflowing repeatedly, so as to give verdure to the enclosure, and freshness to the air. It was in this garden that I first heard the nightingale; but, under favour be it spoken, and without disparagement to the poets who have made it the theme of their songs, I thought the note much less sweet than that of the English bird. There was this peculiarity also, that I heard it during the day, which I never recollect occurring in England; and which must be allowed to lessen the interest which has made its plaintive melody a subject for poetry, in every age and every country that possesses it, since the revival of letters. I need not say, however, that I expressed none of these heresies aloud; though I imagine that the two birds are by no means the same, and that they differ not only in their note, but in their appearance. The garden was full of parties, who had stretched themselves at ease along the banks of the rivulet, or under the shade of the noble plane trees which bordered the walks: some of these offered me the kullcoon, and many asked me to take wine, of which their appearance and manner sufficiently proclaimed a very copious expenditure. Some beautiful flowers were presented to me by a little Abyssinian slave, who rose from his seat to offer me this little attention: and I mention the circumstance, as it led me to observe the comparatively fortunate lot of those who have drawn that of slavery in Persia. This boy was a favourite of the prince's mother; had horses at his disposal; and I found him seated in a company certainly of dissipated, but wealthy men. He appeared to have the free disposal of his time; for, on taking leave of him, the party inquired if he should partake of the next day's debauch,

to which he answered in the affirmative. This garden, as well as many others in the vicinity of the town, belongs to the sovereign; and I regretted to learn that, although it offers such a delightful retreat from the heat, dust, noise and annoyances of a great city, it is never visited by him or his representative, and is the resort of the idle and debauched "lootees" of Shirauz, who are to be found in the walks in a state of intoxication during the greater part of the day.

At a few hundred yards distance from this garden, we found the tomb of Saadi. An open arched hall has been erected over the tomb by the Vakeel Kereem Khan: but the stone raised to his memory is the same which has marked his place of rest since his interment. It is composed of a sort of white transparent alabaster; and though exposed to the air for so many years (Saadi died about four hundred years since, and the hall is of late erection), the letters of the inscription appear as if they had just been completed; and the stone, uninjured by time or the seasons, is as white as if only just quarried. Such facts speak at once for the climate of Shirauz, and certainly contrast most unfavourably with the result which the inspection of any of our great architectural works will present. Near the tomb is a well or reservoir; the fish, of which it contains large quantities, are sacred, and we are told many ridiculous stories of the punishment inflicted upon those who have presumed to disturb or destroy them. Of supernatural marks of the saint's displeasure, I could not, however, trace an authentic instance; but I was assured, and I believe with truth, that human violence and superstition have punished the offence, on the very spot, with the highest penalty of the law. This must have been, however, at a period very antecedent to that of which I speak, for the saint is now unquestionably *en mauvais odeur* at Shirauz; and I learnt that the Vakeel Kereem Khan found some difficulty in reconciling the Mollas to the erection even of the building over his ashes. Saadi's religious tenets were more than suspected; and the bigoted Sheas have been more scandalized by his praises of Omar, than pleased by his poetry, or enlightened by his wisdom. None of the khans with whom I conversed appeared to speak of him with any veneration;

tion; though the praises and poetry of Hafiz were repeated by all classes. The tombs of both are rapidly hastening to decay; and I regretted to learn that there is not public spirit enough at Shirauz to preserve the testimonials of respect, in which a powerful sovereign held the memory of these distinguished men.

30th.—I returned, this morning, the visit paid to us by the chief of all the Illiant tribes of Fars; and experienced a very pleasing and flattering reception. He received me in a very spacious saloon, the sides of which had no opening, with the exception of the door-way through which I entered; while the front was occupied entirely by a single window of painted glass, which opened in different grooves from the floor to the ceiling. I have already spoken in admiration of this striking ornament or appendage to a Persian sitting room; and as the art of staining glass in England has not reached the perfection which it has attained in Persia (or rather the process has been lost, the tints of some of the old windows of our cathedrals being now inimitable), it might be worth while to ascertain the matters employed in giving to the glass of this country its vivid and beautiful colours. Nothing could equal the politeness and dignified manner of this distinguished nobleman. Observing that I suffered from being unused to the very uneasy posture in which I was compelled to sit (the legs folded under the hams, so that the whole weight of the body rested upon the heels), he insisted on my removing to the frame of the window, which, being slightly raised, afforded me a more convenient seat. We conversed upon different topics; but his principal inquiries were directed to the military resources of our Asiatic governments, upon which, I fear, he gathered from me but a limited addition to the fund of information he already possessed on this particular subject. He spoke with great respect of the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings; and made many inquiries as to his public and private life. To some of these questions I found it difficult to make suitable replies. He appeared to take interest in the result of the war in which the British Government was then engaged; and I recollect his remarking that we had not enough of cavalry; at the same time commenting on the distance of the stations for

regiments from the capital. Here, however, he spoke with the feeling of the chief of a great tribe, whose life had been passed on horseback, and who could not comprehend any separation from that arm which secured his power and consequence. After sitting some time, I expressed a wish to see the different apartments of the palace, which I knew had been built by the celebrated Vakeel Kereem Khan, with great solidity and magnificence. The Khan led the way through a suite of every spacious and elegant apartments, the general plan of which was precisely that in which he first received me. In one of these saloons, I observed a picture of the beautiful Chah Nobut, whose portrait has been engraved in Waring's Tour to Shirauz. This lady is known to have had considerable influence with the illustrious Vakeel; and if the original resembled the copy, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise, though it is said also that her personal charms were her least attraction. There are many stories current at Shirauz which record her uncommon talents, and the energy of character which endeared her, probably as much as the beauties of her person, to the "Mighty Lord" whose fortune she shared.—She was highly skilled in music, and two songs were given to me, the music and words of which were said to have been composed by herself. After satisfying my curiosity, I returned to the hall of audience, in which coffee, tea, and sherbets, were now prepared, and offered to us, with kullcoon. The tea and coffee were without sugar and milk, and each cup was enclosed in one of silver, which appears to be the fashion, for I remarked it subsequently, in my visit to the Prince-Governor. During this part of the visit, some Sirdars of the Illiants arrived from the mountains to accompany the chief on an excursion, which he was to commence that day, to his principal residence near Vezdekhast. They were presented by an officer, who called out the name of each individual as he advanced to the window where the Khan stood. The ceremony was quite English. Each Sirdar kissed the chief's hand, who bowed, and then placed his hand upon his heart. He then found means to address to each those few words of kindness and attention, or of deeper interest, the omission or observance of which no rank should consider indifferent; and shortly after I quitted the palace,

lace, regretting that there was little probability of my ever renewing my visit to this amiable and distinguished person. I learnt subsequently that he is in high favour with the prince of Shirauz, and deservedly so: though it is probable that he owes no small portion of the consideration with which he

is treated, to the circumstance of his being able to raise ten or twelve thousand horse ready for action, in a few hours, from the tribes which acknowledge him for their chief.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONS TO INDIA.

THE following sentiments of a foreigner on the conduct of the English towards their Indian subjects, deserve to be recorded in this work, not only because they refute the jesuitical arguments of the Abbé Dubois, but because they discover some unintentional variance with those of M. Say, and other antagonists of the Anglo-Indian Government. We do not implicitly subscribe to all the sentiments of the pastor; but they must be admitted to be characterized by good sense, liberality, and moderation.

Extract from a Discourse by M. le P. Peschier, President of the Missionary Society at Geneva, delivered at the General Meeting, 15th April 1824.

"Let us now proceed to the East-Indies.—This vast country, comprehended between the mouths of the Indus, and the confines of the Birman Empire, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains, is the native soil of an ancient people, long arrived at a stationary degree of civilization; possessing civil or religious monuments, gigantic in dimensions, and unintelligible in their allegorical signification; a history blended with astronomical truths and fables; a religion widely diffused throughout nations still farther to the eastward, and subdivided into a multitude of sects; a distinction of hereditary castes, separated by the regard due to custom, by the sanction of sacred opinions, by superstition and pride. This people arrested the soldiers of Alexander, fatigued with victory, and astonished his historians by their manners, which continue the same even to the present day. Subjected by Mahomedan conquerors, in the middle age, they succumbed, for the most part, to the sceptre of the descendants of Timur, seated upon a throne of gold at Delhi; until the race of Aurungzebe was extinguished in our own days, without resistance and without glory.

"The earliest maritime people of Europe, the Portuguese, founded there, in the 16th century, a powerful dominion: they discovered, in the mountains of the Ghauts, and on the coast of Malabar, a double race of Jews, and the ancient and

interesting Christian church, the birth of which has been traced to the preaching of the Apostle Thomas, and which, without doubt, at least originated from that at Antioch, the language of which it has preserved in its sacred books and worship. These docile Christians were constrained to submit to the laws imposed upon them from Rome.

"Other nations succeeded, in the 17th and 18th centuries, to the Portuguese, the spoils of whose power they divided amongst them. The French, the Dutch, the Danes, had commercial establishments, cities, and fortified places there; they carried Christianity thither, diversified in its forms, according to the doctrines professed in Europe. The English authority, weak in its commencement, struggled long against that of France; and this contention, with the joint operation of war and intrigue, lacerated, even to the end of the 18th century, this fine country. The fall of Tippoo Saib, in 1799, corroborated the English power; and thenceforward, the peaceable ruler over sixty millions (now over one hundred millions) of men, she begins to vindicate its colossal greatness, by the benefits conferred by a just and happy government. It is from this period also that modern missionary societies date their establishment, and from which they recommenced the holy labours, so long interrupted during wars and troubles. This brief sketch, superfluous to those well-informed

informed persons who listen to us, will assist you in forming an idea of this immense population, consisting of aboriginal inhabitants of the country; some attached to the Brahminical superstitions, others to the crescent of Mahomet; of native people of European origin, tarnishing by their ignorance, or dishonouring by their manners, the worship they profess; of men, likewise, more occupied with projects of gain than the advancement of religion; enervated by the climate, distracted by luxury and the indulgence of great cities. What a field is this! And how often must the seed of the word fall amongst rocks and thorns! What difficulties, what contentions, what obstacles, what subjects for lamentation and prayer! The missionaries do not practise dissimulation; their letters, full of candour and humility, acquaint us with the real facts more fully than all their adversaries together. One of the most grievous oppositions to their work is, doubtless, that which they meet in some of the southern provinces, on the part of other Christians, whose form of worship, and maxims of government, are incompatible with the doctrines they preach. Nevertheless, they very rarely speak of it: they delight in doing justice to whatsoever they recognize as useful and respectable; they even propose, as examples, expedients for the dissemination of truth, the model of which they find in a different communion; they mildly complain of not experiencing the same fairness, and they deplore an assimilation of ceremonies between Christian worship and idolatrous superstition. We might be tempted to apprehend that there was in these complaints a leaven of antipathy, and some slight disregard of Christian charity. But, lo! a voice is raised to justify them; it boldly avows this assimilation, in accusing those who send missions to India of aiming at an absolute impossibility; and proposes to make Christians by concealing the Holy Word! This voice, issuing from the south of the Indian peninsula, has been heard in England, has echoed in France, and has penetrated even hither. The Missionary Societies have been somewhat startled by the assertions of this new adversary: a chaplain of the East-India Company has alone prepared a reply to him.* In France he has been appreciated

* The speaker refers here to the Rev. James Hough, of Madras, who is the author of "a Reply

with just severity; with us the impartiality of a respectable journal has inserted reflections, offered with becoming moderation, which an individual amongst us has opposed to the impression which such an attack might have produced. Let us not presume to enter here upon considerations which trench, in the smallest degree, upon religious controversy. But we owe to the meeting some explanation regarding the root of the matter: let us suspend for a moment our progress, and the sentiments of admiration which attend it, to devote ourselves to a necessary discussion.

"We are asked for facts; and it is by facts alone that the practicability of an undertaking is to be demonstrated. But what facts are required? That every year we should announce the conversion of an entire Otaheite to Christianity? If we spoke, as the adversary of evangelical missions, of ten, thirty, a hundred, thousand conversions in one single city, we should be taxed with exaggeration and fable. And if we say that the Gospel makes itself known by means of diligent preaching, by elementary treatises, by the distribution of the sacred volume; that prejudices diminish; that curiosity is roused to listen; that the benefits of education are preparing the rising generations to receive the truth; that already it has disciples every where; that the edifice of superstition begins to totter by the very hands interested in sustaining it;—men of too impatient tempers tell us that we possess no facts, and conclude that nothing can be done. A person who has sojourned thirty years in India, preaching to unbelievers, declares to us that he has not been able to work a single conversion. We do not question the veracity of such an acknowledgment; it must have cost too much to make; but how long is it since the inutility of one man's labours in a given career is allowed to prove the impossibility of its success, when pursued by other men and other means? It is, doubtless, extremely easy, in a combination of good and evil, to develop only the latter, in order to conceal the knowledge of the good operated. If Celsus and Porphyry had lived in the time of St. Paul, would they not have been able to record that the Apostle had been obliged to fly from Iconium, and was

2 H 2

stoned to the letters of the Abbé Dubois on the state of Christianity in India.—Ed.

stoned at Lystra* by the populace? Would it, therefore, have been less true that 'the churches were established in the faith, and increased in number daily?†

"Tacitus wrote of the first Christians, that they were condemned by the universal hatred of mankind; yet Christianity has vanquished the world by the charity of its disciples, and by the courage of its martyrs.—We are asked for facts; we reply, behold them; come and see! We are asked for witnesses; we exhibit the missionaries; read their narratives, and tell us if you can withhold your confidence from them. They revisit Europe to recruit their strength, and then return to their post: is it to renew unprofitable toils? We are asked for other witnesses; well then, we shew an entire nation, its travellers, its traders, its officiating ministers in India, its prelates, nobles, military commanders, legislators, and princes. Reflect, gentlemen, upon the constant intercourse between England and her Indian empire; upon the thousands of vessels annually passing to and fro; we may consider that Bengal is, to the English of all ranks accustomed to the sea, what a country house a few miles from the capital is to the inhabitants of our own country; can they be ignorant of what passes there? But we are called upon to produce witnesses, who, besides possessing a knowledge of the truth, are interested in speaking it: we adduce the numerous auxiliary societies, the committees of correspondence, who are employed, even in India, in biblical and missionary labours, and the establishment of schools and seminaries; who are continually adding their donations and subscriptions to the treasures accumulated in Europe. We are required to produce witnesses inaccessible by their character to deceitful illusions: I find this species of evidence in what we know of the progressive march of the English government in Bengal. At first the projects of the Bible Societies and Missionaries excited alarm: it seemed as if millions of Hindoos were about to rise and overwhelm an insignificant number of Europeans. Mildness and prudence, in the expedients employed to propagate the doctrine of charity and salvation, dissipated apprehension. The missionaries have been protected; schools, Christian congregations, missionary houses,

* Acts XIV.

† Acts XVI. 5

have occupied ground granted by the local authority, and ships offered by their commanders. In the early part of the present century, Dr. Buchanan lamented to observe idolatrous ceremonies protected, as it were, by a Christian nation: the police then attended upon the odious rites of Juggernaut, and the funeral piles of widows. At the present day, government is gradually advancing towards an object which, heretofore, we dared not even hope to reach. After the sacred drownings at the Isle of Saugor, suppressed by the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley; after the cessation of infanticide, obtained by Col. Walker from a tribe under his controul; after that of the judicial proofs known under the name of *Ordeal*; the government have set limits to the sacrifices of widows, burned or buried alive; and the English Society, at the head of which is a list of forty-three peers and eminent members of the lower house of Parliament, do not hesitate to declare, publicly, their anxiety to see these sacrifices soon entirely prohibited, as being not strictly required by the most ancient laws and primitive religion of the Hindoos. Can we doubt that these acts of government are consequent upon the weakness observed in the superstitious opinions of a vast people? and the shadows of night having thus commenced their departure, can the twilight which appears, be other than that proclaiming the rising of the sun of righteousness, bringing health in its beams?

"The learned Brahmin, of whom we spoke last year, has not altogether realized the hopes which we entertained of him; he has not yet opened his eyes entirely to the truth, he seems like certain philosophers, to garble the Gospel, praising its moral principles, but rejecting the mysteries of the Christian faith; and the missionary, Marshman, has been called upon to defend, against his objections, the two fundamental truths of Christianity,—the divinity of Christ, and the work of redemption. We must neither be surprised at, nor overlook, the influence which the writings of this Indian philosopher will acquire; the results will be the same as those which followed the efforts of the Greek philosophers against the Gospel, in the fourth century. Rammohun Roy shakes the empire of error, and when it falls, it will give place to truth. He labours

labours to throw light upon the origin of castes, which he traces to a period 2,000 years before our era, and upon the abuses arising from the ascendancy of the Brahmins; he subscribes to the benefits produced by the British government; he pleads eloquently the cause of the women, deploring the change effected in the ancient laws, which secured an honourable provision for widows, and detects the principal cause of the sacrifices (which we learn by the Calcutta Gazette are diminishing in number), in the poverty and desolation, occasioned by the death of the husbands of the victims.

"You will hear, ladies, with congenial satisfaction, that the fate of the Indian women has interested, in a lively manner, the ladies of England, and that a benevolent society has been formed amongst them for the especial purpose of labouring in Bengal for the education of young women. It is to this portion of the human race, so degraded and so wretched under the influence of false religions, that the wives of the missionaries devote their attention, not disdaining the humble office of schoolmistress: Miss Cooke arrived at Calcutta with this view; she announced her design; Indian mothers with their daughters flocked around her; they required her to explain her motives. 'You perform then,' said they, 'an act agreeable to your God: here are our children; we resign them to you.' 'Our husbands,' says one, 'treat us as little better than brutes,' and they indulge the hope of becoming their partners and companions. This Christian lady's ambition, when she quitted England, was to collect 200 children; and she soon had more than twice that number.

"We might easily reckon thousands, if we united in one sum the children in all the different schools (at Burdwan alone their number is near a thousand); and there would be no bounds to the enumeration of what has been done in this way; the details, in respect to the diversity of the forms and the extent of instruction, would be infinite. Large colleges are building at Cotym, in Malabar, for the ecclesiastical education of the Catanars, or Christian priests of that ancient church, at Madras, Calcutta, and at Serampore, a small district of the Danish territory, which has become celebrated by the labours of Baptist missionaries. This estimable

congregation has been afflicted by the death of that individual, so eminent by his zeal and his services, Mr. Ward, on his return, after paying a visit to his friends in England and America.

"I would speak of those versions of the sacred volume in twenty different languages, accomplished, with the aid of the most skilful interpreters which the country afforded, with so much care, labour, and expense, and revised so scrupulously, and to which ten others are to be added. I would tell with what religious distrust, with what hesitation, and with what precautions, the missionaries admit their pupils to Christian baptism, and more tardily still, their adult converts to the Holy Supper; what joy is theirs, what fervour of gratitude towards God, when they believe they are able to discern the sincerity of a soul called into light; and what triumph for the faith, when the Almighty changes an adorer of idols into a preacher of the Gospel; such as was Anund, whom death snatched away last year, Abdoul Messeeh and Bowley, all deemed worthy of divine ordination.

"Christianity, we have been presumptuously told, has become odious!* And he who so speaks has inhabited the very land where lived that genuine man of God, Schwartz, whose rare virtues made him be honoured as a father by the Rajahs of that country; whom the people blessed; to whom the East-India Company erected a monument, which is resorted to with respect; whose memory the first Bishop of Calcutta found still surviving, when he visited the provinces; and who, according to the testimony of a person of high respectability, left, as the fruit of his labours, ten thousand converts from paganism. The names of Macauley, of Munro, are affectionately repeated in the south of the peninsula, where they exercised, with impartiality, an extensive influence over the Hindoo Princes, the Syriac Christians, the evangelical churches, and those which belonged to the see of Rome. Even Rome herself has cherished and manifested towards them a sentiment of gratitude and esteem. The Christian converts

* The Abbé says "the Christian religion, once an object merely of indifference, or at the most, of contempt, has now become almost an object of horror."—Ed.

converts are exposed to persecution; they support them for the love of Jesus, for these constitute the touch-stone of their sincerity, and the sign of the children of God: the Saviour of the world foretold it. The idolaters, in the madness of their scorn, term Christianity the religion of the Pariahs: shall the missionaries, by a falsehood, diverting if it were not impious, make Jesus Christ spring from a Rajah of Palestine? Ah, no! they will not obliterate from the evangelical history, the manger which offers so many lessons of instruction, before which they wish to call the modern magi of the East to come and kneel in adoration."

L I N E S

Written at VISSABHY,* in April 1786.

HAIL, sacred spring! salubrious fountain, hail!
Thee and thy well known shades, with joy unfeigned,
I now revisit.—O! harmonious maids,
Who dwell these hallowed groves among, once more.
Deign to inspire my unambitious lay.

Here gushes from its latent source, the stream,
Whose potent charm subdues that dire disease
Which daily wastes this eastern land, and sinks
The manly Briton to the grave. Alas!
The noblest objects are its choicest prey;
Else my fond tears, my fond but fruitless tears,
Perhaps had not been shed o'er Shotbolt's† tomb.
Dear was that youth to many; most to those
Whom friendship knit to him with social bands.

The Mango here displays its ripened store;
Here, of circumference vast, the huge banyan,
Like Briareus, its hundred giant arms
Darts forth, and firmly grasps its native soil:
Fit emblem of that state, where kindred souls,
Joined in connubial union, multiply
Their ties: esteem, regard, and tender love,
Each day fresh fibres shoot, that closer bind.
Here, too, the tam'rind's cooling fruit is seen,
Suspended from its parent boughs, whose shade
Wraps in congenial gloom the studious mind.

Nor does the eye of taste explore in vain
The charms that please it best: the winding flood,
The antique dome which crowns a sacred spot,
Sacred (so called) to Error's mystic rites.

Should active sports delight, these scenes afford
The game of rural Britain;—partridge, duck,
The various plover and the circling snipe.—
But whilst a warfare eagerly you wage
With timorous unresisting tribes—beware!
For, in the treacherous jungle, oft is found
The rabid tiger, tyrant of the woods;
Or, bursting from the brake, with sudden vault,
O'erwhelms vain man;—vain, proud, but feeble man
Falls at his feet an undistinguished prey.

There

* Vissabhy or Vjrabhy, is a watering-place, about 100 miles from Bombay, celebrated for its hot springs, and much frequented.

† A young gentleman of the highest promise, who went out, in the civil service, in the same ship with the author.

There, too, the wily snake uncoils his length,
To strike his human victim to the earth.

Not far removed is that illustrious spot,
Where, dearly-bought, the gallant Hartley* gained
Increased renown; where, with a faithful few,
He bore the onset of a numerous foe,
Whose chief,† unlike his dastard kindred, shewed
The path to glory, and pursued the way.
And there the generous Goddard‡ pressed with speed
(His fresh-earned laurels blooming on his brow,)
To share his partner's toils. The bard exults
To call these chiefs his friends: O! may the one
Ne'er ask from him the tear the other claims.

E. N.

* The late Major Gen. James Hartley, one of the best officers then in India.

† Rameshunder Gunniss, Commander-in-chief of the Mahratta army, killed whilst gallantly heading a charge on our line.

‡ The late Brig. Gen. Thos. Goddard, who conducted an army across the Peninsula, in a masterly manner. He had just taken Bassein, when he marched, with the flank companies of his army, to relieve Gen. Hartley.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY AT PEKIN.

[Continuation of a Diary kept at Peking, by G. F. Timkovsky.]

Jan. 1, 1821. I spent the evening with the archimandrite, Hyacinth, in company with the chief of the new mission, and some of its members. Shortly after our arrival, the Mandshoo Tshan-lew, who serves in the Peking division, was introduced. He is a man of about forty-two years of age, and has long been a friend of the Russians residing at Peking. He has been brought up with the son of Bile, a prince of the third class, who died last year, and whose palace is situated towards the north, not far from the Russian convent. This prince was a near relation of the Emperor Kansi (Khan-hee); he was excessively rich, lived in great splendour, and frequently entertained the members of the Russian mission at his house. His son, according to the policy of this country, has descended to the rank of Bisse, or prince of the fourth class, and has been married to a daughter of Zian-lun's* prime minister, Kheschen, known in China by his great influence, and still greater wealth; which latter, however, was all siezed at his death by the emperor, according to the well-known financial or sponging system of the Chinese monarchs, and one of their chief sources of revenue, namely, to allow their great officers of state to fatten on the spoils of the people, and then pillage them in their turn. The young nobleman found, at the death of his father, his fortune in so shattered a state, that he is now compelled to live very economically; for which reason Tshan-lew, who had been his major-domo, has left his service, having been named by the new emperor, Dao-guan,† a grandee of the fifth rank, answering to that of a captain in the Russian service, with an appointment of border commissary of a province. He wears, moreover, on his cap, a peacock's feather with one eye, a mark of distinction bestowed on him by the late emperor Zsia-Zin,* for having saved the whole baggage of the army, during a campaign against the implacable Miaos, or savage aborigines, who inhabit

* Kien-lung. The proper names in this diary are written in a manner very different from that used in England. The Peking pronunciation, we know from Dr. Morrison, differs greatly from the current or Nan-king method.—Ed.

† Tsou-kwang.

‡ Kea-kin.

inhabit the mountainous parts of Yunan, Ssutshuan, &c., and who make frequent incursions in the Chinese territories, whom, after the lapse of nearly 3,000 years, they still consider as foreign intruders. Tshan-lew shot, on that occasion, one of their principal chiefs with his own hand. He speaks the Chinese and Mandshoo languages with equal fluency; and displayed in his conversation much civility, as well as artifice and caution. Our showy uniforms, and large Cossac swords, seemed to intimidate him a little, and he did not hesitate to confess as much to the archimandrite.

Jan. 3. We took this day a ride to the outer city, where we visited several booksellers' shops, whose books seemed, for the most part, to have been printed thirty years ago. We found the streets extremely dirty, especially in those Lowlitshan (*quarters*) where the glass-manufactories, belonging to the government, are established. There, however, we also found hardware shops, called by the Chinese, dshoo-bowshee.

On our return we saw, between the southern wall of the city and the canal, a Mandshoo on foot, who was practising archery. But, even in this exercise, it is apparent that these people have lost their warlike character; for they now only look to an elegant posture in shooting the arrow, instead of studying the more essential part of the exercise, that of giving it force and swiftness. Indeed they seem to be deficient in the strength necessary for it.

Asses, ready saddled, are found on the outside of every gate of this immense metropolis, on which the Chinese ride, or carry light weights, for the small consideration of ten tshekhen (about the twenty-fifth part of a rouble) from one gate to another. Now that the canal is frozen over, they cross it on the backs of those asses; others crossed it on sledges drawn by one man. I was informed, that on the road from Peking to the southern provinces, small vehicles are used, even in summer, which are drawn by men: a consequence of the superabundance of population, which compels the lower orders to submit to the most degrading kinds of drudgery for the purpose of getting a livelihood. The merchant's city, or southern suburb, swarms with beggars of the most abject and disgusting appearance. They live in holes or caves dug under the wall, from whence they issue forth in large bands, besieging the shops from morning till night; if any one of them is fortunate enough to get a few tshekhen, he seems content, and creeps back into his den.

I have not been able to learn whether there are any hospitals, or other charitable institutions, in Peking, besides the foundling hospital (Yoojintan), near the gate Guan-zsiew, or Khata-muin, which was founded under the present dynasty, in the first year of the Emperor Khan-hee* (1662). I was, however, told that, in winter time, a basin of gruel, made of maize, is given to every beggar; but it does not seem that there are many who partake of this imperial bounty. There is also a temple called Lunwantan, behind the gates of the eastern citadel, where the priests distribute gruel among the poor, from the 15th day of the 10th moon, till the 15th day of the 2d, or from November till March; for which purpose, they collect subscriptions from the charitable, during that period of famine.

Jan. 7. Last night was so stormy, that large branches of the cypress-tree standing by the church were blown away: winter and spring are said to be always attended by high winds.

Jan. 9. We were visited by the Boskho Urgentai, who gave us fresh proofs of his extraordinary cupidity. However, we satisfied him this time by the gift

* Caung-shee.

1825.]

gift of a few Russian prints. We also received a visit from the Chinese, Peter Bourgeois, a soldier of the Peking division, a body of troops which was the first to submit to the Mandshoos when the empire was assailed by these invaders. Bourgeois is about forty years of age; he is the son of a poor soldier, and was brought up by the French Jesuits in their convent at Peking, with the intention of his being sent as a missionary of their faith into the interior provinces of the country; for which purpose, and with the view of completing his education, he was to have previously been sent to Europe, whither an uncle of his, of the same name, had gone before him, and afterwards became one of the most distinguished priests among his countrymen. But on the last persecution against the Jesuits breaking out, Peter renounced the Christian religion, and returned to his division. He speaks and writes (besides his native language) the Chinese, the French and Latin, very well; and his education seems altogether to have been of a superior kind; and he appears an active and crafty man. Indeed, a Chinese, dressed and armed as a soldier of his country, speaking French with the elegance of a Parisian, was rather an extraordinary sight to me. The students of the new mission employ him as a private teacher. His method seems, however, rather to retard than to improve, for, whenever he finds the Chinese too difficult for them, he has recourse to the Latin; his knowledge of the Chinese is, besides, not sufficiently profound, as is the case with many of the Jesuits.

Jan. 10. I remitted an account of our arrival, &c., for our border department, to a young Mongol from the frontiers, who had come to Peking, with several of his countrymen, to receive a degree from the emperor, and who was now returning to his post on the borders. I accompanied the fathers Hyacinth and Peter on a visit to the Bishop of Peking, Gau, who lives in the northern convent, Bitan, which had till lately been occupied by the French mission. This convent is situated in the north-western corner of the red, or Mandshoo, city, which also contains the emperor's palace. We were introduced into the drawing-room by some Chinese proselytes, and were soon joined by father Gau himself, a Portuguese by birth, whose employment in the senate is that of a translator of that language. The gentleman received us very civilly, and after some general conversation, took us to view the church belonging to the establishment. It is a rude stone building, of an oblong form; surrounded with cypress and juniper bushes, cut into fantastical shapes according to the French and Dutch fashion. There are a few paintings inside, representing scriptural subjects, of pretty good execution. Some carpets are spread before the altar, upon which the Chinese Christians kneel during the service. This church, however, is remarkable as being the most ancient Christian temple in the Chinese capital; and the church in the Russian convent being built after the same model, by the choice of our clergy, and at the expense of the emperor, Yun-tshen. The convent consists of four large courts, surrounded by stately buildings, but all in a decaying and neglected state, which shows but too plainly that the influence of the Jesuits in this country is gone by. There was formerly another convent in the eastern part of this city, which was entirely consumed by fire, but which is said to have presented a splendid specimen of European architecture. Having returned to the drawing-room, the Bishop treated us with Chinese pastry and coffee, which had been sent to him from Macao. The good ecclesiastic complained that he had been left for a very long time without intelligence from Europe; however, his intelligence of Asiatic matters seemed to be very imperfect likewise, for he assured us very gravely, that no coffee grew in the British colonies. There is another

bishop, of the southern Christians, or more properly of the province of Zsiannan, residing in this convent, who is also a Portuguese, but he being ill, we could not see him this time.

Jan. 11. I paid a visit to the temple of Khuan-su, to which we had to pass through the gate An-dun-mun, by which we had entered the city on our arrival. There are a great many wells about here containing excellent water, which is conducted into them from the western hills. These wells are kept up by the natives of the province of Shandun, who are considered in Peking as the sturdiest labourers, and who, indeed, are distinguished from the other Chinese, by their tall, manly persons, muscular frames, and open countenances. They carry the water into the houses of the rich inhabitants, and the tea-house-keepers, on two-wheeled carts, with ten pails on each, at a certain price per pail; some of the rich people, however, send carts and mules to fetch their water. The palace of the emperor is supplied from some particular springs in the western hills, about fifteen miles from the city. The water of the wells in the city is turbid and brackish, although not prejudicial to health. The Russian convent receives its water from the court-yard belonging to the tribunal of foreign affairs, by order of government, it being the best in the whole neighbourhood. To the east of the high-road we saw the temple of the sun, which had been lately visited by the emperor, according to annual custom, around which a large piece of ground is enclosed by a wall, but which presents nothing extraordinary. After having ridden over a large field where the cavalry and infantry of the Peking division are exercised, we came to the middle temple of Khuan-su, nine wersts from Peking. We were received by the door-keeper, a lama, who became our guide. The first, or western temple was built by one of the emperors, and the other two, namely, the central and eastern, by the Mongol princes, who assisted the Mandshoos in the conquest of China. These temples were formerly inhabited by Mongol priests; but as they had spent the property belonging to the establishment, they were expelled, and Chinese priests of the Foe religion put in their stead. The temple itself is very large, forming a quadrangle, two stories high, built in a direction from south to north, and covered in with yellow bricks. The front and interior of the edifice are supported by columns of scented wood, each of which is estimated to be worth 10,000 roubles, for their size and the distance from which they are brought. During the reign of Gian-lun, a Tibetan Bantshan-erdenee, died in this temple, of the small-pox, and the bed on which this holy personage expired, still occupies one of the upper rooms, before which the Mongols offer up their prayers. Another apartment contains models of temples, curiously carved in mahogany. The walls of Peking are seen from the top of the building. The structure is surrounded with a thick plantation of cypress-trees, and great numbers of pigeons are kept under the roof. An obelisk of white marble stands west of the temple behind two walls, and is said to have been raised by the emperor in honour of the Bantshan-erdenee who died here. It is of the same shape as two others standing in Peking, viz. an octagonal tower, fifteen fathoms high, and covered at the top with a golden cap, in the shape of that worn by the Dalai-lama; marble columns adorned with sculptures stand on four sides of it. It is reported that the emperor Gian-lun, on visiting this monument after its completion, called it a golden one, alluding by this to the large sums which it had cost him. A small palace stands to the north, not far from the obelisk, where the emperor is in the habit of resting after his visit to the temple of the sun.

Our guide, having shown us all these curiosities, introduced us to the Da-lama,

Da-lama, who had lately arrived from Little Tibet, and who inhabited one of the houses belonging to the establishment. He seemed about sixty years of age, and was surrounded by a great assemblage of lamas. He received us civilly, and had several questions put to us through his interpreter, relative to our residence in Peking; after which he ordered some *saturan* (tea boiled with flour and butter) to be presented to us. We remained altogether about half an hour with him, and then took our leave. The Tibetans are very plain in their conversation, and know neither ostentation nor luxury; in their features they resemble somewhat the Russian gypsies, and they wear long coats similar to those worn by the Russians; they plait their hair, which they never shave off, into a tail, and wear ear-rings set with turquoises.

Previous to leaving the temple, we saw the foundry belonging to it, where idols of all sizes are cast and gilt, and thence exported through the whole of Mongolia. Small idols are sold, according to their length, at about two roubles a *wershok*; however, the superintendent of the foundry would not sell us any, as he considered us as heathens. Idols coming from Tibet are highly prized, both by the Mongols and Chinese. We returned to town by a different road, and passed through a variety of streets and by-lanes to a quarter in the north-western corner of the city, called the clay-market, which contains the Russian church of the Ascension of the Virgin, formerly called St. Nicholas,* together with several houses belonging to the Russian government. One of the small houses standing close by the church is let to a Mandshoo of the imperial guard, at a rent of about eight roubles a month, with the obligation of watching over the sacred edifice. It is a very ancient building, but not having the key with us, I was precluded from visiting the interior of it on this occasion. In front of this house is a large hollow, which, during the summer rains, is filled with water, and forms an offensive pool. In fact, this neighbourhood is the abode of wretchedness and poverty. The descendants of the Albasians, who once inhabited this quarter, now live in the eastern part of the city, where the corps to which they belong holds its station; about twenty-two of them have been baptized, but there is little about them which recalls their origin.

On our return we found a report from the commander of our cossack escort, which had been left to winter at Balgas, from the 21st of December. The season had proved very severe, the snow lay uncommonly deep, and the *argal* (dried dung used for firing) was in consequence very dear. They had lost twelve camels and thirteen horses, and the rest were stated to be so weak, that there seemed no prospect of sending on with them the luggage of the returning members of the mission. As I thus found that it would be necessary to send one of our officers in the ensuing spring to look to the state of our cattle, I took care to have the superintendent of our court, To, immediately informed of the circumstance, in order to anticipate every obstacle that might be thrown in our way.

Jan. 14. We were advised by father Hyacinth to sell four small houses belonging to our mission, and purchase for the amount a large house or shop in the best part of the town; by which, after the example of the Jesuits, a good revenue might be formed for us. Three years ago, the mission was prevented, from want of money, from purchasing a large estate, with a house, fine gardens, and a pond, situated without the walls, with a tea-house belonging to it much frequented, in the summer season, by the town's people; all of which had

* See p. 155.

had been offered to them for the small sum of about 8,000 silver roubles, and was afterwards sold to a Chinese for 3,000 *lanas* of silver, or about 6,000 roubles.

Jan. 16. To-day, the elder, Alexei, a descendant of the Albasians, appeared in our church, with his grandson, a boy about twelve years of age, who, together with his mother (Alexei's daughter), married to a Mandshoo prince, had been lately baptized. Father Peter said that he was afraid our zeal for converting the Chinese, especially in the case of this young prince, would awaken the jealousy of the government against us, as it had been against the Jesuits. It is, however, the general opinion among us, that the Roman Catholic clergy had fallen under the displeasure of the Chinese more on account of their broils amongst themselves, than from any other cause.

Jan. 20. I was visited by the Boshu Urgentai, who brought me, according to the custom of the country (this being the eve of their new-year's-day), a couple of dishes of provisions; which compliment I returned with the gift of half a pound of silver. We were also visited by a few Koreans, who came to see us from motives of curiosity. This is the season for the arrival of the ambassadors from the ruler of Corea, with the tribute for the emperor. The latter sends presents in return to the Korean prince; but they are not so considerable as those which this mighty monarch *pays* to the Mongol princes for their obedience.

The Korean embassy is generally accompanied by a caravan of merchants from their country. The Koreans are of a middling stature, and muscular make; their colour is brown, their hair black, and their expression bold. They wear a wide dress, similar to the old Chinese (the latter now wear the Mandshoo dress), with long wide sleeves, of white *daba*, a fabric made of cotton; their black pointed caps are generally made of bamboo, and have a wide rim. Their language does not sound like the Chinese, although they use the same characters in writing, and with the same meaning as the Chinese.

Jan. 21. The heavy roll of drums in the temples, which was heard through the whole night, announced the beginning of the new year; scented candles were burning before the idol in the temple situated within our court, and the officiating priest, while beating on the gong hanging out-side of it, was reading the usual prayers. The Bogdo-khan (emperor) was sacrificing in person in the Shaman temple of his Mandshoo ancestors, which stands in the vicinity of the department for foreign affairs. An edict had been published by this monarch prohibiting the *feux-de-joie*, and sports usual on the new-year's-day, as well as the reciprocal visits of the officers of state. This prohibition, however, chiefly relates to the Mandshoos, on account of the death of the late monarch, while the Chinese are permitted to rejoice as much as they like. This difference seems to be very galling to the Chinese, who are thus reminded of being under a foreign yoke, seeing their sovereign openly preferring his own tribe to the rest of his subjects, by making them exclusive partakers of the three years' mourning imposed on him.

Jan. 22. The year begins among the Chinese with the new moon, and the present one will be called *Dao-guan* in Chinese, and *Doroi-Eldenge* in Mandshoo, both signifying splendid government, since up to this time, the chronology of the empire had been continued under the name of the late monarch, notwithstanding his demise. A tremendous hurricane had been blowing all this morning, so that large swarms of crows came to seek shelter under the roofs of our establishment. Both the Chinese and Mandshoos show great respect towards these birds; some of the most pious amongst them have high poles erected

erected on their premises, on which they pull up small boards with food for them. The following tradition is related by the Mandshoos as the cause of their veneration towards these birds. During the time of the last war with the Min dynasty, the Chinese took a Mandshoo prince prisoner in Liaodunn. However, he found means to escape, and, being pursued by the Chinese, sheltered himself in the thick part of a forest. When the Chinese came to the spot where he was hidden, they saw a swarm of crows rising from among the trees, and thence concluding that no human being could be near, they turned into another direction.

In order to keep ourselves in favour with the military stationed in the foreign office, I made some presents of peltry and money to the chiefs, and some of those on permanent duty.

Jan. 27. This day the shops in the city, which had been closed ever since the 1st of January, were opened after the fish sacrifice had been offered to Foe. It is also a practice of the day, with every family of the worshippers of this god, to boil a fish in his honour. The festivities, however, continue till the 7th of the moon.

Jan. 29. The emperor rode this morning in state, for the purpose of sacrificing in the temple of heaven. The elephants with the holy vessels had been sent the day before.

Jan. 31. A Bukharian of the imperial guard, a man seventy years of age, having died under the treatment of one of our medical attendants, some apprehensions were entertained as to the consequences, especially as the Chinese physicians had given him up. However, no notice was taken of the matter. Nevertheless, a foreigner in China ought to be cautious in undertaking the treatment of a patient in this country, unless the prospect of recovery is very apparent. The Bukharians and Tartars, who are Mohammedans, are indeed very shy in taking medicine from strangers, the Chinese not excepted.

Feb. 4. In consequence of an invitation from the lamas of the Khuan-su temple to assist at the ceremonies performed there by a Kutookhta (or Foe, as the Chinese call this kind of cardinals), we went there this morning. There are three of these gentlemen resident in Peking, each in a large temple. One of them, however, was now absent, having been despatched by the monarch to Tibet, in order to sacrifice there for the late sovereign, and distribute the imperial charities.

We were conducted to the eastern temple, where the ceremonies had already begun. The gates were locked, in order to keep off the crowd, and we were, therefore, introduced through the apartments of the lamas. We met at first with some opposition from the police officers, chiefly on account of our swords; being, however, persuaded of our peaceful intentions by our guides, they allowed us to pass, and we were admitted into the vestibule of the temple, built of white marble. Here the high-priest sat in a large arm-chair, with his face turned towards the door; a long table, covered with a cloth of yellow, flowered silk, upon which a variety of basins containing corn, water, &c., were arranged, stood before him. Five lamas of the eastern Mongols stood on both sides of this table or altar, reading and singing prayers in the Tibetan language, in an octave key; their uncommonly deep and sonorous voices sounding like the under-tones of our horns. About 200 other lamas from the different temples of Peking were sitting on the floor in twelve rows. The Kutookhta held two silver basins in his hand, which he struck together from time to time, as a signal for the lamas to sing or pray. Their music

music was produced from wind instruments, gongs of various sizes, and drums, affording sounds more fit to terrify than to please or move. The lamas, in their yellow coats and shaven heads, formed a singular sight. There were none but priests present; and the Kutookhta, who seemed about thirty-five years of age, looked at us several times, when his example was every time followed by the rest.

When the service was over, we went home with the treasurer, and met there with several lamas. We, however, principally conversed with one of them, named Tshen, a Mongol by birth, who had been brought up at Pekin, and had been a great traveller. He seemed about forty-two years of age, and spoke the Chinese, Mongol, and Tibetan languages, and even a little of the Mandshoo. He showed himself very inquisitive respecting our country; and told us that the Bogdo-Khan had an equal influence over the temporal and spiritual dignitaries of his vast empire; both the Khubilgans and Kutookhtas are chosen by his command, and even the appointment of the Dalai-lama is directed by him. He told us farther that it was only among the lower orders, and especially in Tibet and Mongolia, that the clergy were worshipped under the name of Kutookhta or Gugins, but that the majority of the Chinese only attended to the moral precepts of Confucius and Loudsu. This intelligent priest also confirmed the account which we had had before, that there had been no Dalai-lama in Tibet for these five years, owing to the late emperor's insisting upon his being chosen from amongst three candidates from the province of Ssutshnan. Does not the Chinese government, perhaps, fear the encroachments of the English? Suppose these conquerors of Bengal were to seize upon Tibet, which, at present, would not be difficult, and the Dalai-lama to fall into their power, they might find zealous partizans in the Mongols, Calmucs, and other nations, who worship this deified priest, in order to promote their farther advance in central Asia. It is a fact that the English missionaries living at Sselenginsk, in Siberia, very diligently apply themselves to the study of the Mongol language, which is frequently spoken by the Tibetan lamas. One of the latter, a native of Lassa, spoke it very fluently with one of our gentlemen, whom he told, that officers* wearing cloth coats and long swords, had sometimes entered Tibet from Piran (Iran, or Persia). One of the Tibetans, on seeing me, exclaimed, that I resembled the Indshilee (English) who lived in Lassa, and other Tibetan towns; that I had the same colour of skin and hair, and wore a similar kind of coat and sword. The same observation was confirmed by a Pekin merchant, who had been in Tibet and India; and they both informed us that the English were carrying on a very considerable trade with the former country, exchanging their broad-cloth, knives, swords, &c. for gold, musk, turquoises, &c.

We also saw here an Olut (Aleut) or Calmuc chief, who had come hither to compliment the new emperor on his accession. The Olut orta (horde) nomadizes near the Kuku-nor (*blue lake*) beyond the Chinese city of Ssinin, in the province of Yan-ssu, which is particularly known as the residence of the Bukharians, who carry on the rhubarb trade with Kiakhia. The country which the Oluts inhabit is well wooded, and has an abundance of good cattle; the people grow principally millet, but also barley and wheat. This chief told me that their ancestors had emigrated to their present abode from the banks of the Irtysh (which he called *Ertsee*) about fifty years ago.

On our return to town, we visited the Russian burying ground. It is a very small spot, having been thus diminished by a member of the mission, selling a large

* *Query:* Is it not more probable that these officers were Russians than English?—Y. Z.

large piece of it to a Chinese, in the year 1795. This piece of ground had been obtained by the mission, together with some other estates, at the death of a Russian nobleman, named Wojeikow, who, having been sent hither in the year 1726, for the purpose of learning the Chinese and Mandshoo languages, and being a man of fortune, lived here for eight years in the true Chinese stile of splendour; and at his death bequeathed his property towards the support of our mission.

Y. Z.

(To be continued.)

MALAY PIRATES.*

A GLANCE at the map of the Indian islands will convince us that this region of the globe must, from its natural configuration and locality, be peculiarly liable to become the seat of piracy. These islands form an immense cluster, lying as if it were in the high road which connects the commercial nations of Europe and Asia with each other, and affords thus a hundred fastnesses from which to waylay the traveller. A large proportion of the population is at the same time confined to the coasts or to the estuaries of rivers; they are fishermen and mariners, they are barbarous and poor, therefore, rapacious, faithless, and sanguinary. These are circumstances, it must be confessed, which militate strongly to beget a piratical character. It is not surprising, then, that the Malays should have been notorious for their depredations from our first acquaintance with them. It is, indeed, on the contrary, rather remarkable, considering the extraordinary temptations which exist, that the matter should be no worse; a result for which we are indebted to the feeble and unenterprising character of this people. A race of European buccaneers, under the same circumstances, would soon render these seas impassable for the greater part of the trade that now frequents them.

Among the tribes of the Indian islands, the most noted for their piracies are, of course, the most idle, and the least industrious, and particularly such as are unaccustomed to follow agriculture or trade, as regular pursuits. The agricultural tribes, indeed (embracing the whole of Java, and much of Sumatra), never commit piracy at all; and the most civilized inhabitants of Celebes (although all mariners) are very little addicted to this vice. Among the most confirmed pirates are the

true Malays, inhabiting the small islands about the eastern extremity of the straits of Malacca, and those lying between Sumatra and Borneo, down to Billitin and Carimatta. Still more noted than these, are the inhabitants of certain islands situated between Borneo and the Philippines, of whom the most desperate and enterprising are the Sooloos, and Illanoons, the former inhabiting a well known group of islands of the same name, and the latter being one of the numerous nations of the great island of Magindanao.

The depredations of the proper Malays extend from Junkceylon to Java, through its whole coast as far as Grissy, to Passir and Kutti, in Borneo, and along the western coast of Celebes. In another direction, they infest the coasting trade of the Cochin Chinese and Siamese nations in the gulph of Siam, finding sale for their booty, and shelter for themselves, in the ports of Tringhanu, Calantan, and Pahang. The most noted piratical stations of these people, are the small islands about Lingin and Rhio, particularly Galang, Taniang, Sakanna, and Maphar. The chief of this last is said to have seventy or eighty proas fit to undertake piratical expeditions. Not less famous than these was Singapore down to the moment in which it was occupied as a British settlement. The most ordinary places of rendezvous are the Sambilans, Dingdings, Carimons, Pulodure (in the straits of Dryan), Billitin, and the Carimattas.

The Sooloo pirates chiefly confine their depredations to the Philippine islands, which they have continued to infest, with little interruption, for near three centuries, in open defiance of the Spanish authority, and the numerous establishments maintained to check them. The piracies of the Illanoons, on the contrary, are widely extended,

* Extracted from the Singapore Chronicle.

tended, being carried on all the way from their native country to the spice islands, on one side, and to the straits of Malacca on the other. In these last, indeed, they have formed, within the last few years, two permanent establishments; one of these, situated on Sumatra, near Indragiri, is called Ritti, and the other, a small island on the Coast of Linga, is named Salangut.

Besides those who are avowed pirates, it ought to be particularly noticed that a great number of the Malayan princes must be considered as accessories to their crimes, for they afford them protection, contribute to their outfit, and often share in their booty; so that a piratical proa is too commonly more welcome in their harbours than a fair trader. Among the worthies of this class, may be enumerated the Rajahs of Perah, Salangor, Siac, Kampar, Indragiri, and many others. Those who carry on trade and become rich, learn, at the same time, the utility of being honest, of which we have good examples in Tringanu, Kalantan, Pontiana, formerly Palembang, the west Coast of Sumatra, and Coast of Pedier. The people of Johore were formerly, and in periods by no means remote, celebrated for their piratical habits; a distinction which, in some dialects of the Malayan language, made the word "johore," synonymous with "robber."

Another description of piracy, of a more atrocious nature than any of the rest, consists in the treacherous attacks made upon ships invited to trade in a friendly manner at different native ports. This is a sort of piracy which has become extremely unfrequent since the conquest of Java, and which, now that strong European governments are established within the Archipelago, is not likely to be again much repeated.

The Malay piratical proas are from six to eight tons burden, and run from seven to eight fathoms in length. They carry from one to two small guns, with commonly four swivels or rantakas to each side, and a crew of from twenty to thirty men. When they engage, they put up a strong bulwark of thick plank: the Illanoon proas are much larger and more formidable, and commonly carry from four to six guns, and a proportional number of swivels, and have not unfrequently a double bulwark covered with buffalo hide; their

crews consist of from forty to eighty men. Both, of course, are provided with spears, krisses, and as many fire-arms as they can procure.

Their modes of attack are cautious and cowardly, for plunder and not fame is their object. They lie concealed under the land, until they find a fit object and opportunity. The time chosen is when a vessel runs aground, or is becalmed in the interval between the land and sea breezes. A vessel under weigh is seldom or never attacked. Several of the marauders attack together, and station themselves under the bows and quarters of a ship when she has no longer steerage way, and is incapable of pointing her guns. The action continues often for several hours, doing very little mischief; but when the crew are exhausted with the defence, or have expended their ammunition, the pirates take this opportunity of boarding in a mass.

This may suggest the best means of defence. A ship, when attacked during a calm, ought perhaps rather to stand upon the defensive, and wait, if possible, the setting in of the sea-breeze, than attempt any active operations, which would only fatigue the crew, and disable them from making the necessary defence when boarding is attempted. Boarding-nettings, pikes, and pistols, appear to afford the most effectual security; and, indeed, we conceive that a vessel thus defended by a resolute crew of Europeans, stands but little danger from any open attack of pirates whatsoever; for their guns are so ill served, that neither the hull or rigging of a vessel can receive much damage from them, however much protracted the contest.

The pirates are, upon the whole, extremely impartial in the selection of their prey, making little choice between natives and strangers, giving always, however, a natural preference to the most timid and the most easily overcome. The Javanese are, on this account, great favourites; and, consequently, the coast of Java has, in all times, been haunted by pirates, notwithstanding every effort of the European government. For the same reason, the Chuliah, or natives of the Coromandel Coast, are in still greater requisition. This fact seems to be well understood on both sides; and it has consequently happened, that of the native vessels from the Coromandel Coast, which visit Prince of Wales' Island,

land, to the number of fifty or sixty, annually, none attempted to come further on; the adventurers being compelled to tranship themselves and their goods on board European vessels, in order to reach the markets of Malacca, Singapore, or Java. One vessel which attempted to pass on, between two and three years ago, was attacked, and would have been captured, but for the accidental appearance of an English merchantman.

The Chinese, on the contrary, who are numerous and intrepid in the defence of their property, are very rarely attacked. The Arabs escape for the same reason; and we have seldom heard of the Bugese proas being attacked.

When an expedition is undertaken by the pirates, they range themselves under the banner of some piratical chief noted for his courage and conduct. The native prince of the place where it is prepared, supplies the adventurers with arms, ammunition, and opium; and claims, as his share of the plunder, the female captives, the cannon, and one-third of all the rest of the booty. The better sort of prisoners taken are often freely discharged or disposed of for a ransom, and the inferior ones sold as slaves. Europeans, it may always be expected, will be ransomed, of whatever description, as the Malays are known to put little or no value upon their services, deeming them an obstinate and untractable race of men. When no resistance is made, it does not appear to be the custom among the pirates to put the prisoner to death.

This sketch of the state of piracy in the Indian islands may be of some service in suggesting the best means of eradicating or suppressing it: but upon this interesting topic we have not at present room to enter at any length. The encouragement of industrious habits in the people will afford the surest means of effecting so great a good. This can only be effected, as far as we are concerned, by affording them a ready and free market for their productions. By such means, and which are now fortunately in operation, the most

respectable part of their own communities become not less interested than ourselves in suppressing piracy, and are thus made our natural allies. As far as force can be useful, it will be enough to say, that the pirates are now in a manner hemmed in by European establishments, more active and numerous than ever existed in these seas before; and that no act of piracy ought to be henceforth overlooked, but followed, sooner or later, by inevitable punishment from one or other of the European governments. A heavy contribution might be levied on native princes harbouring notorious pirates; and the haunts of some of the most noted and abandoned of these vagabonds should be destroyed by way of example. Towards any effective plan of operations against the pirates, it will be necessary that the European governments act in concert, and have a thorough understanding with each other. Were the pirates, during a moderate period, pertinaciously and systematically harrassed on the principle now proposed, industry at the same time rendered beneficial, the profession of piracy would become hazardous and discreditable, and industry and fair trade become honourable and prevalent in proportion.

It will at once occur to any one at all acquainted with the habits of the pirates, and the nature of the seas they frequent, that armed steam boats will afford the most effectual means of prosecuting offensive operations against them. The tranquil navigation and abundant fuel of these parts seem peculiarly propitious to the employment of steam vessels. In these, the pirates, who, by taking advantage of calms and shoal water, constantly escape from all other armed vessels, would be pursued to certain destruction; they would be suddenly attacked in their haunts, when unprepared for resistance; and, in short, from the steadiness, rapidity, and certainty of such attacks, they would find themselves reduced to a condition of the utmost precariousness and insecurity.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

As the removal from India of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* by the Government of that presidency, recorded in our last number (p. 186) may possibly attract some attention, we intimated our design of publishing in the present number the details of the case, as disclosed in the correspondence which passed between the official organs of the government and Mr. Fair, the editor in question. Since that intimation was expressed, we have seen an article upon the same subject, in a contemporary publication, containing very indecorous reflections upon the Government and Bench of Bombay. The authorities for a great part of the statements of the writer are private communications from that presidency, which is represented as a scene of disorder and conflicting feelings amongst the public functionaries, and even subordinate officers and servants. It is surprising that, after stating this fact, the writer of the article alluded to, should even resort to such sources of intelligence, which must necessarily be tinctured with prejudice; but it is unpardonable to build, upon such slender and suspicious grounds, charges of the gravest nature against the Governor-in-Council and the Members of the Supreme Court of Judicature; who, although represented to be at variance in other respects, are assumed to be capable of uniting together for the most unjust and odious purposes.

As we have the misfortune, or rather the good fortune, to possess no *private* communications upon the subject, we have no temptation to mislead our readers, or divert their attention from the real topic for consideration, namely, the provocation given by the Bombay editor, which led to his deportation from that country. The subject is exceedingly simple, although our contemporary, by means of ingenuity, perverse reasoning, and the introduction of irrelevant matter, has made it a very complicated one.

It is necessary to refresh the recollection of our readers by observing, that an unhappy difference took place, in the month of October 1823, between the Court (then the Recorder's) and the counsel; in consequence of which five barristers, Messrs. Norton (the Advocate General), Irwin, Parry, Le Mesurier, and Cleland, were suspended from practice.

Since the creation of a Supreme Court of Justice at the presidency it does not appear that the dissatisfaction of certain members of the bar has subsided; an evidence of which is presented to us by what took place in Court upon a motion reported in a Bombay paper now before us.

An occurrence recorded in our journal (p. 93), and related in the succeeding extract, came under the cognizance of the Court, on the 23d of July, and the proceedings on that occasion were thus reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of July 28, prefaced by a remark of the editor, that they "will not fail to excite some degree of public interest."

On the judges taking their seats that morning at the usual hour, Mr. A. Shaw, of the civil service, was brought before the court, in custody of the sheriff, pursuant to a writ of attachment issued the preceding day against him. Upon this gentleman presenting himself on the floor of the court, the chief justice directed Mr. Woodhouse, the clerk of the crown, to read three affidavits. The first was made by a chopdar, in the service of the judges, and stated in substance, that on Wednesday last, while the deponent was in attendance in the Court House, he was addressed by Mr. Shaw, and requested to fetch him pen, ink, and paper; that the deponent told him that he had been stationed *there* by the chief justice, and could not leave the spot, but that a sepoy would bring him what he required. Upon which Mr. Shaw struck him a blow upon the temple,

temple, which turned his head round.* The other affidavits were made by two native servants, in attendance at the time, confirming the foregoing statement. Upon the affidavits being read,

The Advocate General rose and begged to inform the court, that he had just been applied to by Mr. Shaw's friends, to appear on his behalf, and that he, perhaps, might have occasion to make some application to the court at a proper time.

The Chief Justice intimated some doubt, whether this was an occasion for the interference of counsel at all; then conferred with Mr. Justice Chambers, and, after a few minutes, without expressing any opinion upon the right of counsel's interference on such an occasion as the present, asked the Advocate General what he considered his duty in cases of this description.

The Advocate General observed that he conceived his official duties were entirely limited by the Act of the 53d Geo. III., and by the instructions of the government. That, by the statute, he was empowered, at his own discretion, to file *ex officio* informations against British subjects for misdemeanours committed above a certain distance from the presidency; but in no other criminal cases: and that the practice of the government was, to submit to him the depositions taken by the magistrates, with directions to prosecute at the government expense, such cases which he, the Advocate General, considered ought to be presented to a grand jury. That he was, sometimes, also instructed by government to defend certain individuals as well as to prosecute others; and that he, therefore, did not take upon himself to suggest cases to government for prosecution, but acted upon their previous instructions.

The Chief Justice intimated that he should make some inquiries of government upon the subject, and then adverting to the case immediately before the court, observed, that there was an omission in the affidavit of the chopdar, which might form a ground for Mr. Shaw's moving for his discharge, if he thought fit so to do; but that the only consequence of such a motion would be, that another attachment would issue against him, as soon as the affidavit was amended, and that Mr. Shaw would be brought up again immediately. The omission, the Chief Justice added, which he alluded to, was, that there was no statement in the affidavit that the judges were sitting at the time of the transaction complained of; his lordship then proceeded to examine the chopdar in this particular, who thereupon deposed that the judges were sitting at the time alluded to.

The Advocate General having consented, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, to waive the objection, the additional clause in the affidavit was read by the clerk of the crown.

The Advocate General, after a short pause, applied that interrogatories might be filed, and Mr. Shaw allowed to answer according to the usual practice. That, with reference to the charges made against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of observing that they were, according to his instructions, grossly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Shaw would, of course, be allowed to answer in that manner; and thereupon directed the clerk of the crown to proceed in preparing the interrogatories, and to retain such counsel, and employ such attorneys as he should deem necessary.

The Advocate General then further moved, that Mr. Shaw might be admitted to bail, which, after an intimation from the court that such an indulgence was purely discretionary, was finally granted, upon Mr. Shaw's entering into a recognizance, himself in 1,000 rupees, and two sureties in 500 each. Dr. Kembal and Mr. Parry immediately consented to become security, and the requisite recognizances were then entered into for Mr. Shaw's appearance on Friday next the 30th instant, to answer such interrogatories as might then be exhibited, touching the alleged contempt of court.

One reflexion cannot fail to suggest itself here, namely, the strangeness, in a *peculiar* case like this, of the Advocate General (Mr. Norton) appearing as the defender of the accused; and Mr. Parry, another *refractory* barrister, offering himself as bail for him.

The report just quoted turns out to be inaccurate; and as the law reports furnished to the *Gazette* appear not to have been taken in the same manner as in this country, but supplied either from the memory or the hasty notes of barristers attending the Court, this is not at all surprising. Similar errors, however,

* It is proper to state that Mr. Shaw denies positively, upon oath, that he struck the chopdar, or gave him "any slap, tap, or push, whatever." But Mr. Shaw has likewise sworn directly to facts which, if truly stated, involve a very serious charge against the clerk of the crown, Mr. Woodhouse. These, however, are extraneous matters, into which there is no occasion to enter.

however, having occurred before, and as they were calculated to produce an unfavourable impression upon the public mind respecting the judges of the Court, these personages (as the mildest course they could adopt) brought the matter under the notice of the Governor-in-Council, by whom the editor was admonished of the consequences of such acts. The same course was pursued upon the present occasion: on the 9th August, the Secretary to the Government announced to the editor, that the Governor-in-Council, having been informed by the judges of the Supreme Court, that the foregoing report was a gross misrepresentation of the proceedings, recalls his attention to a warning conveyed in a letter dated 27th March (which is not found in the correspondence, as published by Mr. Fair, and from whence we derive most of our subsequent information); and apprizes him that, upon any future publication in the Gazette, tending to lower the dignity of the Supreme Court, either by misrepresenting its proceedings, or reflecting on its conduct, his license would be withdrawn.

Mr. Fair, in reply (12th August), disclaims all intentional misrepresentation in the Gazette of the 28th July; but expresses his belief,

"That the proceedings of the Supreme Court, noticed in that paper, are as faithfully reported as they could possibly be by any one, except a skilful short-hand writer; and that they are in all essential points substantially correct," i. e. correctly stated.

He offers to produce the testimony of several gentlemen in court at the time; subjoins a note of Sir Edward West, the Chief Justice, declaring his wish that all the proceedings of the court should be published; and adds that it has been his (the editor's) constant endeavour to obtain the most correct information in his power on all occasions.

Before the preceding reply was written, and, of course, received, the following report of proceedings in this case on the 6th August, appeared in the Gazette of the 11th:

Friday, 6th August.—The KING v. ALEX. SHAW, Esq.

Mr. Justice Chambers alone took his seat, the Chief Justice being absent.

The Advocate General, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, moved that the interrogatories which had been filed on the part of the prosecution against him might be taken off the file for irregularity, and that Mr. S. might be discharged from his recognizances.

Mr. Justice Chambers asked if the motion was for a rule *Nisi*.

The Advocate General said that the interrogatories having been filed by a person whom he conceived to have had no legal authority so to do, and not knowing, therefore, on whom any notice of motion could be served, his application was for a rule absolute in the first instance.

Mr. Justice Chambers thought that the motion was too premature; as Mr. Shaw was at the present moment in contempt, for having refused to answer the interrogatories, and that before any motion could be made on his behalf the first step to be taken was for him to clear himself from the contempt.

The Advocate General. "His objection was preliminary to answering at all, and which objection might render the answers to the interrogatories unnecessary."

Mr. Justice Chambers wished to know whether the objection was to the interrogatories themselves, or in respect of matter dehors the interrogatories?

The Advocate General said his objections were to both, and that he could quote cases to shew, that if interrogatories were illegal, and had been filed by a person not authorized by law, that the party might object to answer; and that which he had to submit to the court in the present instance was, that Mr. Shaw might not be required to answer the interrogatories which had been exhibited against him; inasmuch as they were not legal interrogatories, not having been filed by proper authority; that was his present object, without adverting to the interrogatories themselves, to every syllable of which he objected. Upon the first point, he observed, that a party against whom any interrogatories are filed, is entitled to know the person by whom they are filed; as the law has given to him various rights against such person, such as the right to costs, in case of his not succeeding, and this right he had in criminal and civil proceedings; and that whenever it was discovered that interrogatories had been filed by an unauthorized person,

son, the course was for the party to move the court on the subject; that till a prosecutor appeared all proceedings might, in the meantime, be staid; that by the certificate of the officer, which the Advocate General had before him, it appeared that these interrogatories against Mr. Shaw had not been properly filed; that in all the cases which he had most industriously searched and collected on the subject, it was laid down that there must always be a private prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, there was no doubt, that it was the daily practice in the courts in England for the Attorney General, at the direction of the court, to file informations for this kind of offences.

The Advocate General observed, that so far from that being the impression he had formed upon this point, he had a case before him, in which it appeared that the Attorney General acted for the defendant, and in which the words spoken of the court were perhaps as contemptuous as could well be uttered. This was an authority shewing that the Attorney General was not bound, *ex-officio*, to prosecute; that in cases of contempt committed at a distance, the court are not themselves personally concerned, but merely give judgment when they are judicially brought to their notice. When the contempt is committed in the open face of the court, and within the ocular perception of the judges, there no private prosecutor appears; for the court are in such cases themselves both the prosecutors, judge, and jury; they immediately perceive the offence and record the conviction, and there is no room for the party to be heard on one side or the other. But when cases arise at a distance, and do not fall under the immediate view of the court and perception of their senses, they must be informed of the fact by means of a prosecutor, and then it might appear, when the circumstances were fully and fairly brought before them, that no contempt had been committed at all.

Mr. Justice Chambers here observed, that the Advocate General must be well aware that nothing was so common in England, when any disturbance was made within the precincts of the court, [as] for the offender to be brought up and committed immediately.

The Advocate General was very ready to admit that such was the course; that being a disturbance of the peace of the court within the hearing of the judges, and [which] interrupted their proceedings; but that the present was a case entirely different, not having occurred within the sense of either the hearing or the sight of the court; but that the judges had derived their knowledge of this alleged contempt from *aliunde* information, namely, the oath of a chopdar.

Mr. Justice Chambers. He could not conceive a grosser contempt or insult could be offered to any court of justice than what was alleged to have taken place in the present instance: whether speaking as a private gentleman, or in his official situation, he could not conceive a grosser insult could be offered to the court and the judges than the present. The learned judge, apparently much moved, adding, that a chopdar had been stationed there (the learned judge here pointed to that part of the court room which led to the private apartment of the judges' families) by the Chief Justice to preserve order in all persons coming in upon the business of the court, while the judges were sitting in an inner room, and to protect the ladies from intrusion; that because this chopdar had refused to quit his post, and to fetch Mr. Shaw pen and ink, though he offered to direct another man to do it, should have been knocked down by Mr. Shaw for so refusing, was such an insult, as he could not find terms to express; that it was an act which begged all description, and which could not but excite the highest indignation of the court.

The Advocate General admitted, with his lordship, that such an offence, if committed, could not but provoke the highest indignation and reprehension of the judges; but what, on the other hand, he observed, would be the indignation the court would feel upon discovering that a complaint made to them of such a nature was without any foundation? As to the allegation which had been made by this chopdar against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of stating, that the whole and every part of it was denied by Mr. Shaw, who considered it [a] charge of the grossest perjury.

Mr. Justice Chambers. The charge was at present an allegation merely, he did not mean to say that it was true. He could have no personal interest in the result, either of Mr. S.'s guilt or acquittal; he had no wish one way or the other.

The Advocate General. With regard to the interrogatories, they might be improper, and the defendant might object to answer them: he said that there was a case in 4 Burr. Rep., the King v. Edwards and Symonds, where the court would not allow a party to come in personally and confess his contempt, because, that till interrogatories were filed there was no charge, nothing to plead guilty to, neither is he in contempt till reported so; that no person could file an affidavit of any charge except a private prosecutor; that it was true he might commence such a prosecution *ex-officio*, but it was then entirely in his discretion so to do; and that there was no case which he had hitherto met with, where interrogatories could be filed by any other person than a private prosecutor; that a private individual could not personally appear in court as prosecutor,

prosecutor, but must employ counsel for that purpose; that it was in civil cases only where the presence of counsel might be dispensed with, and the party allowed to appear himself personally. He would remind his lordship of the case of Mr. Hunt, when the court refused to hear him upon his personally rising to address them, and informed him, that if he wished to be heard he must be heard by counsel. That the present proceedings were irregular, and appeared to have been prosecuted by an authority other than that of a private prosecutor; that in the certificate furnished by the officer he could discover no private individual as the mover of these proceedings. By that certificate it appeared, first, that there had been an attachment; 2dly, that the interrogatories which had been exhibited were filed at the suggestion of the court; and, 3dly, that these interrogatories had been filed by the clerk of the crown acting by the direction of the court, in all which nothing appeared to have been done by the chodpar, whom he supposed to be the person aggrieved; that this course was irregular, was evident from the books of practice, into which he had carefully searched for accurate information upon the point; and that the works of both Hand and Tidd pointed out a different method; and shewed that, after the first process of attachment had issued, an adversary, in the character of a prosecutor, must next appear: and the reason given for this was, that there might be a responsible party who might be mulcted in costs, in case of a false accusation.

Mr. Justice Chambers. "There was a prosecutor in the present instance; the court itself was the prosecutor by its officer."

The Advocate General, after a short interval, stated that it was that very point which he had come prepared to question, and submitted, that in this case, the court could not be the prosecutors; and hoped he might be heard in support of such opinion.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, he should certainly not allow any observations upon that point to be moved. (*Sic.*)

The Advocate General. As that was the ruling of the court, he had no further remarks to offer. Motion refused.

Mr. Irwin then, on behalf of the crown, immediately moved for a rule *Nisi*, that the recognizances which had been entered into in this cause might be estreated. The motion was granted.

A letter from the Government-Secretary, dated August 13, communicates the surprise of the Governor at this report, "calculated to lower the character of the Supreme Court, and containing not merely disrespectful insinuations, but many misrepresentations." The Governor, in doubt whether this act might not be one of inadvertency, owing to the late receipt of the letter dated the 9th, rather than of contumacy, forbears to cancel the editor's license, but requires from him a public acknowledgment of the mis-statements, and an apology for making them.

Mr. Fair, in reply (16th August) states, that

"He is prepared to substantiate, by the evidence of a number of respectable and credible persons who were present, that the report of the proceedings, August 11, was as fair and correct as it could possibly be, where every word spoken was not taken down; and that far from that report giving an unfavourable (which, he says, he infers to be the meaning of the word false) impression of the spirit in which the proceedings were conducted, the statement was decidedly favourable to the general character of the court." He adds, that "should this inquiry be inexpedient, he trusts the governor in council will be satisfied with his sincere regret at having published any thing which has given rise to the court's complaint, and his determination to refrain from publishing their reports in future."

The Government-Secretary, in two communications, dated the 16th and 19th, pronounces the Court's statement respecting its own proceedings conclusive, and the offence complained of, whatever were the intention, inexcusable; observes that measures taken to prevent erroneous statements are not inconsistent with the publication of full and fair reports; and repeats that, unless a full and satisfactory apology be made, the editor will be ordered to quit India without delay. To leave no ground for the plea of ignorance on the part of the editor, as to the specific instances of misrepresentation, the following are pointed out to him by the Secretary:

It

It was never asserted, as reported in the *Gazette*, that there was no doubt that "it was the daily practice for the advocate general, at the direction of the court, to file informations for this kind of offences."

The statement of Mr. Shaw's case, which was brought forward in illustration of the opinion given from the bench, that a contempt, such as the court ought to notice, might be committed within the precincts, although out of its immediate view, is represented in the *Gazette* as if it were solely introduced for the purpose of censuring Mr. Shaw, and the whole of the reasoning founded on it is omitted.

The repeated declarations of the court, that there was no intention to treat Mr. Shaw with harshness, are omitted; and the whole of the latter part of the proceedings, in which he was shewn particular indulgence, is suppressed. The result of these omissions, together with other passages imperfectly reported, is to produce a false impression as to the temper and feelings of the court; and this effect is still more directly attempted by an allusion to the personal demeanour of the judge on the bench.

In answer to the demand for an apology, Mr. Fair (August 23) details the peculiar difficulties of his situation in being precluded from offering evidence against the court's statement; observes that he should not have published the proceedings had he expected to be so circumstanced; and requests that a draft of apology may be sent him, which he promises to publish, "if it proves of such a nature as he can give it to the world consistently with his character as a gentleman and man of veracity." He admits that the latter part of the proceedings abovementioned was omitted, which he now offers to publish.

The Secretary, in return (August 24) points out the unreasonableness and improbability of the supposition, that the editor would be allowed to controvert by evidence the declaration of the judges; and observes that, as an omission in the report is acknowledged, he is at a loss to conceive on what ground the editor refuses to state that the report was inaccurate, and his regret at its publication.

Mr. Fair then (August 25) proposes to publish the omitted portion of the proceedings, with the following statement:

"The editor avails himself also of this opportunity to add that he has been informed, from high authority, that his report was in other respects inaccurate, and calculated not only to produce an impression unfavourable to the spirit and temper of the court, but an appearance of disrespect on his part to the tribunal: he feels it, therefore, incumbent on him publicly to disclaim any such intention, and to express his deep regret that an impression of the nature he has mentioned should have been created by the statement published in his paper of the 11th, which it was his duty and desire to make as correct as possible."

The Secretary announces (August 28) that this apology is unsatisfactory, since its effect would be to confirm the impression produced by the former publication; and as every admission of its inaccuracy is avoided, it would appear, if published with the sanction of Government, to establish the right of editors to reflect on the personal conduct of the judges, without exposing themselves to the imputation of disrespect: he announces that the editor's license is cancelled.

Mr. Fair inquires (August 29) if he must depart for England directly. The Company's solicitor informs him, that unless he enter into securities, himself in the penalty of 20,000 rupees, and two sureties in 10,000 each, to embark when required by Government, on or before November 30, he must depart immediately. The Secretary adds, that the requisition referred to will be only in case new ground of offence should be given to Government in the interim.

Mr. Fair (August 30) declares his inability to provide security to the amount required.

required. After some correspondence respecting his accommodation on board the H.C.S. London, the vessel in which he was required to embark, a cabin was allotted him, by special direction of Government; and he was ordered to be treated, whilst on board, upon the footing of a subaltern officer.

The last letter is from Mr. Fair to the Secretary, dated on board the London, in Bombay harbour, September 6, stating his belief that all the proceedings against him were illegal, particularly his transmission in a ship not bound to the United Kingdom (the London being bound, in the first instance, to Calcutta); and protesting against them, lest his silence should be construed into acquiescence, and operate to his prejudice in his endeavours to obtain redress from the proper authorities in England.

Such is the case of Mr. Fair, as stated by himself; and although not of an aggravated nature, it amply justifies the step taken by the local Government.

This affair will reduce the adversaries of our Indian administration to some perplexity. The most severe scrutiny cannot herein surely find a pretext for imputing dishonourable motives to the Bombay Government. Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor, stands high in public estimation, as a man of liberal principles, as well as excellent talents. He is (to use the very terms in which he was once spoken of by his present detractor) an *able* and *enlightened* servant of the Company. The Bombay paper, in which the offensive publications appeared, is not an adventurous speculation, calculated to provoke the jealousy of any persons; but has long been, we are told, the property of an individual belonging to the Government; the complaining party is said to be obnoxious to them; and the moderation of the offender would have afforded a plea for extending mercy, had the Government been desirous of disappointing the judges. With respect to the conduct of these personages, who are accused (Sir C. Chambers, at least) of "leaving the paths of law for those of arbitrary power; and calling upon the Government to visit the editor with *their* displeasure, in order to protect *them*;" and again, of asking that "the law should be set aside, and an act of the purest despotism exercised on their own behalf;" what man of candour will not say, that they have pursued the course most consistent with justice? They might, it is alleged, have proceeded against Mr. Fair by information or indictment, or have committed him to prison in a summary way without process. But is it not obvious that, in either case, they must have been the judges of their own cause; in the latter, too, without the intervention of jury, governor, council, or any individual whatsoever? The act of transmission is also by implication pronounced illegal, and characterized as despotic, although it is expressly sanctioned by an enactment of the British Parliament. Such misrepresentation, though not uncommon, is disingenuous, and weakens the public sympathy for any suffering individual, who, presuming upon the supposed ignorance of his readers, endeavours to make it the basis of his argument.

If the law be harsh, let Parliament correct it: but till this is done, no man who knowingly, wilfully, and after repeated warning, incurs its penalty, has a right to complain.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, In continuation of the subject of my former letters, I now come to the corps of Artillery; the present inadequate strength of which (like that of the engineers) is

well known. The following establishment will, I presume, be acknowledged as not more than sufficient.

		Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Staff.				Non-Commissioned.				
								Assistant Adj. Gens. or Majors of Brigade.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Riding Masters.	Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Trumpet, Drum, Fife, & Bugle Majors.	Farrier Majors.	Masters or Band.
Bengal	Horse, 12 troops	3	6	3	24	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Foot, 36 companies	6	12	6	72	180	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras	Horse, 8 troops	2	4	2	16	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Foot, 24 companies	4	8	4	48	120	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bombay	Horse, 4 troops	1	2	1	8	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Foot, 12 companies	2	4	2	24	60	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Each Troop of Horse Artillery.

- Artillery.
- 2 Captains.
 - 5 First Lieutenants.
 - 2 Staff Sergeants.
 - 4 Sergeants.
 - 4 Corporals.
 - 8 Bombardiers.
 - 2 Trumpeters.
 - 2 Farriers.
 - 74 Gunners.
- Lascars.
- 1 Soubedaur.
 - 1 Jemedaaur.
 - 1 Staff Haveldaur.
 - 2 Haveldaur.
 - 2 Naigues.
 - 4 Second Naigues.
 - 84 Privates.
 - 10 Boys.

- Drivers.
- 1 Soubedaur.
 - 1 Jemedaaur.
 - 2 Staff Haveldaur.
 - 4 Haveldaur.
 - 4 Naigues.
 - 8 Second Naigues.
 - 2 Trumpeters.
 - 120 Privates.
 - 100 Riding } Horses.
 - 110 Draught }
 - 7 Puchallies.
 - 1 Maistry Horse-Keeper.
 - 2 Second ditto.
 - 94 Horse-Keeper.
 - 1 Maistry Grass-Cutter.
 - 2 Second ditto.
 - Number of Grass-Cutters to depend on circumstances.

Each Company of Foot Artillery.

- Artillery.
- 2 Captains.
 - 3 First Lieutenants.
 - 2 Second Lieutenants.
 - 2 Staff Sergeants.
 - 8 Sergeants.
 - 8 Corporals.
 - 8 Bombardiers.
 - 2 Drums, Fifes, or Bugles.
 - 54 Gunners.
- Gouldendaur.
- 1 Soubedaur.
 - 1 Jemedaaur.
 - 1 Staff Haveldaur.
 - 4 Haveldaur.
 - 4 Naigues.
 - 8 Second Naigues.
 - 2 Drums, Fifes, or Bugles.
 - 58 Privates.

- Lascars.
- 1 Soubedaur.
 - 2 Jemedaurs.
 - 1 Staff Haveldaur.
 - 4 Haveldaur.
 - 4 Naigues.
 - 8 Second Naigues.
 - 168 Privates.
 - 10 Boys.
 - 6 Puchallies.

The division of the corps of engineers and artillery into battalions, appears unnecessary. An adjutant and a quarter master (effective staff) at the head quarters of each corps (where, of course, there will always be a large proportion stationed), seem sufficient. When a detachment amounts to two troops or companies, one of the subalterns to perform the duties of adjutant and quarter master, with the pay of one appointment; if the detachment amounts to four troops or companies, an adjutant and a quarter master; and if it amounts to eight troops or companies, a brigade major and a quarter master to be allowed, together with (in all those cases) the necessary non-commissioned staff. In regard to the medical staff attached, it (as well as the veterinary surgeons to the horse artillery) must depend upon the number and strength of detachments.

The junior troops and company of each presidency to continue always at head-quarters, and form the dépôts of the corps, and for all the branches of instruction required for the young officers, as well as the recruits.

Appointment to the artillery and engineers is held out to cadets, as a reward for superior acquirements; but in what does the advantage consist? This subject has been recently discussed in a contemporary publication (particularly regarding the engineers); therefore, I shall only beg leave to suggest that the officers of foot

artillery should (as the men) have cavalry pay; those of the horse, a proportional augmentation; and the engineers, double the infantry pay; and that both the foot artillery and engineers shall have an allowance for horses (without which they cannot perform their duties), in the field: subalterns one; captains and staff officers two; and field officers three.

Detachments, however, small, should have an allowance for stationery, &c. independent of that for the troop or company; as the captain's expenses will be augmented, by the troop or company being divided.

When a detachment amounts to two troops or companies, the commanding officer to have a further allowance, when it amounts to four, the allowance to be equal to that of the commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry or infantry; and when it amounts to eight, the allowance as commanding a brigade.

Commanding officers of artillery and engineers, stationed throughout districts, divisions, &c. of a certain extent, requiring frequent visits of inspection, with their staff, to have full batta.

My next will be on the subject of the native cavalry.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.

Cheltenham, Jan. 15, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A letter from a Retired Officer at Cheltenham in your Journal for January, relative to the late army reform in India, induces me to give you my opinion thereon. I generally approve the alteration of the system by the numerical augmentation of regiments; but the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant is, I consider, a very material drawback from the boon which the Hon. Court meant to bestow by promotions on their old lieutenant colonels and majors, who certainly require some reward for long and zealous services; but the nondescript rank of lieutenant colonel commandant, instead of full colonel, as should have been their designation, for ever prevents these old soldiers from becoming major generals, and thereby eligible to the general staff at the

several presidencies; I trust, therefore, that a proper *esprit de corps* will be felt in Leadenhall Street, and among the Company's officers at home, as it usually does at the Horse Guards, when the dearest interests of a large and distinguished body of officers are at stake; and, I repeat that, by the present formation of corps, not one lieutenant colonel commandant can ever live to attain the rank of major general. I earnestly hope, therefore, that the unmeaning title of lieutenant colonel commandant will be substituted by that of *positive colonel*; such unmeaning designation may do very well during campaigns, when light corps are formed from the general line; but as all our lieutenant colonels are nearly sexagenarians, what possible expectation can

can they have of becoming major generals and supplying the general staff? These rewards must consequently be gained by king's major generals, who alone will be eligible; for it is not unnatural to predict, that, in ten years more, all our lieutenant and major generals will reach that bourn from which there is no return; and I may not ask my old friend, the Secretary at War, at the India House (who was so zealous, 26 years back, on the Berners Street Committee), whether he would then have recommended this new ill-suited rank for his own services?

In respect to the numerous officers now employed on the general staff, also stationed in brigade staff, being returned non-effective; it would so interfere with regimental promotions as to cause great confusion and disgust: but in order to make up for these necessary appointments, and absence of these officers from their corps, together with those upon furlough, I earnestly recommend that each sepoy regiment on the three establishments may have ten, instead of five ensigns; by which means these corps may always expect to be well officered; for it is folly to suppose what did for the year 1786 will also do for 1825, when we are actually engaged in a war, which, above all others, from its Walcheren situation, and consequent sickness, requires every European officer to be with his regiment.

Do we so soon forget upon what a straw depended the noble defence of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers under now Lieut. Col. Staunton, at Corygaum, when that battalion had only himself, three subalterns, and an assistant surgeon, with two officers and eighteen artillery-men, together with Capt. Swainston, to contend with the Mahratta army, headed by the Peishwa? I hope, therefore, the interests of the Indian Government will not, in future, be

put to such hazard, from want of European officers; and from this addition of young active ensigns, those officers necessarily upon the staff, and on furlough, will not be so missed as they now are, so materially to the detriment of the service; and which obliges every officer serving with his corps, to do *double and treble* duty.

By the new arrangements, I certainly feel very much for Lieut. Col. Thomas Wood, Bengal Engineers; who, although a cadet of 1783, becomes thereby only senior captain; but certainly officers thus situated should have it made up in some way or other. His map, appended to Col. Symes's embassy, shews clearly the difficulty of the passage up the rapid Irrawaddy to Ummeerapore. To capture Rangoon, and retain it finally, may be well enough; but as for getting to that city, either by water, or land, before any monsoon, will, I fear, prove the toughest war the Bengal Government ever entered upon; a strong force, and two or three cavalry regiments, on the Chittagong frontier, would have prevented our character being put to hazard, or our treasury emptied. I am glad to see, by your Journal, that effectual measures are adopting for increasing the regiments; but all our native corps should have ten ensigns immediately,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.

January 5th, 1825.

P.S. Sir Geo. Wood, Sir Dyson Marshall, and Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., are long since dead, but no officers have as yet been appointed to these desirable honours. Where is the delay to be ascribed? I am sorry to say our furlough officers are too easy on these essential points of military feeling.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Observing in your Journal for last month a letter, signed "A Retired East-India Officer," which, I think, is calculated to mislead some of your readers in England, who may be supposed less acquainted with such details; as well as unjust towards those to whom the Indian army in particular, and the public interest generally in that quarter, are indebted

for the late new military arrangements; I beg to offer, through the same medium, a few remarks, which, I doubt not, will prove acceptable to no inconsiderable portion of the subscribers to your respectable publication.—Though I confess I am inclined to view even the present establishment of effective European officers, with native corps, when employed in the

field, as still too limited; it ought, however, to be known to your readers, that not only have the arrangements in question the merit of attaching the officers to the same body of men permanently, which was but very partially effected, whilst a regiment was composed of two separate battalions, and consequently the officers removable from one to the other on promotion, or, as very frequently happened, on application and other incidental occurrences; but, under the present organization, besides the promotion of many officers of all ranks, two additional captains have been appointed to every regiment of infantry, on the old establishment, or five captains, instead of four, to each regiment of native cavalry, and of European and native infantry, on the new system.

It is evident, therefore, that these arrangements cannot be fairly stated to have caused such disappointment, as your correspondent would lead us to believe; on the contrary, there is reason to know that, in India, they have afforded much satisfaction to those more immediately interested in the service; with the exception of the officers of that rank, whom the retired officer conceives to be principally benefited by them. I allude to the newly promoted lieut. colonel commandants, not one of whom, perhaps, had served less than five or six and twenty years in the army, and might fairly have calculated on their promotion in six or eight years more, with the enjoyment of their full share of off-reckonings. These highly deserving officers, since the introduction of the new

system, are, of course, in the receipt of the pay of their present regimental rank, being a difference of £91. 5s. per annum; but hereafter (the juniors probably not earlier than five or six years hence), will only be entitled to one half the amount of a former share of off-reckonings, or about £750, instead of £1,500 per annum; although they had previously completed a period of 22 years actual service in India. This, it must be admitted, Mr. Editor, is not a full equivalent to these officers, but, in fact, a deterioration of their former prospects; and is certainly the cause of much disappointment to the lieut. colonel commandants, who were promoted on the occasion.

As, however, the remedy is simple and of easy application, it may be reasonably expected, that the few individuals, whose well-earned emoluments are at present withheld, would not, on a proper representation, be denied the immediate enjoyment of their share of the advantages arising out of the improved organization of the Indian army. The remedy which obviously suggests itself, is, that every one of the lieut. colonel commandants who were promoted to that rank from 1st May 1824, should be allowed, annually, a sum equivalent to a reduced share of off-reckonings from that date, until vacancies occur for their admission as sharers from the off-reckoning fund.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

29th January 1825.

SONG.

"*Qui sdegno non s' accende.*"—Moz.

AND will you now forsake me,
Whom once you deemed so fair?
Your scorn will surely make me
The victim of despair.
Each look that more than words could tell,
Each sigh that spoke its tale so well,
Still in my tortured mem'ry range,
And bid a lingering hope remain.—
Though solemn vows no more constrain,
And your false heart disown its chain,
My love can never change.

E. R.

PROJECTILES AND PYROTECHNY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the recent number of your useful register, I observe it stated, that a comparative trial of Congreve's rockets, and those produced by Capt. Parby, had taken place in India. As Sir William Congreve is now on the continent, in justice to this eminent scientific character, I think it right to make a few remarks. The French have long, in vain, attempted to discover the exact description of the composition * of the Congreve rockets, and to give them an *equal range*. They justly say, that precision is by no means so much the object to be attained as *extent of range*; because these destructive weapons never can miss bodies of cavalry, infantry, camps, fortresses, lines, and shipping, &c. &c. Such is the great flying power of these rockets, that they can carry Shrapnel-shells and cannon balls to near double the distance mentioned in the experiment; and to this essential means of serviceable effect, it is not pretended that the rockets tried against them, are, or can be, adequate, without a much greater impetus than they appear to possess. It is well known, that composition remaining driven for a considerable period, for obvious reasons, loses

some degree of its accuracy of effect, and even of its force. Let a certain number of the new rockets be sent to Europe, and remain some years in store, and the truth of this will be verified. No detail of the comparative experiment having been furnished, we have no means of judging of relative precision; but I will venture to assert, from multiplied trials in this country, that were new Congreve rockets brought to the experiment, they would, both as to precision and range, vindicate their long established character. Competition is advantageous, both in physics and morals; but until rockets, by whomsoever produced, acquire the *length of range* and *power of flight* ascertained to be possessed by those of Sir William Congreve, the precision, at present to be taken for granted, is of minor consideration when put in competition with the decided military advantage resulting from the indispensable requisites of great range, and power of carrying destructive missiles. I have, Sir, said quite enough to shew, that Capt. Parby has much more to effect, before it can possibly be admitted, that his rockets, in India, will exclude the necessity of sending out those whose high reputation has been confirmed by much service, and long experience. It must not be inferred, from what is said on precision, or accuracy of flight, that the Congreve rockets are deficient in that quality; as, independent of reports of repeated experiments, the enemy acknowledge a fact so sensibly made manifest.

A MILITARY MAN.

100. Ed.

Exeter, Feb. 5, 1825.

PARAPHRASE.

— δακρυβεν νελασσασα. HOM.

SHE wept: as from their secret source
The crystal streams began to glide,
Joy, like a god, arrests their course,—
As Vulcan checked Scamander's tide.

She smiled: but whilst the lambent ray
Of gladness wandered o'er her face,
A tear, that stole unmarked away,
Left on her cheek its humid trace.

R. N.

V E R S E S

From a Lady to her Husband on New Year's Day.

How sweet, when storms sweep through the sky,
And all without is dark and cold,
To find the heart that loves us nigh,
And hear its soft emotions told!

For not where Fashion rears her throne,
Or Folly holds her giddy seat,
Can heart to heart be truly known,
Or kindred souls in union meet.

But, in the calm domestic hour,
The enraptured mind itself unfolds;
'Tis then we feel the sacred power
That soul o'er sensual passion holds.

The temper kind, obliging, mild;
The guileless heart, warm, fond, and true;
The breast that malice ne'er defiled,
Nor vengeful passions ever knew.

The mind that feels for others' woes,
Illumed by Science' holy flame;
The wit, thy social converse shows;
Thy life, which envy cannot blame.

These are the spells that bind my heart
More firmly, —, unto thee;
Whilst years revolving but impart
To ardent love new energy.

Through all the varying scenes of life,
In pallid sickness, rosy health,
Thou'lt find in me a faithful wife,
Who deems thy love her truest wealth.

And when the gloomy power of death
From earth shall bid my soul depart,
For thee will rise my dying breath,
For thee last throb my fluttering heart.

CONTRITION.

Long time did Vice, with her accursed train,
O'er my unthinking heart her sway maintain;
The vapid joys which Folly's hand bestows,
The feverish raptures mad Intemperance knows,
Alone engrossed my soul: till Health decayed,
And prone beneath Affliction's rod I laid;
Whose wholesome torture all my guilt revealed,
And by the body's wounds the mind was healed.

Thus when the flesh receives a poisoned dart,
A skilful hand lays bare th' envenomed part;
And though the sufferer keener pangs endures
From the new wound,—it is this wound that cures.

H. T.

JOURNEY FROM SYLHET TO ASSAM.

MR. DAVID SCOTT, political agent of the Bengal Government, was despatched in April last to the eastern frontier, and passed across the hills from Sylhet to the frontiers of Assam, through a country hitherto unexplored by Europeans. The following description of this interesting route is given by one of his escort.

The route from within a few miles of Sylhet to the bank of the Kullung, opposite to Ruba Chokey, lay entirely in the territory of the Jyntah Rajah, which is, in that part, about ninety-five miles in length, by an average breadth of about thirty. Of this territory, about sixteen miles on the Sylhet side, and about the same on that of Assam, consists of low-lands similar to the ordinary soil of Bengal, but interspersed with small hills. The rest may be described as composed, about ten miles on the Assam side, and five on that of Sylhet, of hills covered with thick woods and almost impenetrable jungles, resembling in its general characters the Garrow hills, and of an intermediate tract of about fifty miles in extent, forming an undulating and rather hilly table-land, elevated, it is supposed, from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the plains, and distinguished by the absence of jungle, the coolness and salubrity of the climate, and where the soil is favourable for the production of the fir tree.

The tract last mentioned is very thinly peopled, only two considerable villages having been passed on the march. It is almost entirely waste, and in general covered with short herbage, and thinly interspersed with clumps and more extensive woods of fir and other trees, which give it a most picturesque and highly beautiful appearance, resembling an extensive English park. This country appears to be well adapted to feeding cattle, and such cattle as were seen were in excellent condition, but very few in number, which was ascribed by the natives to their being themselves chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, and also to the insecurity of this species of property, owing to the violence and depredations committed by their neighbour, the Rajah of Khyram, whose territory skirted the route about four or five miles to the westward. Cultivation is very scanty, and chiefly confined to vallies where rice is grown. Yams and roots of various kinds are also cultivated, and upon them the people stated they chiefly depended for subsistence.

The whole of the mountainous country, until within a few miles of the descent into the plains of Assam, is inhabited by the people called by us Cossyabs, but who denominate themselves Khyee. They are a handsome, muscular race of men, of an active disposition, and fond of martial exercises. They always go armed, in general with bows and arrows, and a long naked sword and shield, which latter is made very large, and serves them occasionally as a defence against rain.

The people of this nation occupy the hilly country from about half way between Laour and Doorgapore eastward as far as Cachar. They inhabit principally the southern part of the mountainous tract, none of them, with the exception of the Jyntah family, having extended their possessions so far as the plains of Assam. Formerly they held the low-lands in the Sylhet district as far as the Soormah river; but from thence they were all expelled, with exception of the Jyntah chief, in consequence of their misconduct about the year 1789.

The Cossyabs differ entirely in their language from the Garrows, Cacharrees, and other surrounding tribes, who speak various dialects of an originally common tongue; and they are in general distinguished from them in appearance

ance by the want of that peculiar conformation of the eye-lid, which forms the characteristic feature of those tribes, in common with the Chinese, Burmese, and other eastern nations. They are governed by a number of petty chiefs, whose authority over their subjects seems to be very limited, and of whom the most powerful are the Rajahs of Chyram, or Sooloong, and of Jyntah.

"The Cossyhs are ignorant of the use of letters as far their own language is concerned; although some of the chiefs retain Bengalee mohurris for the purpose of carrying on their correspondence with the public officers and inhabitants of the plains. The Hindoo religion has been introduced amongst them to a certain extent, so that they have in general abandoned the use of beef; but they still eat pork and fowls, and drink fermented liquors; and their laws of inheritance assimilate with those of the Garrows, or rather of the Nairs; estates and governments descending to the nephew by the sister of the occupant.

"In the case of the Jyntah family, the descendants of the reigning rajahs appear to gain admission, in the course of time, into the Kayt and Bayd caste, by intermarriages with individuals of those tribes, and they follow in every respect the customs of the Hindoos of the plains. Persons of this origin are settled in considerable numbers about the capital, and usually enjoy offices of state, but without any right to the succession, which, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, goes to the son of the rajah's sister, called the Koonwuree, by a Cossyah husband, chosen from certain noble families in the hills by a general assembly of the chief people.

"The reigning rajah, Ram Sing, who is an adopted son of the late Koonwuree, in the absence of direct heirs, is a man of about sixty years of age. He is a wise and active prince; and seems to be universally beloved by his subjects. In consequence, ostensibly, of a sense of the degradation his descendants would undergo, agreeably to the rules of succession already mentioned, he has never been married. The heir apparent, his grand nephew by adoption, is a fine boy of about twelve years of age.

"In conducting the affairs of government, the rajahs of Jyntah are under the necessity of consulting on all important occasions the Queen Mother, and the chiefs of districts and officers of state; and although the appointment or removal of both the latter descriptions of persons rests with the rajah himself, they are nevertheless enabled to exercise a considerable degree of controul over him, as he is obliged, in conferring such appointments, to consult the wishes of the chief people in the interior, who seem to be of a very independent and rather turbulent character. The military establishment consists of about 150 miserably equipped Hindoostanee sepoys, and, in cases of emergency, probably as many as 5,000 mountaineers, armed in the manner already described. With a little tuition and proper equipment, this force might be made most efficient as a body of irregular troops, the natives of these mountains being of a warlike disposition, of a strong muscular make, and accustomed from their youth to undergo privations and fatigue.

"The reception which Mr. Scott met with from the rajah of Jyntah was most cordial; and the personal exertions he underwent in procuring porters for the party, and composing some differences amongst them, which threatened at one time to interrupt their journey, greatly exceeded any thing that could have been expected from a person in his rank of life.

"From the specimens seen of the mechanical skill of the Cossyhs, displayed in the construction of several excellent stone bridges, and of numerous monuments,

monuments, composed of pieces of stone of surprising magnitude, frequently brought from a distance, and some of them weighing not less than thirty tons, there can be no doubt that workmen could be procured in the country competent to make every requisite improvement, and to construct bridges, either of stone or wood.

"The rajah of Jyntah has been applied to on the subject of constructing a road between Sylhet and Assam, with durable bridges, &c., and he has given satisfactory assurances of his disposition to afford the most active co-operation in the proposed work, which will be, no doubt, a lasting memorial of his name and government."

INDO-BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE genius of speculation was never so active as at the present day. Of the real objects and probable results of some projects conceived or adopted in England, we do not wish to give an opinion. The following prospectus, which has just been handed to us, of a Society formed in British India, displays views so truly philanthropic, that it demands praise, whatever doubts may be entertained of its practicability. It is proposed to form an institution in Van Diemen's Land, to be called the "INDIANA INSTITUTION," for the education and establishment of "a race of beings who have scarcely a country to call properly their own." The plan is thus detailed:

Some gentlemen of the Hon. Company's service, who have families by native women, having taken into serious consideration, the lamentable fate that frequently occurs to such an offspring left to themselves in India; and, in England, the expensiveness of education, as also the difficulty of providing for them in the world, even after the best European education; have formed themselves into a society, called the "Indiana Institution" society, consisting of 100 shares of (£1,000) one thousand pounds a share, for each child to be educated and provided for in Van Diemen's Land; and pursuant to this plan the subscribers have come to the following resolutions:

1st. That the members of the society every five years choose three directors and a president, to manage the affairs of the concern, who are to furnish an annual account of the same to their constituents.

2dly. That the capital of (£100,000) one hundred thousand pounds be offered as a loan to the Nizam's Government, or invested in Company's paper, or other good securities.

3dly. That the annual interest arising from the same be applied to the moral and religious bringing up of the children, theoretical and practical; farming and mechanics, as part of the school education of the boys; and the management of the dairy of the girls; so that, on their arriving at the age of maturity, they may get grants of lands, and set themselves up, with their capital of a thousand pounds, as farmers, and their vacancies will be supplied by other children, so as to keep the number up to 100.

4thly. In case of the death of any child, its capital of (£1,000) one thousand pounds, is to be returned to its parent, and its place, also, to be supplied by another.

5thly. That all English feelings and principles, in contradistinction to Indian ones, be made systematically a part of the children's education, and that in furtherance of this, the boys' school be called New Eton, where they are to remain till the age of eighteen, from thence they are to be removed till they have completed their twenty-first year to a college, called New Oxford, to be completed in the higher parts of education, in manlier pursuits, such as hunting, shooting, fishing, and all kinds of hardy exercises.

6thly. That an application be made to the proper authorities, for a grant of land, in Van Diemen's island, of 4,000 acres, 1,000 acres for the girls' school and dairy establishment, 2,000 acres for the boys' school and farm, and 1,000 for the college.

7thly. That application also be made to the higher authorities, for a ship annually to visit the island, and to give the "Indiana Institution" such assistance, in furthering its views, as they may respectively find convenient.

8thly. That two married clergymen be placed in charge of the schools, one for the boys, the other for the girls, to regulate the expenditure; on the principle of having for themselves annually £5 sterling for each child, as their salary, and the remaining part of the annual interest, after defraying the charges of board for the children, is to

be laid out in purchasing farming stock, a due proportion of which is to be given to each child, as it settles itself in the world. No perquisites of office are allowed to the schoolmasters, or others, but a regular account of receipts and disbursements is to be annually submitted, by the heads of the schools, to the president and directors of the institution.

9thly. That the interest of the first year be devoted to erecting the schools and buildings for the reception of the children.

10thly. That parents pay separately for passage on board ship of their children to Van Diemen's land.

11thly. That the education of the children may not suffer from the delays and difficulties attendant on an institution yet in its infancy, it is determined that, for the first year, the subscribers' children shall be educated in Bombay at the expense of the society.

12thly. That the orphan children of the Hon. Company's European regiments and artillery be employed as servants to the institution, giving them also an education suitable to their circumstances.

N. B. There are good grounds for concluding that the capital will yield eight per cent. annually, on excellent security, for some years; and when there are twenty-five subscribers, the institution will commence its operations, on the principles above laid down, leaving the full number to be filled up at leisure.

NECROLOGY.

No. II.

MR. HENRY WESLEY VOYSEY.

SOME particulars of the history of this gentleman were given from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, in the last volume of this journal, p. 590. We have been enabled to collect a few additional details, which will be gratifying to those of our readers who are interested in scientific pursuits, and which it would be unjust to Mr. Voysey's memory to withhold.

From a fellow-student with Mr. Voysey, at the General Hospital at Aberdeen, we learn, that he was, in his early days, remarkable for acuteness of observation, quickness of apprehension, and strength of memory. His disposition was sprightly and vivacious, as well as gentle and frank. He remained about two years at Aberdeen, during which time he attended both the hospital and the Marischal College; and when he left, his attachment to the various branches of natural history had increased so rapidly, that it was expected he would abandon the medical profession.

Another gentleman, who became acquainted with Mr. Voysey at the Cape of Good Hope, whilst he resided in the family of Mr. T. Sheridan, represents him as equally esteemed for the vigour of his understanding, and the uncompromising integrity of his character. He adds, that Mr. Voysey did not require a long acquaintance to produce a favourable impression as to his talents and disposition.

There was something about him which rendered experience superfluous, and inspired men at once with a fuller and warmer confidence than usually springs from slow and progressive friendship. At the Cape, his great capacity was seen and acknowledged; in India, his qualifications drew encomiums from all persons, eminent in science, who were acquainted with him. The scientific world will require no better evidence of his worth than that of the late distinguished superintendant of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, Col. Lambton, who, in speaking of his character in 1821, observes that "the field for geological science in India is now becoming extensive and interesting, and a man of Mr. Voysey's talents, zeal and disinterestedness, must render his services a benefit to his country, and an honour to himself; and such is my opinion of his abilities, that I feel the highest gratification in having him as an associate in these interesting pursuits."

The following passage in a letter from him, dated Hyderabad, 1st August 1823, will shew the range of his mind, and the extent of his researches:

"I am preparing a sketch of the geology of India, for which purpose I have been collecting data, since I was first attached to Col. Lambton, in January 1819. I have completed several barometrical and geological

geological sections, one of which is nearly a thousand miles from Agra to Madras, another from Bombay to Musulipatam, and several across the province of Hyderabad: it will be ready in about one month.

"I have travelled since 1819, notwithstanding interruptions from fever caught in the forests of the Godavery, between six and seven thousand miles, and have collected a vast quantity of specimens of minerals and rocks. I have sent two reports to government, and have sent a paper on the diamond mines of India to the Asiatic Society. If I come to Calcutta, as I hope to do, I shall bring all my specimens with me, and shall be very happy to share them with you, if you desire it. I will send you, to-morrow, a synopsis of Indian geology, which will be the foundation of my sketch.

"It may appear rather presumptuous in me to attempt a sketch of Indian geology after so short a residence, particularly when you recollect that Smith's map of English geology took him twenty years to complete. There is, however, this remarkable difference between the two countries, that in India, instead of twenty different formations, as in England, there are only four, viz.

The Granitic.

The Sandstone and clay slate.

The Trap.

The Diluvial.

"All of these have subordinate rocks; but they are never found in any of the other formations, and they all occupy a vast extent of surface.

"I remain,

"My dear Sir,

"Your's very truly,

"H. W. VOYSEY."

This indefatigable man may be said to have fallen a victim to his exertions in the cause of science; as the following letter, written only a week before his death, and on the day preceding his attack, seems plainly to indicate:

"Ever since I left Sumbhulpoor, I have been travelling on gneiss which passes into granite, with the usual trap veins of that formation in India; also into mica schist, containing beds and veins of hornblende rock and hornblende schist and quartz rock; the mica schist passes into chlorite schist.

"I have seen no wild animals, but have heard of many. These forests produce the gaour, a very large and fierce species of bos. Col. Hardwicke got a head and bones from Major Roughsedge; they are very rare. The large boa constrictor inhabits a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, which I passed through this morning. The guides assured me that they have no dread of them in the hot season, as they are never seen but in the rainy season: they probably remain torpid during the hot weather. Last year a man was taken by one in the usual way. The pressure of the animal caused the blood to burst forth in a copious stream out of his mouth and nostrils. The spectators succeeded in frightening away the animal; but the man was quite dead. I could not avoid feeling a little nervous as I passed through the spots where their caves are.

"Tigers in abundance: bears plentiful: several species of antelope, one of a very small size. My short residence does not permit a more intimate acquaintance with the fanna; but I have been promised a gaour, a bear, and the small antelope.

"One of my first visits will be to you, and I anticipate much pleasure from it. I am almost knocked up: the thermometer is 108 in the afternoon, with a hot wind blowing from nine in the morning.

"I got a bad tumble from my horse the other day; but, fortunately, it only disfigured my face a little, and pained my hip for a few days.

"I may say that I have travelled through a vast forest of 870 miles, of which 600 is perhaps the thickest in India.

"Your's, very truly,

"H. W. VOYSEY."

CAPT. F. MOUNTFORD.

Captain Mountford, Deputy Surveyor-General of India, was a man equally distinguished by his public and private virtues.

He entered the service without having one friend upon whose interest he could

rely for advancement; and by rare merit, and diligent discharge of his public duties, he raised himself to the important situation which he held at his death. But although thus distinguished as a public officer, it was in the quiet walk of domestic life that

the amiable qualities of his heart were most conspicuous; and it is in that circle where his loss will be most felt, and his death most deplored.

He was a most sincere Christian, and unwearied in the service of his Great Master. His piety was fervent but unobtrusive; for he loved rather to give the example than urge the precept of a pure and exalted devotion. The whole tenor of his life was the best commentary on the purity of his Creed; and the mode of his death afforded the happiest and most triumphant illustration of the manner in which a Christian can die.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY HALDANE.

This officer was the son of Col. George Haldane, of the guards, who died Governor of Jamaica in 1759, leaving the subject of this memoir, then only an infant of three years old. He was appointed an ensign in the corps of engineers in the year 1771. In 1776 he embarked for America, was appointed aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, and was very actively employed whether the army was in motion or at rest; he remained there till 1781, when he returned with his lordship to England. He was afterwards employed as engineer in the island of Jersey, and at the new works constructing at Gosport till 1786, when Lord Cornwallis being appointed Governor-General of India, made Colonel Haldane his private secretary and aid-de-camp. He was afterwards appointed quarter-master-general of the King's troops in India, and was with his lordship in all the actions, sieges, and military operations which took place during the war against Tippoo Sultaun. He followed his lordship to England in the year 1794, and, on his arrival, found that he had been recommended to Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State, for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, had he then obtained that rank, he would, at his death, have been many years in the list of generals.

When the Marquess Cornwallis was appointed master-general of the ordnance, he offered to his faithful friend and secretary the situation then vacant, of commanding engineer, at Gibraltar, but which he declined. He was appointed on the Committee of Engineers, sitting at the

In his short career through the service, he invariably acquired the esteem and friendship of his associates, and the approbation of his superiors.

He was secretary to the Literary and to the School Book Societies, both of which situations he filled in the most creditable manner, and obtained their repeated thanks for the zeal invariably displayed by him for the advancement of both institutions.

It will be difficult to supply his place in those and other charitable and benevolent institutions in which he took an active part.

This excellent officer died on the 11th of July 1824.

Tower; and at the end of the year 1796, finding his health much impaired, he retired on the invalid establishment of the royal engineers, with his captain's rank in that corps, and the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel; after a period of twenty-five years of active service.

Contrary to the till then invariable practice of that corps, he was not, in the year 1802, continued in the future brevet promotions of the army; and he petitioned and memorialized the Earl of Chatham, then master-general of the ordnance, and those who succeeded him in that office, on that new, and, to him, harsh, regulation. In the end he appears to have given offence to the heads of that department, by printing his official letters on the subject.

His integrity, courage, and honour, were without blemish. He was a man of great literary acquirements, an accomplished Persian scholar, and educated his sons himself. He amused himself latterly in making an exact calculation of the comparative weights and measures of France and England, which he designed for publication; and he wrote a letter to the noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government, towards whom he always expressed the greatest gratitude, respecting the proposed change in the weights and measures of England, which plan he highly disapproved.

He died at Dunkirk, 11th January 1825, aged 68 years.

To show the respect in which he was held in that town, in which he had resided with his family for the last five years, the officers of the corps of engineers proposed

to bury him with full military honours; but, on consulting the governor of the town, it was found to be contrary to existing regulations; these officers, however, together with the field officers and staff of the garrison, and many others, followed him to his grave.

He leaves behind him a widow and fourteen children; seven sons, and seven daughters. Of the sons, one is at the English bar, four have been successively promoted by different members of the East-India direction; and two are of tender age. The daughters are unmarried.

SIR JOHN D'OYLY.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following *addenda* to the memoir of this gentleman, inserted in the last number.

Sir John was born in June 1774. He was the second son of the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex. He was elected on the foundation of Westminster School, in 1788; and in 1792, removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He attained great proficiency in classical studies; and in 1795, obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode on *Com-*

merce. Next year, having commenced B.A., he received the second medal given by the Chancellor for proficiency in classical knowledge. These distinctions gained him a fellowship in 1798. He was destined for the church, but preferring a more active life, he sacrificed his fellowship, and went in 1801 to Ceylon, in a civil capacity; where he soon made such progress in the study of the Cingalese language, civil and religious institutions, history, &c. of the island, that he was, at an early period, appointed chief translator to government.

Review of Books.

Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. RICHARDSON. London, 1825.

THE poetry of this gentleman we have often read in the Anglo-Indian newspapers, and our impression has been, that it was the hasty growth of a soil capable of better productions. The picturesque scenery of the east, its luxurious climate, the novelties of art as well as of nature, the wonders in the moral as well as in the physical world, which attract the observation of Englishmen in those regions, conspire to unfold the germs of poesy in a mind endowed with them by nature. These considerations induced us to open Mr. Richardson's volume with some eagerness, and to close it with much disappointment. It contains nothing to justify our expectations, or to entitle the author to rank higher than amongst the foremost in the *mediocre* class. The poems consist of small occasional pieces, which discover some taste, as well as prettiness of language; but a total absence of original genius. Published separately, in a periodical work, they might have been commended and even admired; but the author has acted injudiciously in presenting them to the world in the aggregate, whereby they are not only subjected to a more severe scrutiny, but their faults become more conspicuous.

Mr. Richardson appears to have possessed himself of the manner rather than the spirit of our English poets: when he adopts the measure of Collins (p. 67), or of Goldsmith (p. 134), or of Walter Scott (p. 77), we meet with not merely the exact cadence of their verse, but their very expressions. The following piece will afford at once an example of what we refer to, and a specimen of the work:

In

In yon lone Cot that skirts the Grove,
Where summer blooms prevail,
Once smiled, in cloudless peace and love,
The Pride of all the Vale,

Fair as the Rose of early dawn,
That scents the radiant dew,
And graceful as the bounding Fawn,—
As gay and guiltless too!

And proudly the Parental Pair
On their sweet child have gazed,—
But ah! what storms of grief and care
Have since their hearts dismayed!

For woe to that so lovely Maid!
A gilt-robed villain came,
With heartless guile her hopes betrayed,
And triumphed o'er her shame!

And now, where once young Beauty smiled,
And aged hearts would glow,
Glazes the poor Maniac's glance so wild,
And sounds the voice of Woe!

Who can read this without being reminded too strongly of Goldsmith's Ballad?

There are some favourite epithets and forms of expression which recur, *usque ad nauseam*:—*fitful*, *lorn* (*lorn*, tearful siren, *Son. v.*, *lorn*, tearful bard, *Son. xxx.*); *luxurious tears*, *Halo*, which is used with reference to Freedom in one place, to Italy in another, to joy in a third, though improperly, we think, in either case.

Nothing is easier than to clothe common thoughts in uncommon language; but this is not to write poetry. Many of the sonnets, in the work before us, present merely a mass of shining diction: the ideas are so subtle or attenuated, that we are "lost and bewildered in the fruitless search" after them.

If Mr. Richardson can unlearn these faults, and employ himself upon a work of real invention, we shall be glad to renew our acquaintance with him; but even then we fear he will find the public taste too fastidious to be easily pleased.

Typographia, or the Printers' Instructor, including an Account of the Origin of Printing, &c., a Series of Ancient and Modern Alphabets, and Domesday Characters, &c. &c. By J. JOHNSON, Printer. 2 Vols. London, 1824.

THIS is a very curious work, which displays, in a striking manner, the talent, zeal, and industry of its author. In the midst of difficulties, he has prosecuted his labours for six years, and the result clearly shows what can be effected by perseverance and resolution. Mr. Johnson has not only produced a work of respectable literary pretensions; but he has accomplished, in the ornamental and technical parts of it, what members of his profession regard as extraordinary, and some heretofore pronounced impracticable. We may justly recommend it, not merely to the notice of the printer, but to the attention of the admirer of bibliography, the student, and even the general reader, who feels what every reader must do, interested in the history of the matchless art which purveys to his benefit and gratification.

We

We are not competent to deliver an opinion upon some parts of these volumes: we do not pretend to have bestowed more than a cursory examination upon the latter, which treats very fully upon the technical department, outstepping the example of preceding *grammars*, and opening to the profane gaze of the public the mysteries of the art. In this part are included accurate specimens of the various signs, marks, and characters used in mathematics, algebra, astronomy, and music; those in Domesday-book and other ancient records: also very beautiful examples of the characters employed in various languages, exemplified in their alphabets; comprehending the Greek, Hebrew (with its varieties), Arabic, Mauritanian, Syriac, Abyssinian, Sanskrita, Bengalee, Tamoul, Persian, Armenian, Phœnician, Coptic, ancient Pelasgian and Etruscan, Palmyrenean, besides those of the modern tongues, and their rude originals. A dissertation on the Egyptian language furnishes a familiar exposition of the discoveries made by English and French scholars in the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic (or enchorial) writing of the ancient Egyptians. A table of keys or radicals in the Chinese language, and another of obsolete characters, are preceded by a short and well compiled treatise on the origin and nature of this tongue. The volume concludes with an excellent descriptive account of the various printing presses, illustrated with very elegant and well executed designs, of which the work contains a multitude, highly creditable to the artists employed.

The first volume, however, is likely to yield most delight to the general reader. It comprises a history of all the early English printers, their portraits, their monograms, and devices used by them, a list of the works printed by them, with occasional extracts from and descriptions of the unique and most curious, compiled from preceding works, and from original communications. This part of the work must afford a banquet to the bibliographer; and the commendation bestowed upon it by the great *bibliomaniac* of the age, the vice-president of the Roxburghe Club, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin,* might be pleaded by Mr. Johnson in bar of all objections from critics less profound; and amply compensates for the sparing praise of a French journalist.†

The obstacles met with by the author of these volumes, and to which we have before referred (obstacles which would have stopped a less ardent and sanguine mind) we are happy to observe, were diminished by the generous aid of literary men. The author mentions in his preface his pecuniary obligations to Mr. E. Walmsley, without whose assistance the undertaking must probably have been laid aside; and amongst those who contributed in other respects to facilitate his progress, he includes Dr. Wilkins, who lent his oriental types, respecting which, Mr. Johnson relates (from the preface to a work of Dr. W.) the following anecdote, perhaps not generally known:

"When he (Dr. W.) had compiled from the most celebrated native grammars and commentaries, a work entirely new to England, on the structure of the Sanskrita tongue, he cut steel letters, made punches, and cast from them a fount of the Devanagari character, his only assistants being the mechanics of a country village. Early in 1795, he had commenced the printing of this laborious undertaking in his own dwelling house; but, on the 2d May in that year, his premises were destroyed by fire; his books, manuscripts, and the greater part of the Sanskrita punches and matrices were preserved: but the types, which had been prepared with so much labour, were all either lost or rendered useless. This is a circumstance not less interesting as a typographical

* See his late work, "The Library Companion; or the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of Books;" which, by the way, is a very flimsy and superficial production.

† "On a reproché à l'auteur de cet ouvrage de manquer d'érudition, et de n'être ni exact, ni complet, dans ce qu'il a écrit sur l'histoire de l'imprimerie; mais on est d'accord sur le mérite de ses descriptions et de ses préceptes."—*Rev. Enc.*, t. xxiv., pp. 388, 390. The writer of this is a Frenchman.

graphical anecdote, than it is as an instance of honourable and erudite industry; it is like Mercator engraving and colouring his own maps, or Aldus and Stephens working at their own presses and letter-cases. About ten years afterwards, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company encouraged Dr. Wilkins to resume his labours, and to cast other types, as the study of Sanskrita had become an important object in their new college at Hertford. The work which followed gave abundant proof how well the Directors had made their choice; and as that was the earliest as well as [being] the best work on the subject in this country, Dr. Wilkins must ever be considered as the father of the Sanskrita language in England." Vol. II. pp. 391, 392.

The history of the Bengalee types is still more creditable to Dr. Wilkins. He undertook the fabrication of them after another individual, supposed to be every way competent, had entirely failed; uniting in himself the various and opposite occupations of metallurgist, engraver, type-founder, and printer.

FOREIGN WORKS.*

FRENCH. *Extrait des Prolegomènes Historiques d'Ibn-Khaldoun; traduits de l'Arabe par M. Coquebert de Montbret fils, avec le texte en regard.* Paris, 1824. Prix 75c.

This Arabian author came from the city of Adhrumant, in Yemen; he was taken prisoner by Tamerlane, when the conqueror obtained possession of Aleppo, where Ibn-Khaldoun held the post of Cadi; he was carried with him in slavery to Samarcand, and died there, A.H. 808. He is represented as the best historian among the Arabian writers. He explains, according to M. de Montbret, two interesting points: 1. Why the towns in the Carthaginian part of Africa, and the Magreb, or Western Barbary, were so scanty; 2. Why buildings are so few among the people who profess Islamism, in proportion to the Musulman power, and in comparison with people who subsisted before them, in national bodies. Ibn-Khaldoun attributes the first to the character of the Berbers, who possessed those countries centuries before Mahomet; and to the presence of the Bedouin Arabs, who inhabited them subsequently. It is a love of peace and tranquillity, says he, which attracts men to cities. The inhabitants of Africa and the Magreb have always been either wholly, or for the most part, accustomed to the licence and unsettled habits of a Nomade life; whilst non-Arabian people reside chiefly in cities, towns, and villages. To these causes must be added that of religion, which, according to Omar, and the *Sunna*, restrains, by sumptuary precepts, extravagance in building.

Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, &c. à l'usage des Elèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes; par A. P. Caussin de Perceval. Paris, 1824. Prix 15 fr.

This work is represented by the author to be the fruit of a long residence in different parts of Syria, where it was prepared and submitted to the examination of several experienced Arabians. His object, he says, "is to facilitate to the interpreter, the trader, and the traveller, the means of communicating with the Arabs either verbally or in writing; by abridging, as far as possible, the long and painful apprenticeship to which a stranger in the East is obliged to submit, even when he has devoted himself in Europe to the study of the learned tongue." Some dialogues are subjoined, calculated to furnish the reader with the various modes of speech used in business and intrigue; which, with the forms of letters, &c. are designed as exercises for translation.

Lettres à M. le Duc de Blacas d'Aulps, relatives au Musée Royal Egyptien de Turin; par M. Champollion le jeune. 1^{re} lettre. Monumens Historiques. Paris, 1824. Prix 5 fr.

A reference to p. 193 of our Journal will shew the nature of the historical records in the Egyptian Museum at Turin, to which M. Champollion gained access by the influence

* Our notices of these works will be confined to analyses, extracted from reviews of them in foreign journals; chiefly the *Journal des Savans*, a work rich in oriental criticism; the *Revue Encyclopédique*, a periodical publication of great merit, conducted by very able French scholars; the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the French Asiatic Society, the *Bulletin Universel*, &c. &c. An opinion of the merits of a work will be recorded only when the book has been examined by ourselves.

fluence of the Duc de Blacas. This first letter comprises the most ancient of these records. They refer to the history of the end of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty; and tend to verify, so far, the accuracy of the notions acquired from the fragments of Manetho. The letter contains, besides, learned remarks upon Egyptian art, and an explanation of records in this museum, which reach to the nineteenth century before the Christian era, and are consecutive to the year 1493 A. C. Other researches and chronological dissertations, respecting these early periods, are included, as well as several chronological tables. The time referred to is nearly as early as the epoch of Abraham.

A chronological account of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty of Manetho, by M. Champollion Figeac, is appended to the letter.

SPANISH. *La Biblia Sagrada.* Madrid, 1824.

This new translation of the Bible into the Spanish tongue, from the vulgate, was undertaken by Don Felix Torres Y Amat, by command of Charles IV., and is continued by order of Ferdinand VII. since his restoration. The translator, who is already known by his version of the New Testament, employs in his task the best editions and manuscripts of the Scriptures, which he collates with whatsoever copies can be found in the libraries of Spain, Italy, and France. He is encouraged to proceed in his labours by a very flattering letter of acknowledgment from the papal nuncio at Madrid, in the name of the Head of the Church. The first volume only is published, which contains Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Travels in Russia, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia. By R. Lyall, M. D. F.L.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

History of the Island of St. Helena, from its Discovery by the Portuguese, to the year 1823. By T. H. Brooke, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

Plans and Views illustrating the Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in India, in the Years 1817, 1818, and 1819. By Edward Lake, Lieutenant of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras Engineers. Royal 4to. £1. 6s.

Appendix to Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen's Catalogue of Standard, Oriental, and Modern Books. (This Appendix includes all valuable works published since their catalogue of 1822.)

The Missionary's Portable Christmas Box, and Cosmopolitan's Seasonable New Year's Gift to the enlightened Founders of Infant Schools, Societies, Institutions, Companies, Establishments, Communities, Associations, Assemblies, Conventions, Colonies, Republics, or States, now so rapidly rising everywhere, on those regenerating systems of policy, education, laudable enterprise, morals, and religion, which ultimately must succeed, in spite of incessant opposition from all the dominating Corporations, selfish Rulers, arrogant Monopolists, and plausible Crafts in the World. By John Borthwick Gilchrist. 7s. 6d. in a Revolving case.

Borthwick Gilchrist's Twelfth and Final Report to the Hon. East-India Directors, concerning his Hindoostanee and Persian Lectures in London, which will cease to be delivered officially by him, under their patronage and authority, after the 30th of June, 1825. 2s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. W. Ward, late Baptist Missionary in India, containing a few of his early Poetical productions, and a Monody to his Memory. By Samuel Stennett. 12mo. 6s.

On Cholera, more especially as it has occurred during late years in British India. By T. Brown, Surgeon, Musselburgh. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Newly Constructed and Extended Map of India, from the latest Surveys of the best Authorities, including a separate Sketch of the Burman Empire. Vol. XIX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 111.

pire: compiled principally for the use of the Officers of the Army in India, and inscribed to Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. K.L.S., &c. &c. By Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall Street. On 4 sheets of Atlas. £2. 2s.

Cora, the Nabob's Grand-daughter; an interesting story, written for Young Ladies in the Higher Walks of Life. By Mrs. Charlotte Putney. 1s. 6d.

Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. Richardson, of the Bengal Army. Post 8vo. 5s.

Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology, Classical and Mediæval, being the first work of the kind ever edited in England. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 4to., with Plates. £6.

A Visit to Greece, containing various Facts respecting the Revolution, which have been very lately collected in that Country. By G. Waddington, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Letter to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, on the subject of the Pecuniary Transactions of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. with the Government of His Highness the Nizam. By Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bart. Not printed for sale.

A Short Examination of the Hyderabad Papers, as far as they relate to the House of William Palmer and Co., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. By an Enemy to Oppression. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Practical Remarks on the Proceedings of General Courts-Martial. By Major V. Kennedy. Judge-Advocate-General of the Bombay Army. In a Pocket volume.

A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1636; a Tale of Olden Times. 3 vols. 12mo.

Remarks on Professor Lee's Fvindication of his Edition of Jones's Persian Grammar published in the July and August numbers of the Asiatic Journal. 8vo.

Scenes in Palestine, or Dramatic Sketches from the Bible. To which is added, The Fair Avenger, or The Destroyer Destroyed; an Academic Drama. By J. F. Pennie. 5s.

Principles of Political Economy and Population, including an Examination of Mr. Malthus' Essay 2 N

on those subjects. By J. M'Innis, a Fisherman. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

In the Press.

A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practical, in which an attempt is made to elucidate the nature and causes of that disorder, and to deduce definite and correct principles of treatment for its prevention and cure, grounded on just pathological views, and consonant with observation and experience. By A. Rennie, Esq. Surgeon, &c. &c.—(This work will contain important observations on the effects of the Climate of England on Indian Constitutions, and will embrace the consideration of Apoplexy and Paralytic Disorders.)

A Narrative of a Second Visit to Greece, including Facts and Anecdotes relative to the last days of Lord Byron, with extracts from his correspondence with the Provisional Government, official documents, &c. By E. Blaquiere, Esq.—Also, a Second Edition of *The Greek Revolution*, by the same Author.

A Narrative of the Political and Military Transactions of British India, under the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings. By H. T. Prinsep, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Bengal. Revised and completed from the work published in 1820. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Fourth Edition of *An Easy Introduction to Perspective Drawing and Painting*, with very considerable Additions, and a new diagram of the confluence of Shades. By Charles Hayter, Professor of Perspective to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Saxe Cobourg. 8vo.

Travels through Russia in Europe, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, and other parts of Germany, with a Portrait of the Author, and other Plates. By James Holman, R.N. K.W. 2 vols. 8vo.

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Part II. 4to.

An Explanation of the Mutiny Act, 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 81, enacted for the Government of the Forces of the Hon. East-India Company, and of the Articles of War, framed by his Majesty, under the authority of the same, as well as of the practice of Courts-Martial. By William Hough, Capt. 48th regt. Bengal Native Infantry. Second Edition. Under the Patronage of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

This work is regularly divided into 24 Chapters.

The 1st Chapter contains an Explanation of such sections of the Mutiny Act as are not immediately connected with any particular Article of War. Also the mode of proceeding on a complaint being made, up to the period of exhibiting charges against the accused.

Chapters 2, to 22 inclusive, contain the several sections of the Articles of War in due order. Each chapter contains a section, including all the articles appertaining to each; with an explanation as to the intent and meaning of each article. The form of the charges required in each case, the evidence, the witnesses necessary to prove the case, and the punishments awardable, followed by courts-martial, bearing upon the article in question.

In consequence of the power given to general courts-martial by the Mutiny Act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, to try soldiers accused of any capital crime, punishable by the laws of England, where the same may have been committed at places situate beyond the distance of 120 miles from Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the Author has devoted a considerable portion of the work to

such subjects. He has given the indictments or charges necessary in such cases, the full evidence, the number of witnesses required, by law, to prove the crime, and the several punishments which the law of England awards in each individual case. There are cases also following the latter, as in the case of the other articles.

The author has had access to various documents from the East-India House, and the Horse Guards, &c. to enable him to give the latest cases and information upon the subjects treated of in the different parts of the work.

As the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for the government of the forces of the Hon. East-India Company and those of his Majesty, correspond in almost all particulars, it has been the endeavour of the Author to render the work useful to both services.

From the circumstance of there being a large body of his Majesty's forces serving in India, it has necessarily formed part of the author's plan to apply to the different subjects such cases and information as should render the work equally applicable to his Majesty's as to the Hon. East-India Company's service generally.

The 23d chapter contains the general rules of evidence, and relates to the competency and incompetency of witnesses, and other matters connected with the subject.

The 24th and concluding chapter contains the mode of proceeding at the trial by a regimental court-martial, the appeal from a regimental to a general court, and the trial by general court-martial; referring in the latter to the former chapter, and thus showing the course to be pursued when any difficulty arises during a trial.

The work (as far as it relates to the Common and Statute Law of England) has been twice revised and corrected by George Long, Esq., Barrister at Law.

CALCUTTA.

Works patronized by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, and lately published, or now preparing for publication.

Hujuri Sata, a Dictionary of the Persian Language, compiled by the learned natives attached to the office of the Professor of Arabic and Persian, arranged according to the plan adopted in the *Burhani Kati*; but containing many new words and phrases, both ancient and modern, not included in that useful and valuable work, selected from the *Seraj-ool-Loghut*, *Behari Aujum*, *Wau-rustu-i-Lahori*, *Sirooree Juhungeeree*, and others, in which the orthography, etymology, and significations of the words are exhibited and exemplified, by quotations taken from the best authors; words of Syriac, Grecian, or other foreign tongues, the precise derivation and correct meanings of which could not be ascertained, are rejected; and some Arabic words and technical terms are introduced, explained, and exemplified, from the *Kamooos*, *Thofa*, *Daubistani Mazahib*, &c. the whole comprehending the substance of the best Persian Lexicons now extant in this country.

The following selections in the Hindoostanee and Brij Bhakha or Khuree Bolee languages, Edited under the superintendence of Capt. Price, Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William, will shortly be published.

Two volumes of Selections from various works in the Hindoostanee language, chiefly designed for the Junior Officers of the Bengal Army, each volume to contain about 400 quarto pages. By Taranee

Taranee Churn Mitter, head Moonshee in the Hindoostanee department of the college.

The Selections consist as follows:

- 1st. A short Practical Brij Bhakha and Hindoostanee Grammar.
- 2d. Hindoostanee Numerals, Fractional parts, &c.
- 3d. Days of the Week.
- 4th. Hindoo and Mahometan Months.
- 5th. Military Terms made use of by the Sepoys.
- 6th. Original Dialogues on a variety of Military Subjects.
- 7th. Selections from the *Buetai Puchere*.
- 8th. Ditto from the *Singhausun Butoos*.
- 9th. A portion of the *Madhonal*.
- 10th. A portion of the *Sukontula Natuk*.
- 11th. A selection of *Theenth Hindu stories*.

Volume 2d consists chiefly of Selections in the Oordoo Dialect, in the Persian character, and to contain—

- 1st. Extracts of the *Baugh o Bellar*.
- 2d. Of the *Gooli Bukawulee*.
- 3d. *Araishi Muhfil* and *Ikhwanooos Suffa*.
- 4th. Gilchrist's Translation of the Articles of War in the Persian and English characters.
- 5th. Dialogues on a variety of subjects in Oordoo.
- 6th. Fables, Stories, and amusing Anecdotes.
- 7th. Choice Practical Extracts from *Souda*, *Joorut*, *Meer*, *Tukee*, and others.
- 8th. Some popular Mussulman Songs.

Also, by the same Editor, and for the same purpose, a New Edition of *Prem Saugor*, having annexed a vocabulary in which every word contained in that difficult work will be accurately explained, so as to prevent the necessity of referring to any other Dictionary. The whole to be comprised in two volumes, corresponding in size with the two abovementioned, and for the convenience of the Student, the words will be given in both Roman

and Nagree Characters.—The *Prem Saugor* is a translation of the Tenth Section of the *Bhagwut*, containing the history of Krishna.

Lately published, under the Superintendence of H. H. Wilson, Esq., a large Octavo Volume of *Persian and Hindoostanee Proverbs*.

The compilation of this work was commenced several years ago by Dr. Hunter, then Secretary to the College; it was interrupted by his departure to Java and subsequent death there; it was then continued by the Deputy Secretary and Examiner, the late Capt. Roebuck, but that officer did not live to complete his labours, and although he finished the Collection and Arrangement of the Proverbs, he left a considerable portion of them untranslated. The translation has only been completed in the course of this year by Mr. Wilson.

The work is divided into two parts, the first comprehending the Persian, the second the Hindoostanee Proverbs—there are 2,722 of the former, and 2,704 of the latter. Each part is divided into two Sections, and the Proverbs in each Section are arranged alphabetically. A great body of the phraseology of both languages, peculiarly difficult from its concise and obscure construction, or from its local allusions and restricted application, is thus placed within the ready access of the Student. In addition to the translations of the Proverbs, many of them are further illustrated by a comparison with the analogous proverbial phrases of the West, and by an explanation of their tendency, or the circumstances on which they are founded. The work occupies one large octavo Volume, containing 322 pages. An introduction is prefixed by the last contributor to this work, giving an account of the labours of his predecessors, and a biographical notice of the late Capt. Roebuck. (Copies of this work have arrived in London.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, February 5.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

After the minutes of the former meeting had been read and confirmed, several donations to the library and museum of the society were reported; amongst others the following:

A curious original Chinese chart, or geographical sketch, by Sir Geo. T. Staunton, who likewise added to his former liberal donations several volumes of Asiatic Literature.

A new map of India, and of the Burman empire, by the publishers, Messrs. Kingsbury and Co., the Society's agents.

The *Adventures of the Gooroo Paramartan*, a Tamul tale, translated by Mr. B. Babington, of Madras; and a Grammar of the Tamul tongue, translated from the Jesuit Beschi; by the translator.

A Tamul Grammar, by Mr. Anderson, of the Madras civil service.

Two Manuscripts, referred to in a paper now in course of reading before the Society; by W. H. Trant, Esq.

Dr. Lyall's reply to the Quarterly Review on the subject of the Russian character; by Dr. L.

Major General Ogg presented for deposit in the Society's Museum, a

species of emerald, found in the Mysore country : it formed the nucleus of a mass inclosed in a grey quartz rock.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

John Hicks, Esq., elected a member January 15; was introduced and admitted.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a paper communicated by Wm. Henry Trant, Esq., containing an account of a peculiar sect existing in some parts of Hindostan, especially in and about Delhi, termed *Saad* (Sād), which he met with at Furruckabad, August 1817. The distinguishing feature of their creed is the belief in *one God*. This sect, the author of which was an enthusiast, pretending to receive a divine revelation, sprang up about 170 years ago. Their peculiarities bear a very striking analogy to those of the *quakers*. They reject all ornament in dress; they refuse to swear, and their affirmation is consequently received in the courts of justice in lieu of an oath; they esteem it to be unlawful to strike man or beast, &c. &c. Mr. Trant received the particulars of this sect from Bhowanee Dos, one of their leaders, who, in conversation with Mr. T., expressed a desire to be acquainted with the Christian religion. Mr. Trant accordingly presented him with a copy of the New Testament in Persian; which he afterwards stated he read to some of his sect, who, with himself, were highly pleased with it. He asked for a copy of the Old Testament, as he wished particularly to learn the scriptural account of the creation of the world; but Mr. T. had it not then in his power to comply with this request. Bhowanee Dos gave Mr. Trant two works of the *Saad* sect, containing their maxims and tenets, which Mr. T. presented to the Society.

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The Secretary then read a paper from Dr. Morrison (transmitted through Sir George Staunton) respecting a very remarkable secret association, which has been discovered, at Penang, to exist in China, and to prevail among the Chinese at Java, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and other places. This association is known by a term equivalent to *The Triad Society*, from the *three* objects (heaven, earth, and man) of their veneration. The paper furnishes a very interesting investigation of the name, character, government, &c. of this secret band, which, under the mask of philanthropy, and social principles and objects, conceals very dangerous and immoral designs. The same, or a similar association (under the name of celestial and terrestrial society) existed in the reign of the late emperor of China, Kea-King, who, aware of its true character, pursued its destruction with such determination, that, according to the pompous declaration of the imperial proclamation, not a single member of it was left to breathe the air beneath the ample cope of heaven. They are, however, more numerous than ever; and it appears that they bind themselves by a multitude of oaths to observe secrecy; that they are supported by clandestine and, in some cases, compulsory contributions; that projects to rob and pillage are formed amongst them; and that they have secret signs, whereby they are known to each other. One of these signs is a peculiar manner of removing the covers of the tea-cups with three fingers. A fac simile of the seal of this association is represented in the paper; it is *quincunx*angular, with concentric lines, and various enigmatical Chinese characters, explained by the writer. Dr. Morrison institutes an analogy between the *externals* of this society and those of the freemasons; and in some respects they exhibit a remarkable coincidence.

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected members of the Society:

Godfrey Greene Downes, Esq.

R. Dent, Esq.

A special meeting was this day appointed for February 9, to elect officers and members of council, conformably to a clause in the royal charter of incorporation.

Wednesday, February 9.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair; when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of officers and members of council then took place, as follows :
OFFICERS. *President* : The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn. *Director* : Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. *Vice-Presidents* : Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt.; Colonel Mark Wilks. *Treasurer* : James Alexander, Esq. *Secretary* : George Henry Noehden, LL.D.

COUNCIL : His Grace the Duke of Somerset; The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer; The Right Hon. the Lord Bexley; The Right Hon. Lord William H. C. Bentinck; The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, *President*; The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., *Vice-President*; Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart.; Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., *Vice-President*; Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt., *Vice-President*; Sir James Mackintosh, Kt.; James Alexander, Esq., *Treasurer*; Col. John Baillie; Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., *Director*; Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.; Richard Heber, Esq.; Captain Henry Kater; Andrew Macklew, Esq.; William Marsden, Esq.; George Henry Noehden, LL.D., *Secretary*; Captain James Tod; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; Charles Wilkins, Esq.; Colonel Mark Wilks, *Vice-President*.

Saturday, February 19.

The Society met at the usual hour: H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported:

Mr. Walter Hamilton's Account of Hindostan; by the author.

Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.; by the author.

Dr. Morrison's Account of the Anglo-Chinese College; by the author.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

The Secretary resumed the reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper concerning the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed connexion with the Assanese and Ava rivers, the conclusion of which was deferred till next meeting.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected members:

Lieut. Col. John Camac.

Capt. Christopher Clarke.

Thos. Pell Platt, Esq., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

George Reid, Esq.

Adjourned till Saturday, March 5th.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Sitting of 6 Dec.—The following persons were introduced and admitted members: M. Ducler, Commissary of Marine; Mr. Alexander Humphreys, head master of the oriental and classical school at Hertford-house.

M. Hamaker, of Leyden, announced his intention of publishing a translation of the geography of Ibn Haukal.

Mohammed Ismail Khan returned thanks for being admitted a member of this society. His letter, written in Persian, was referred to the committee of the journal, as proper for publication, as an example of the Persian epistolary style. [A translation of this curious turgid epistle is subjoined to this article.]

M. de Lasteyrie, in the name of the *Société des Méthodes*, announced that society's design of commencing in the place it occupies, conjointly with the *Société Asiatique*, a course of modern Greek; and its desire that this course, undertaken at its own expense, and by its own orders, might be considered as likewise under the auspices of the *Société Asiatique*. The proposition was adopted.

M. Saint Martin communicated some fragments of the History of Armenia, intended to complete the history of the lower empire, by Lebeau.

Several works were presented to the society.

Account of the Manuscripts presented to the Society by Lord Kingsborough.

Spanish MSS. 1. *Compendio de la Grammatica Arabiga*, &c., by D. Mariano Pizzi, professor regio, Matritense, 1780. — 2. Another copy of the same with alterations, 1782. — 3. Another copy, more ample still, in 1784, entitled *Grammatica Arabiga erudita*, &c. — 4. A collection of many works of the celebrated Bishop of Chiapa, Bart. de Las Casas; including the *Brevissima relacion de la destruccion de las Indias*.

Persian MSS. 5. A complete treatise of civil and canon law, entitled *Manifestation of Light*; dated A.H. 899. — 6. *The Book of Kanoun in Persian*; a medical treatise translated from the Arabic of the celebrated physician, Ibn Sina, or Avicenna. — 7. *The Present of True Believers*; a complete treatise on medicine. 8. Preface to the celebrated discourse known by the name of Ferhang Djihanghiri, composed by Djemal-eddin Houssain Andjou. 9. A very beautiful copy of the mystical poem entitled *Memery*. — 10. The works of the poet Kelim. — 11. *The Precious*

Stones of Existence (جواهر الذاات); probably the poem known under that title, which was composed by Ferid-eddin Attar, author of the *Pend-naméh*. — 12. *History of the Prophets*, by Mahommed, son of Hassan of Deïnewer in Irak. — 13. *Extract of Schah-naméh*; a species of analysis of the famous poem of Ferdousi, by Toukel beg, A.H. 1063.

Indian MSS. 14. The works of Wely; a poet who wrote in Hindoostanee. — 15. The works of Souda, another poet, who lived in the reign of the Mogul emperor, Alem-ghir II. — 16. A collection of tales in the Mahratta language and character. 17. A manuscript on palm leaves, in the Tamul character.

Translation of the Letter of Thanks, by Mohammed Ismail Khan, referred to above.

Being desirous of your agreeable and valuable company, and persuaded that the sheet of paper, which, by its smooth surface, and by the delicate lines and diacritical points which it displays, affords so just an idea of the face of Ozra,* embellished with black eyebrows and dark freckles; that this sheet, I say, may admirably contribute to the ties of friendship, and that the ornaments disposed about it, like those which adorn the forehead of the youthful bride, are well adapted to secure affectionate connexions; I write these words to announce to your benevolent mind, and to inform your excellent and enlightened heart, that, having had the felicity and the honour to witness the arrival, at a time the most fortunate, and at the most propitious of hours, the message bearing the marks of your friendship; the drops of the cloud of grace of that exalted being who inhabits the garden of hope, have so bedewed your candid soul, that, in the midst of autumn, the fresh bud of a smile blossomed upon the rose-tree of my thoughts. In truth, since through the excess of friendship towards me, you have admitted me, however unworthy, into the number of the society of the wise, I feel at once profound gratitude and extreme confusion: the first of these sentiments is excited by your goodness towards me; the second, by a sense of my own slender merit. This is the reason why, instead of common thanks, it is requisite I should offer you particular ones.—May your

* A celebrated eastern beauty, the subject of many Persian and Turkish romances.

your honourable society flourish for ever, and its lofty shadow continue to eternity!—Yes, I hope that, as long as the radiant monarch of nature shall rise in the east, and descend gilding the horizon, your literary association, being always illuminated by the brilliant rays of knowledge, those who are seated at your banquet of true instruction, may sparkle for ever on the loftiest spot of the orb of science.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—SEVERN AND MAGDALEN SHOALS.

For the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

In a note at the foot of page 191, *Asiatic Journal* for this month, it is stated that the Severn Shoal is no longer doubtful, as the American ship Columbian was lately wrecked on it. But its existence was never doubted since its discovery by Capt. Whetton, of the American ship Severn, which ship grounded on it in ten feet rocky bottom, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. In the same note, it is stated that the Magdalen shoal is doubtful, as Capt. Ross searched for it in 1814 without success. But this same officer afterwards explored it; and found it to be a dangerous patch, situated in lat. 2° 0' S., bearing from Gaspar Island N. 8° 45' W., 8½ leagues, and from St. Barbe's Island it bears S. 3° W., distant 128 miles. Neither was the existence of this shoal ever doubtful, since its first discovery by my friend Capt. Cowman, of the American ship Magdalen, in 1806, for he then sounded upon it with his boat, and had only twelve feet water.

JAS. HORSBURGH.

*Chart Office, East-India House,
18th Feb. 1825.*

[Our information respecting the Magdalen shoal was derived from Capt. Horsburgh's excellent work, Vol. II., p. 130. Capt. Ross's subsequent confirmation of Capt. Whetton's report, we were not aware of.]

HINDU FESTIVALS.

The festival of the Dushohurra, which occurs on the 10th day of the increase of the moon, in the month of Joisthu, is one in which the goddess Mūnūsa, or vulgarly Mūnsa, the queen of snakes, is worshipped. She is said to be the sister of Vasuki, and the wife of the sage Jarat-kaur. The manner in which the worship of this goddess is performed is, by persons playing with snakes of different kinds, but especially with the cobra capella. It is the custom for the village women to beg rice for some days before this festival, and on it, to offer it in a field in the name of Mūnūsa. The Male caste are the most sincere worshippers of Mūnūsa. Incantations are repeated to her when Hindus

are bitten by snakes, and the Hindus suppose their children are preserved from this calamity by eating the food offered to her. Another festival, is the Snan Jattrah, a festival in honour of Jugganath. On this occasion, he is taken out of his temple, and placed in a tenace near it, where he is wrapped up in cloth. The brahmins here bathe the god, and repeat incantations, after which the people worship him by lifting up their hands or prostrating themselves. The shastras assure the worshippers that those who assist in this ceremony shall be subject to no more births, but pass at once after their death to heaven. The brahmins, after having wiped the god, carry him into the temple, and again worship him. This snan is not confined to Jugganath, for the images of Vishnu are also bathed on this day. Krishnu partook of his first rice at the full moon in Joisthu, and this Snan Jattrah is performed, in commemoration of this circumstance, by the worshippers of any of the forms of Vishnu.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

Mr. Salisbury has discovered that the *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, so highly commended in the report of Commissioner Bigge,* grows in Ireland in the fullest luxuriance. It has been cultivated as an ornamental plant, in the open ground, in the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow; it is perfectly hardy, having grown on one estate for thirty years successively, without being affected by frost, except once or twice triflingly on the tops of the leaves; and it is capable of being propagated by offsets from the roots, in a ratio sufficient to prove that it may be brought into cultivation on a large scale. See an account of its culture in France in our Journal, vol. xvii, p. 21.

EXTENT OF SPECULATION.

A private individual has taken the pains to compile an account of the capital of the joint stock companies formed in England; and of the loans advanced to foreign powers since the peace of 1815. The *Canals* amount to £19,181,748; the *Docks* to £10,634,591; the *Assurance Companies* to £43,063,920; the *Water Works* to £3,646,645; the *Bridges* to £2,106,632; the *Gas Light and Coke Companies* to £10,732,265; the *Roads* to £494,886; the *Iron Railways* to £21,348,320; the *Mines* to £15,065,000; *Miscellaneous Concerns* to £39,928,270. *TOTAL*, £166,202,277, exclusive of other concerns, the capital of which could not be procured, supposed to amount to forty millions more. The companies formed within the last twelve months contribute one

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xv., p. 546.

one hundred and eighteen millions towards the above sum of one hundred and sixty-six millions. The amount of loans made to foreign powers in Europe and America, since 1815, is £208,790,000; which, added to the foregoing sum, makes an aggregate of more than FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS!

CORUNDUM.

The most suitable substance for giving a fine polish to granite is the powder of corundum. It is not mixed with wax,* but with lac; and the greater the care taken in effecting the mixture, the finer and more durable is the polish. It is essential that the powder employed for this purpose should be extremely hard; and hence that of emery is preferred.—[*American Journal of Science.*]

CONDENSED WOOD.

A patent has just been obtained by Mr. Atlee, of Marchwood, Southampton, for a process, whereby wood will undergo a preparation which will prevent it from shrinking, alter and materially improve its durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture. The wood so prepared is expected to be a new article of commerce, and is to be called as above.

THE FINE ARTS IN SPAIN.

The Royal Junta of Commerce in Catalonia has offered prizes, to be distributed June 1, 1825, for sundry productions. The prize for painting is proposed for a picture, 4 feet 6 inches broad by 3 feet high, on the following subject:—a country desolated by tempest and lightning; a coast covered by fragments of ships; the Junta of Commerce, as a female of noble air and demeanour, conducts Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, pale and downcast, to the foot of the throne, to implore the royal protection; the king receives them with benignity, and encourages them with the hope of a happy future, by pointing to a rainbow, as well as a brilliant aurora just appearing.—[The idea of representing a rainbow at the first appearance of aurora is perfectly original.]

NUMAN GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

A favourite pastime of the Negro Arabs in Nubia, and which is also known among the Arabs of Upper Egypt, is the *Syredge*, a kind of draughts. It is played upon sandy ground, on which they trace with the fingers chequers of forty-nine squares. The pieces with which they play are, on one side, round balls of camels' dung, picked up in the streets, and on the other, similar pieces of goats' dung. It is an intricate game, and requires great attention: the object is to take all the antago-

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xv., p. 120.

nist's pieces; but the rules are very different from those of the Polish draughts. The people are uncommonly fond of this game; two persons seldom sitting down together without immediately beginning to draw squares in the sand. The Mek himself will play with the lowest slave, if the latter is reputed a good player; and it is remarkable, that if a by-stander assists one of the party, it gives no offence to the other.

BOMB-CANNON.

M. Paixham has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner as cannon discharge balls. This bomb-cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval matériel.—[*French Paper.*]

CURIOUS TRAIT IN THE CAMEL.

A Calcutta paper records the following extraordinary instance of stupidity in a camel: the authenticity of the fact is averred.

This camel belonged to a gentleman at Delhi, and was delivered of its first-born at the usual season. It happened, however, that after the birth, the young camel was taken from her, and the first object on which the dam cast her eyes, was a young man who had been sent to attend her during the delivery. The camel, mistaking this youth for its own offspring, caressed him as if he were actually her offspring, and became so jealous of his moving from her, that he could never get away without throwing his outer garment round a person of his own size, and leaving him to keep his place till his return.

To add to the excessive stupidity of this animal in making so unnatural a mistake, it should be mentioned, that, when its own real offspring was brought to her, she rejected it entirely, and continued her maternal attentions to the young adopted son for months afterwards.

LARGE SHARK.

Description of an extraordinary large shark, caught on board the *Torch*, floating light, in the eastern channel, March 1823.

This immense fish is supposed to be as enormous as any one ever caught at the Sand Heads; it was a ground shark, of a very dark green colour; its extreme length 11 feet 9 inches; its girth round the shoulders immense; its strength in the water most powerful; and its weight supposed

supposed to be between four and five cwt. Its liver alone produced fourteen quarts of very fine pure oil, said by the natives to be excellent for gout or rheumatism. Its skin is very useful for cabinet makers, and its jaws, though now dry, will take in a stout man's head and shoulders; and has seven rows of strong teeth, equal to so many cross-cut saws.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

GREEN COLOUR FROM COFFEE BERRIES.

A method has lately been discovered at Venice, for composing a fine unchangeable emerald-green colour. A certain quality of coffee is boiled in river water: spoiled coffee (*café avarié*) is preferable. By means of a proportional quantity of pure soda, a green precipitate is obtained, which is suffered to dry for six or seven days upon polished marble, stirring it about occasionally, in order that every part of it may be in contact with atmospheric air, from which it receives a new vivacity of tint. The green obtained by this process has resisted the action of the acids, and even the influence of light and moisture.—[*Archives des Découvertes.*]

PERSIAN ACID EARTH.

Colonel Wryght, in his passage overland from India, brought a small quantity of this acid earth from Persia to England. It is used by the natives to acidulate their beverage in the same manner that we use acid of lemons and limes. It is found in great quantities at Daulakie, a village in the south of Persia, about four days' journey from Bushire. According to Mr. Pepy's experiments on a few grains of it, one fifth part is soluble by trituration in boiling water. This solution changes litmus paper red; yields a copious precipitate, with nitrate and muriate of barytes, indicating the presence of sulphuric acid; with the sulphuret of ammonia, a copious blackish-brown precipitate, indicating the presence of iron. The solution, when evaporated, gave crystals, which, by their colour and taste, seemed to be acidulous sulphate of iron.

HABITS OF THE CHAMELEON.

"I have a chameleon which was presented to me about fourteen months ago, and have been much struck with its many peculiarities. I do not confine it in a cage, as is generally done; but tie a branch of some tree on the wall, on which the reptile is placed, and have invariably found that, in a few minutes, its colour is completely assimilated to that of the bough, even to all its minutest shades, so that it requires much discernment to distinguish it from the leaves. For the last four months it has lived without any food, except what at times I have placed in its mouth, which has consisted either of a

butterfly or cockroach; but on no occasion during the cold weather, has it attempted to dart out its tongue to catch the insects, as it does during the summer months. I should suppose, therefore, that in its natural or wild state, it is completely dormant during the winter. Within these few days, since the weather has become warmer, it has been very lively, and has evidently been searching for food. Butterflies have been placed before it; at first, though the attempt was made to dart the tongue, it fell short of its object, but on every successive trial it reached further, and now (as it was accustomed to do last summer) it will take an insect at thirteen inches distant from its head. I have from the first considered that it possesses the power of fascination, and yesterday was confirmed in this opinion. A very lively cockroach was placed upon the bough, which ran, or rather flew, from branch to branch, and evidently was frightened at the chameleon, which assumed a most beautiful green; its eyes, sparkling in an amazing manner, were both directed at the insect (for the creature possesses a power which I have never witnessed in any other, of rolling one eye forward and the other backward at the same time); no sooner were the eyes thus fastened upon the insect, than it seemed immediately to become stupid, and was completely stationary; whilst the chameleon, gliding softly towards it, still gazing in the same manner, at about twelve inches distance darted out its tongue, and made sure of the prize. I tried a butterfly in the same way, and after the chameleon's eyes were fixed upon it, it remained motionless till drawn to the creature's mouth."—[*Letter in Scotsman in the East, March 16.*]

DEFENCE AGAINST SUFFOCATION.

A person at Bolton, named Roberts, has contrived an apparatus, consisting of a hood and mouth-piece, which enables the wearer to breathe, with ease and safety, in the densest vapour. The inventor proved its efficacy, in the presence of a party assembled for the purpose, by entering the stove-room of Messrs. Crook and Dean's foundry, Little Bolton, in which sulphur, &c. were burning. He remained shut in it for twenty minutes, without injury; though a person, without the apparatus, would have died in two minutes.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The mission of M. Milbert to the United States has replenished the French Museum of Natural History. He has brought, after a residence of seven years, subjects sufficient of themselves to form an immense collection: 200 mammalia, of which 49 are living, including a male and female Opossum, the Cougar, many species

species of Deer, the Elan of America, the Wapeti and its female: 400 species (2,000 individuals) of birds: 150 species (600 individuals) of reptiles: 200 species (1,200 individuals) of fishes: more than 500 shells, of which 30 species are new: crustacea, arachnoides, and insects of every order. The collections in botany are no less remarkable; and the mineralogical department is complete. Among the fossils are some hitherto unknown. The specimens amount in number to 7,569.

MECHANICAL ARM.

A young vine-dresser of the Canton de Vaud, having been maimed about three years back, by the bursting of a gun, was obliged to lose part of the left fore-arm. The ingenious contrivance of a clever Genevese mechanic, named Taillefer, enabled him to recover some of its functions, by artificial means. He adapted to the mutilated fore-arm a cylinder of iron, terminated by a strong screw, to which several instruments were adjusted, whereby the young man was enabled to dig, prune the vines, use his knife and fork at table, &c. The simplicity of the instrument is highly creditable to the inventor. The same artist had previously made an artificial leg, by means of which the person could walk, run, ascend and descend without support; and he is now working at an arm, the movements of which will be precisely those of nature. — [*Revue Encyclopédique*.

NAVIGATION OF THE ARABIAN SEA.

The following communication appears in the *Bombay Argus*:—"Being bound to the Red Sea, in the French brig *Entrepreneur*, January 24, at 2.45 p.m.; the weather being fine, though hazy, we descried two high conical rocks, bearing N.W. by W., which at first were taken for ships; the body of *Abdul Curia* was then about S.W. by W. from us, distance 6 m. Intending to pass between the island and the rocks, we kept away W.N.W. with a fine leading breeze at N.E. At 4.10 the eastern extremity of *Abdul Curia* bore S.E. by compass, and the rocks N.W. At 5½ they bore N.N.E. nearly in one distance, 3 leagues, and the westernmost point of the island S.S.W. 2½ leagues.

"Close to each rock, if not adhering, is another much smaller on the outside. As far as I could judge, the distance between the large rocks may be about a mile, and the whole group, of a whitish appearance, extends, upon a space of 1½ or 2 miles at most, in a N.N.E. and S. and W. direction.

"March the 6th and 7th, coming from Moka to this port, we were in sight of a land, which to us had the appearance of an island extending several miles in an E.

and W. direction, of a regular middling height, except on its western part, which was more elevated, with a knob. We had the body in one with the W. and N.W. points of Socotra, when bearing S. ½ W. by compass* for some time, only it looked as if cut in two separate parts.

"From the above remarks, I conceive the southernmost of the white rocks of *Abdul Curia* to be the one seen by the *Marian* in July 1810, and which Capt. Horsburgh, in his valuable Directory, mentions as *doubtful*.* That the other was not perceived, can easily be accounted for in the midst of the S.W. monsoon. I am also induced to believe they have been not unfrequently mistaken for the land west of Socotra, the latter being represented as *white rocks resembling two ships under sail*, which description, from what I have seen, agrees perfectly with the appearance of the steep conical rocks north of *Abdul Curia*, and not at all to the other land, extensive, and nearly even, which, but from its position, I should have taken for the Brothers, south of Socotra.

"D. ROQUEFUIET."

"Bombay, April 4, 1824."

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

A gentleman who held for many years a high political situation in Ava, relates the following fact. A Dai-woon, or Burmese chieftain, in the year 1811, fell into disgrace with the Burmese king, and was degraded. As one means of regaining his sovereign's favour, he sent him some presents, among which, is what he terms (says the relater) "a small white elephant, but differing in reality little in colour from any other, which he has brought from Tavoy, and for the support of which, it will with difficulty be believed, he has appropriated the milk of ten women, attached to the animal for that purpose. *Una e mulieribus animale electa, ope proboscidisque idoneo posita, et ejus amplexu excepta, mamma papillam ore prehendit, pabulumque imbibit*. Curiosity induced me, in company with the other gentlemen of the mission, Capt. Maxfield, and several officers of the Malabar, to visit the animal, and I convinced myself, by ocular demonstration, of this strange fact; which, if unsupported by other witnesses, I should really have felt afraid of relating. A few grey hairs form the only claim of the animal to the appellation of white."

* The writer cannot have seen the *Supplement* to Capt. H.'s work, published 1818, in which (p. 25) the existence of *Abdul Curia* rocks is confirmed, and a description given from that of Capt. Parkin, H.M.S. *Bacchus*, 1817, who likewise speaks of *high white peaked rocks*, N.E. of *Abdul Curia*, not [then] placed in the charts. Ed.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

Fort William, Aug. 26, 1824.—In continuation of G. O. of 28th May 1810, it is hereby notified, that officers of his Majesty's army serving in India, who may be promoted by his Majesty to fill a vacancy occurring in Europe, or beyond the control or appointment of the Commander-in-chief in India, shall be entitled to draw the arrears of the Hon. Company's allowances retrospectively from the date of promotion, the same as an officer of the Company's service, provided such officers have *bona-fide* been serving in India during such retrospect, and subject to the same rules as regulate the Company's service, so that the military auditors-general are satisfied there can be no double charge on account of such allowances.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort William, Sept. 9, 1824.—In obedience to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the station of Nagpore will be transferred to the Madras establishment, and Mhow and Asseerghur to that of Bombay, under instructions already communicated to those governments, and to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India.

The officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, the Malwah Field Force, and the Fortress of Asseerghur, will, therefore, under his Excellency's orders, be prepared to make over those commands, on the arrival of the relieving troops, to the officers appointed to receive them, with all public buildings, barrack and European hospital furniture, siege ordnance and equipments, ordnance commissariat, and medical stores in magazine and dépôt at each place, in their present condition and on regular survey, under such instructions as may be forwarded by the Military and Medical Boards respectively.

No articles of regimental or artillery field equipments, camp equipage, or doolies, are to be included in this transfer.

All extra local expenses exclusively connected with those forces or commands, will cease from the dates of their respective relief.

The valley of the Nerbudda, with the stations of Husseinabad, Baitool, Seone, Gurravarra, &c. are attached to the Sagor division of the army from the date of the relief of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to make the necessary disposi-

tions for the march and allotment of the troops and staff when thus relieved from Nagpore, Mhow, and Asseerghur.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 13. Mr. J. Vaughan, collector of land revenue and customs at Dehlee.

Mr. H. Smith, deputy collector of gov. customs and town duties at Merut, and ex-officio dep. collector of land revenue at ditto.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. S. G. Palmer, register of City Court of Moorsheadabad.

Mr. G. F. Brown, register of Zillah Court at Etawah.

Hon. W. H. L. Melville re-appointed judge and magistrate of Ghazepore.

Mr. C. W. Smith re-appointed judge of Zillah of Purneah.

Sept. 3. Mr. S. Bird, fourth judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Dacca.

Mr. C. W. Steer, fourth judge of ditto ditto of Moorsheadabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—Mr. W. Twining, surg., to be an officiating assist. surg.

Surg. W. P. Muston, and Assist. surges. P. Breton, F. P. Strong, J. Grant, and A. R. Jackson (variously employed at presidency in civil situations), placed at disposal of superintend. surg. presidency division should he require their services for military duties.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. R. D. H. Macdonald, 8th L.C., placed at disposal of commander-in-chief (his appointment to command escort of envoy to Persia being cancelled by new G. O. of gov.)

Infantry. Maj. W. D. Playfair to be lieut.col. from 30th July 1824, in succession to Taylor dec.

24th Regt. N.I. Capt. St. J. Heard to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Burney to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. E. Van Heythusen to be lieut. from 30th July 1824, in succession to Playfair prom.

Mr. B. Wilson admitted an assist. surg.

49th Regt. N.I. Brev. capt. and Lieut. R. H. Phillips to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. W. Michell to be lieut., from 10th Aug. 1824, in succession to Wilkie deceased.

Mr. J. Dowdeswell admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d-lieut.

Messrs. W. Hope, H. P. Burn, and H. Johnson admitted to inf., and promoted to ensigns.

Dep. superintend. surg. W. L. Grant to be an officiating superintend. surg., and directed to proceed to Berhampore.

Capt. Pockett, engineers, and barrack-master, Burdwan division, to proceed to Burdwan and receive charge of public buildings, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12, 1824.—Capt. J. Campbell, 5th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade to troops in Rohilcund during absence, on medical certificate, of Brig. Maj. Casement.

Aug. 13.—Lieut. A. G. Ward to act as adj. to 67th N.I. as a temp. arrangement.

Surg. J. Fallowfield posted to 2d Lt. Inf., at Ghazepore.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer posted to Ramghur Corps.

Assist. Surg. T. Forrest posted to 46th N.I.

Cpts. C. T. G. Weston, 29th, and R. Foster, 66th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Aug. 16.—Lieuts. Fendall, 11th, and Sewell, 20th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieuts. N. Stewart, 11th, and J. T. Kennedy, 20th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Sewell to be interp. and quart. mast. to 11th N.I.

Lieut. Stewart to be interp. and quart. mast. to 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalrymple appointed to 1st Gr. Bat.

Lieut. and Adj. Oldfield to perform duties of detachment staff to troops assembled at Goalparah and Goalahtee under command of Maj. Cooper.

Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie to act as adj. to 64th N.I., vice Pollock appointed interp. and quart. mast.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. Holyoake to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 11th N.I., and Lieut. Dowling to act as adj. to detached wing of ditto.

Lieut. Vernon to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 33d N.I., vice Hewitt.

Aug. 19.—Ena. S. J. Grove removed from 8th to 63th N.I. as jun. of his rank.

Aug. 20.—Local-lieut. H. Foster posted to Rungpore L. Inf.

Lieut. M'Sherry to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 30th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wiggins on duty.

Ena. the Hon. R. V. Powys and R. Drought to do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.

Aug. 21.—Unposted Ensigns are appointed to do duty as follows:—Ena. M. Hulsh, 67th R.I., at Benares; Ena. W. Hope, 42d ditto, Berhampore; Ena. H. Johnson, ditto, ditto; Ena. H. P. Burn, ditto, ditto.

Lieuts. H. C. Clerkson, 43d, and T. Polwhele, 41st N.I., permitted to exchange corps.—Lieut. Clerkson to be adj. to 41st regt., and Lieut. Polwhele to be interp. and quart. mast. to 42d regt.

Ena. Stubbs removed from 6th to 44th N.I.

Lieuts. Oldham, 62d, and M'Grath, 60th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, Aug. 23.—Assist. surg. W. Bell to perform medical duties of civilisation of Moradabad, vice Assist. surg. Simms.

Messrs. G. T. Graham and F. K. Duncan admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d-lieuts.

Lieut. W. B. Scott, H.M. 44th regt., nominated to temporary appointment of dep. assist. adj. gen. to troops serving under orders of Brigadier Gen. Morrison.

Col. W. McBeane's commission of brigadier gen. recalled, (Col. McBeane having tendered his resignation of command of Madras division of troops employed against the Burmese.)

Col. H. Fraser appointed successor to Col. MacBean as brigadier gen.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 24.—Major Swettenham, 2d L. C., appointed a member of Annual Arsenal Committee on Military Stores received from Europe.

Lieuts. the Hon. W. Hamilton, 63d, and N. Lewis, 64th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. H. Gordon, 27th N.I., permitted to join his corps at Chittagong on account of his health.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. W. Ewart to be interp. and quart. mast. to 54th N.I., vice Penrose dec.

Brev. Capt. Bacon, 63th regt., to act as adj. to Capt. Young's levy at Dinapore.

Lieut. Taylor to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 65th regt. until arrival of Brev. Capt. Johnson.

Fort William, Sept. 2.—Dr. A. Walker admitted to do duty as an assist. surg.

33d Regt. N.I. Capt. H. F. Denty to be maj., Brev. capt. and Lieut. W. E. B. Leadbeater to be capt., and Ena. L. C. Brown to be lieut., from 2d Sept. 1824, in succession to Canning dec.

57th Regt. N.I. Brev. capt. and Lieut. A. Syme to be capt. a of comp., and Ena. G. M. Sherer to be lieut. from 23d Aug., in succession to Vyse dec.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe, com. gen., to be a member of Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle, vice Lieut. Col. Taylor dec.

Capt. E. C. Sneyd promoted from 2d to 1st class dep. assist. com. gen., in succession to Lieut. Rees.

Lieut. J. Frederick, supernumerary, brought on

effective strength of department, as a sub-assist. com. gen., ditto.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 30.—Lieut. R. C. Macdonald to be interp. and quart. mast. to 49th regt., vice Phillips prom.

Lieut. P. Grant to be adj. to 50th regt., vice Brev. capt. Woolley permitted to resign appointment.

Brev. Capt. S. Walker, 7th N.I., now at Cheduba, directed to return to Bengal for purpose of joining his own regt.

Lieut. J. K. M'Courland, 7th N.I., directed to join his regt. at Dacca.

Aug. 31.—Maj. Heard, 24th N.I., directed to join his corps at Harsi.

Sept. 1.—Brev. Capt. Hepburn to act as adj. to 2d L. Inf. Bat.; date 19th Aug. 1824.

Sept. 2.—2d-Lieuts. of Artillery (recently admitted) are posted to bats. and comps. as follows:—F. Gaitskell, 6th comp. 3d bat.; G. D. Scott, ditto; G. T. Graham, 7th comp. 2d bat.; F. K. Duncan, ditto; J. D. Shakespear, 5th comp. 2d bat.

Ena. J. L. Browne removed from 42d to 29th N.I., and Ena. C. Hutchinson from 29th to 42d ditto.

Sept. 3.—Lieut. and Adj. Heptinstall to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 31st N.I.; dated 16th Aug. 1824.

Ena. Nisbet to act as adj. to 22d N.I.; date 19th Aug. 1824.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Wintle, 41st N.I., to act as fort adj. at Monghyr, during Capt. Page's absence on sick certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 26. Capt. C. Pearce, 20th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Black, 33d Madras N.I., for health.—Sept. 2. Lieut. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., for health.—Assist. surg. T. Inglis, for health.

To Penang.—Aug. 21. Lieut. T. Prinsep, corps of engineers, for three months, for health.

To Singapore.—Aug. 18. Brev. Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., for eight months, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).

To New South Wales.—Maj. S. H. Tod, 63d N.I., for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. Clifford, 89th foot, for health.—3d. Lieut. Thompson, 30th foot, for health.—Capt. Cuppage, 40th foot, for health.—Capt. Coates, 89th foot, for health.—Maj. Brugh, 44th foot, for health.—Lieut. Tolfrrey, 87th foot, for health.

LAW.

At the opening of the Supreme Court, June 15, Sir F. Macnaghten delivered a charge to the grand jury; the following passages in the speech are deserving of notice:

"Since I have addressed you at all, gentlemen, I would call your attention to a case likely to come before you, which is the first of the kind which has ever come before this court, and on account of its novelty I would draw your attention to it. A man has been indicted for returning from transportation. This person was convicted of a capital offence, for which he might, without doubt, have been sentenced to be hanged, but he was transported. He returned from his transportation, and his apprehension was occasioned by his being detected in the commission of a theft immediately after his return. He will

will be brought before you for this offence as well as on three charges of felony. I consider this case as a most important and serious one, and I declare that I have my doubts whether this man ought to be tried for returning from transportation. The Act of Parliament says, "that if any man who has been transported, shall return to any place within the Company's territories, he shall suffer death without benefit of clergy." But it so happens that persons have been transported from this country to Bencoolen, a place within the Company's territories, and I doubt whether he can be tried for returning to a place out of which he was not transported. You must be convinced, gentlemen, of the necessity of abiding by the letter of penal statutes, for if this was not done, such statutes may be extended or abridged, according to the will of those who have the power of dispensing them. It is true that many people have been transported to Bencoolen, who are there yet, and whose return to this place would be of no advantage to its society; but if they did come back here, there was no obstacle in the way of sending them back to Bencoolen, with such instructions as should effectually prevent their escape again, and I think that the court in future could, with much advantage, transport such people to Ceylon, which is out of the Company's territories, and to which this objection does not apply. It is unquestionable that many lives have been and are spared in this country, which would be forfeited at home, and taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, I should think it would be as well if you find a true bill against this man, to send the case home for the opinion of the proper authorities.

"Another subject, which I would call to your attention, is perhaps even of more importance than the preceding one. I mean that of forgery, which, from all I can learn, is increasing in this country, and I know myself that, of late, such cases have frequently been brought forward in this court. One case will come before you, gentlemen, in which the party is charged with having altered a note so as to make it for 100 rupees instead of for 10. To what extent this system was carried on I do not know, but it must be obvious to every one that there are great temptations to commit this crime, as well as that all the attention and vigilance of the magistrates are inadequate to prevent it. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood, for no one has a greater horror of too frequent capital punishments than I have; but when I consider the offence and the difficulty of detecting it, I think that something like punishment should be inflicted on it. A native of this country, or an European, who has made a large sum of money by forgery, and who for this offence is trans-

ported to New South Wales, is better off there with money thus obtained, than he is in this country in a state of poverty; and this is a strong inducement to go on with the crime. The grand jury, on a former occasion, in consequence of a suggestion of mine, made a representation on the subject of the inadequacy of punishment to this offence in this country, and pointed out the evil of allowing a person, although clearly guilty of this offence, to put in bail, go at large, and traverse from one session to another. Now it would be better to sentence persons of this kind to imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of years, there to be kept to hard labour, than to transport them. It does seem to me that this would be the preferable mode of punishment, and the grand jury, being of the same opinion, sent home a representation to that effect. My only view in addressing you on this subject, is to put it to you whether you think it worth while to renew the representation to which I have referred."

The following extracts from the presentment of the Grand Jury, 28th June, are likewise important:

"The offence of forgery appears to be increasing, rather than on the decline, contrary to what is the case with the greater number of crimes in this capital. The facility of passing forged notes and instruments in this country, offers one inducement among many, to its continued increase, and the actual enjoyment of the fruits of such ingenuity to which even the convicted offender may look, affords additional encouragement to it, whilst the punishment of transportation, the utmost to which the grand jury apprehend the law in the case of forgery extends, carries with it no terror to Europeans, and but little, if any, to natives. To the former it is, in many cases, an object of desire rather than of dread, and by the latter, as far as the grand jury can learn, is considered far preferable to hard labour."

"The grand jury have heard it said that one person recently under an indictment for the offence, and transmitted to England,* had acquired considerable means by a long and successful course of crime of this nature, and that the difficulty of procuring the attendance of the principal witness, upon a case wherein no adequate punishment could be inflicted, alone procured his final acquittal. Had he been convicted, he would have been sent to a better climate, wherein he would have enjoyed what he had thus acquired; but were the offence a felony, by which the party convicted would forfeit all his property, one object might at least be effected—that

* Hudson, who was acquitted in the absence of the prosecutor at the last sessions, and sent to England in the Minerva.

—that of preventing an offender from spending his term of banishment in affluence acquired by the crime for which he is sentenced to a punishment, merely nominal, producing neither amendment in the criminal, or intimidation in those similarly disposed. And whatever the punishment might be made, one inducement for the crime would be destroyed.

"The crime of perjury also, is one of so frequent occurrence that it seems almost a matter of necessity, if any check or restraint upon it is to be maintained, to provide a more efficacious punishment than that at present imposed upon it. Confinement in the gaol of Calcutta, in many cases, is no matter of apprehension or dread, and until it shall be accompanied by hard labour or corporal punishment, the grand jury fear it will never have the effect (which should be the object of all punishment) of preventing crime.

"The total disregard of all moral obligation in an oath, exhibited by the natives of this country, appears to the grand jury to make it still more desirable, that the punishment for the offence of perjury should be such as to act as an intimidation; and although the grand jury are aware that transportation may be inflicted, it appears to them, that to some, that punishment might operate too severely, whilst to others it would scarcely be considered as any. A discretionary power in the court, of accompanying imprisonment with corporal punishment and hard labour, the grand jury consider would do more to prevent the crime than any other mode they know of."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Native Society.—A society of Gour Samaj was again held by the rich and learned natives of the presidency on the 26th instant. We gladly publish any thing on so laudable a subject. The principal members of the society, after discussing the different points, have determined this object to be most important for the national benefit of the natives of Bengal, and have resolved to open the Vidant College for the admission of students, and instruction in the Vidant, in a short space of time. On breaking up it was decided, that the next meeting of the society should be held on the 2d proximo.—[*Sumachar Chundrica*, June 28.

Poona.—Gomar Rao represented to the resident of that place, that it is a public report, that a little shower of blood which rained in Judhpore, alarmed the Rajah of that country very much, and he requested brahmins to inform him what means he has to undertake for preserving the country from its ill effects.—[*Jami Jehan Nooma*, June 30.

Cashmeer.—It is ascertained that the Governor of Cashmeer, having previously sent some of his troops towards Ghatac Jumhary, for the collection of the revenue due from Zemindars, who mutinied against the government, and who had procured about 1,000 warlike Zemindars of that district, and intended to attack the troops. Understanding the Zemindars' resolution, the Governor returned to Cashmeer, and acquainted the Court of the circumstance.

The Governor considered it very expedient, for the destruction of the Ghata, to send a sufficient detachment with four guns; but Hera Sing represented the impossibility of drawing the guns along with the troops in consequence of the want of proper passages, which are not wide enough for more than a man to walk abreast at the Ghat of Hutry. Upon which the Governor ordered about 2,000 troops of Gorkhas to be detached against the Zemindars.—[*Shums-ul Ukhbar*, July 2.

Court of Sindhea.—On the 16th May, Hindoo Rao represented to the court, that Gopal Rao Phalgea wishes the Maharaja would have the kindness to call at his house on the occasion of his marriage, which would increase his honour and dignity among his relations. The Maharaja replied, "what presents does he offer if the court will comply with his request?" The former said, "50,000 rupees in cash, 101 trays of fine cloths, five horses, and one elephant, are provided as presents to the Maharaja;" upon which the Maharaja accepted his proposal, and desired him to inform the court when the day of marriage assembly is appointed.—[*Ibid.*

Suttee.—A letter received from Pooree, states that a woman destroyed herself on the burning pile of her husband, at Pooree, going round it only once instead of thrice, which is the usual custom of that country. The deceased husband of the woman was a respectable Talookdar, and had considerable landed property in the district of Cuttack. He was about seventy years old, and had been confined to his sick bed for two years; but two or three months previous to his death he arrived at Pooree, purposely to die, and his wife, about sixty years old, accompanied him to the spot. The usual custom of women burning at Pooree, differs very much from that of Bengal. They dig a cave in the ground, half of which they fill with pile upon pile, upon which they lay down the corpse and set fire to it. When the pile begins to burn the woman goes round it three times, after which she throws herself in the burning pile. As soon as she is found consumed and dead, the attendants lose no time to put out the fire, and take out both corpses from the cave, and burn them separately on the different piles provided close to the cave for the occasion.

The

The son of the deceased preserves the remaining pieces of the bones of the deceased, which he throws in the river Ganges when convenient. The curious custom of these natives exists only in Pooree in burning the women, and not in any other country in India.—[*Sumachar Durpun*, July 24.

Violence of an Elephant.—On the 8th instant, an elephant having got loose, happened to enter the house of Rajah Bahadur, at Sety, and pull down a hut, where a person having drank bhung had fallen into a sound sleep; but he got up on hearing the noise of this occurrence, and endeavoured to drive the elephant out with a large rod. At first the elephant went to a little distance from the hut, when the driver laid down again on his bed. Shortly after, the elephant having attempted to take its revenge, caught the poor man with his trunk, and throwing him on the ground, killed him by pressing his belly with the foot, to the great alarm of the persons present, who did not fail to throw bricks and pieces of wood towards the animal, and drove it to the garden of Dewan Omannudun Takoor, where a brick hurt one of the gargonns, who forbade them to throw the bricks so carelessly as to injure people; upon which the drivers, having left the elephant, attacked the gardeners, in consequence of which several persons on both sides were wounded. The Thanadar having stopped them, reported them to the magistrate. The elephant (we have heard) has destroyed a great number of huts at that place.—[*Ibid.*, June 19.

*A Dwarf.**—On the 2d inst. a curious dwarf was seen in Calcutta, to the great astonishment of the European and native spectators, who did not fail to bestow on him their alms; besides, he obtained one, two, or three pice from every coolie and porter passing by the road. The supporter of the dwarf, who brought him purposely into the road, gained considerable gifts from the spectators. We admire the various creation of the Almighty, to whom he owes his short stature, not more than a cubit in height, and the hands, feet, and the countenance, are of the same proportion. He looks like an infant of two months, though he is sixteen years of age; his voice is quite unintelligible; and he also seems afraid of strangers, which obliged him to be constantly in the bosom of his supporter, or nearest relation.—[*Ibid.*, June 12.

MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.

A statement of the fund of this benevolent society was laid before a general meeting held at Calcutta, 13th July (the fourth year of its operation), when it ap-

* See page 178.

peared that its receipts were Sicca Rupees 2,32,443. 14.; and its disbursements, 23,742. 3. 3.; leaving a balance of 2,02,701. 10. 9.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 22.

APPRAAT AT BARRACKPORE.

A native newspaper of Aug. 16, contains an account of a disagreeable occurrence at Barrackpore. Three Europeans, hunting near Munnampore, accidentally killed a cow belonging to one of the Chowderies. They were attacked by the natives, and one of them was beaten till he was insensible, and left in the road. The magistrate of the 24 Perzunnahs arrived on the spot, and apprehended some of the assailants, and search is making for the rest.

CALCUTTA TONTINE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the third Calcutta Tontine, instituted in 1819, and closed the 30th June 1824, at midnight, held this day (31st July), at the office of the agents, the following documents were submitted and approved of, and the subjoined resolutions relative to the distribution of the funds, passed and determined on, with reference to existing regulations.

Account current with the agents closed this day, and balancing in favour of the scheme, ...Sa.Rs. 607,450 8 4
Statement of the funds of the scheme, including the above balance and all out-standings, exhibiting a grand total of 649,623 11 2
List of subscribers, whose interests have survived the expiration of the Tontine—say 278½ shares.

Resolved.—1st. That a dividend of Sa. Rs. 2,250 per share in cash, be declared payable immediately at the office of the agents, to all those who shall prove to the satisfaction of the agents and directors, their right to benefit from the funds of the scheme.

2d. That no dividends, except in cases not at present contemplated, shall be paid under responsible receipts. The subscribers or holders of certificates must produce, in addition to their certificates of admission, proof, by affidavit, or other satisfactory testimony, of the identity and existence on 30th of June 1824, at midnight, of the party or parties, on whose lives shares may be declared to have been granted.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Extract from a letter, dated Jessore, 14th August 1824.—"I fear the epidemic has found its way up here, for all my servants begin to complain of aches and pains, and some few have already been laid up by the influence of a smart fever; however, should it become generally so, I dread

dread the fair prospect of my manufacture, for there is not one day that passes but we have three or four changes in the weather; in the morning it is quite sultry, aided by a smart sun, at twelve it becomes cloudy and pleasant, and the evening is generally attended with a copious fall of rain; it has continued in this manner for these fifteen days past, and I strongly expect that a great part of the community will eventually be swept away by this extreme contrariety of the atmosphere. With regard to the prospects of indigo, I fear many poor planters will inevitably sustain a considerable loss; the season will be a wretched one to some, while others will just clear their expenses; however, I expect Providence will bless my undertakings in some degree. I have secured 200 maunds, and I expect to work fifteen days more, which, I believe, will yield 50 maunds in addition; this I say is tolerably well, when compared to the prospects of the other planters in this district."—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Aug. 12.]

LIEUT. COL. BROUGHTON.

Barrackpore, June 6.—A dinner was yesterday given by the officers of the 14th Native Infantry, who have lately been removed from the 16th, to Lieut. Col. Broughton, commanding the latter corps, as a mark of their personal respect and esteem for his character and conduct. Maj. Gen. Dalzell and the staff of the station, together with the whole of the officers of the different corps assembled there, were invited to the entertainment, which was plentiful and excellent, and the wines choice and well cooled. Capt. Currie presided, and after the usual toasts, proposed the health of Col. Broughton, and paid a most handsome tribute to the kindness and consideration of his conduct towards those under his command in the late 2d battalion 10th regiment, now the 16th. Many toasts and healths were given, and pledged in mantling bumpers; and mirth and good humour continued to be the general feeling of the party till a late, or rather early hour this morning, when the worthy Colonel rose to depart, evidently, and justly gratified by the evening's entertainment: the party soon after broke up.—[*John Bull.*]

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

An act of great beneficence has been performed during the past week by Roop-laul and Juggamohun Mullik. In consequence of the death of some one of their relations, they had, according to the custom of the Hindus, appropriated a considerable sum of money to be distributed in alms at the performance of her Shraddh. In consequence of the suggestion of a respectable solicitor of the Supreme Court, to whom too much praise cannot be given, they resolved to appropriate a large share

of this sum to the relief of the debtors confined for small sums in the gaol of the Court of Requests, and the Great Gaol. Accordingly, no less than fifty-nine prisoners were released from the former of these places of confinement, and the debtors thus liberated, have come forward to express their heartfelt gratitude publicly to their generous benefactor.—[*Bengal Weekly Messenger*, June 27.]

NATIVE CONVERTS.

Four native converts to Christianity were baptized on Sunday morning in the Baptist Chapel in the Circular Road; two of whom were aged women, apparently of Hindu or Mahomedan extraction, and the other two were young men, apparently the sons of native Portuguese. They seemed much affected during the administration of the ordinance, which was gone through in the presence of a very respectable audience. The Rev. J. Lawson preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion from Rom., 5th chap. and 3d and 4th verses.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, July 6.]

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

We have heard it as a report from Delhi, that a Nuwab of rank, named Amed Buksh, had been invited by Sir David Ochterlony to spend a few days with him at Delhi. One night, towards the close of last month, as the Nuwab was asleep in his bed in Sir David's house, a fellow gained entrance into his room, and gave him a tremendous blow with a sword on his head; in repeating the blow, which took effect on the Nuwab's hand, the sword broke, and the piece was found. The murderer effected his escape. The first blow opened the Nuwab's skull; but, fortunately, did not touch the brain, and he is on the recovery. The assassin was so stupidly foolish, or more probably, it was so ordained, as to keep his broken sword about him, instead of getting rid of it. Of course the attempt had made some noise, and the fractured weapon one day attracted the notice of a person with whom the villain was conversing; that person took measures for the seizure of the miscreant with the instrument of attempted murder in his possession. The broken piece picked up in the Nuwab's room was found to fit exactly! The assassin confessed his crime, but deposed that he had been hired to commit it, by a rajah who was inimical to the Nuwab.—[*Scotsman.*]

RAJAH OF JOUDEPORE.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the 3d Light Cavalry, Bengal Establishment, dated Joudepore, March 6, 1824.

"I promised to give some description of this place, where I have been since the 17th

17th of last month. Only two Europeans have visited this city before us; and you may suppose that I have been stared at nearly as much as the Persian Ambassador was in London. The Rajah has a remarkably pleasing countenance and fine person, but I am told he is one of the greatest tyrants that ever breathed. Mr. W., the Gov. Gen.'s political agent, with whom I am, has related some dreadful stories of his cruelties, and the murders that have been committed at his instigation. He received us; however, very courteously, and affected to express his attachment and affection for the British Government; whereas, I suppose, if it was not from fear, he would have rejoiced in cutting our throats.

The following story, though dreadful, may interest you. The present Rajah of Joudepore (our friend here), knowing in what estimation the Odeypore princes were held, even by his own people, and being a very proud man himself, asked the hand of the young princess (of Odeypore) in marriage. Her name was mentioned at the time; she was a great favourite in that part of the country. Her personal beauty and accomplishments were spread far and wide. The Jeypore Rajah, about the same time, sought the hand of this same fair damsel; and her father, the Rajah, did not know where and how to give his consent. They both threatened perdition to him and his country if he refused; and in the mean time, the Joudepore Rajah went to war with the Jeypore Rajah, and said that the conqueror should have her. During this contention, the ministers belonging to the Odeypore Rajah advised him to put an end to this business; told him that his territory was in danger; that, if the Joudepore Rajah should prove victorious, he, and all his family, would lose their heads.

It was at last agreed, that the only effectual mode of putting a stop to the business, was by administering poison to the poor princess. The wretched father consented, and the princess suffered death. The Joudepore Rajah was satisfied, and peace was restored.—F. D."

CAPT. PARLBY'S ROCKETS.

The following additional memoranda have reached us respecting the comparative trial of the Congreve and Parlbey rockets, at Dum Dum, on May 31st.

There were two targets to each range, 120 feet long and 10 feet high, and 50 yards apart.

Number of rockets through the targets.

	1st Target.	2d Target.	Total.
Congreve's	6	11	17
Parlbey's	10	12	22

N.B.—These numbers were taken by an officer of the rocket troop.

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Average weight of rockets without the shafts.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small rockets 3	1 5 —	3 10 5
Medium	11 2 0 —	11 8 0*
Heavy	22 6 0 —	30 0 0

Average weights of rockets and shafts.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Small rockets ...	1 3 —	1 12
Medium	4 14 —	5 4
Heavy	9 8 —	15 7

Length of shafts with rockets.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	feet. inches.	feet. inches.
Small ...	6 0 —	6 0
Medium ...	9 6 —	9 6
Heavy ...	13 9 —	13 9

Total weight of each description of rocket as fired.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small	4 4 5 —	5 6 5
Medium	16 0 0 —	16 12 0
Heavy ...	31 14 0 —	45 7 0

Weights of the empty cases with shell or shot and shafts when the composition is burnt out.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small	3 1 0 —	4 1 6
Medium ...	11 0 0 —	11 7 6
Heavy ...	21 14 0 —	34 4 0

Length and external diameters of the rocket cases with shell or shot attached.

	Congreve's.	Parlbey's.
	inches.	inches.
Small	11 5 diam. 1 87	11 27 diam. 1 87
Medium	17 9 — 2 86	17 8 — 2 84
Heavy	23 7 — 3 65	24 2 — 4 96

Capt. Parlbey's intention in making his heavy rockets of such thick iron, is, that when fired at high elevations in bombarding, they may fall with such force as to penetrate through a ship or building on which they may strike.

Three or four heavy rockets which were fired at the target from the 1,800 yards distance were found completely buried in the earth, and were dug out, one in front of the target about seven yards, one between the two targets, and one thirty yards in front of the first target; the fourth rocket has not yet been found. As no bursting powder was used in these rockets the cases are quite serviceable, their cylindrical form being perfect, and they may be refilled at any time.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that more of Capt. Parlbey's rockets struck the target than those of Sir William Congreve's; that his rockets were heavier than those of Sir William's; that they are capable of being refilled, which Sir William's never are, and that when picked up after being fired they are found

* Some of the medium Parlbey's rockets which were fired weigh sixteen pounds, from their having very thick cases.

to be completely buried in the ground.—

[*Cal. Weekly Mess.*, June 6.]

Another report states as follows:

On the whole, the general feeling certainly was that Capt. Parlbly had surpassed Sir Wm. Congreve.

It was evident that the direction of his rockets was more certain, and that they did not so frequently explode. It is said they are one-third cheaper, and that the cases, which are the chief expense, can be used again; this is most material, inasmuch as it enables the government to have the soldiers practised in the use of them. The Congreve rockets did not so frequently part from their sticks; but as the Congreve rockets have their sticks fixed to them in this country, there will be no difficulty in making the Parlbly rockets as perfect. The larger Congreve rockets ranged further than Capt. Parlbly's; but the only matter of surprise is that Capt. Parlbly's ranged so far. Capt. Parlbly's machinery was made in England, and of course not under his own inspection, nor with the opportunity of having it altered if on trial that were found necessary.

A rocket of 56 lbs. must be rammed with a monkey which ought to weigh 38½, and ought to have a fall of twenty-six feet, and this should give twenty-four strokes in a minute. Now it is said that Capt. Parlbly has neither monkeys of this weight, or height in his rocket shop to give such a fall; nor machinery to repeat the strokes with proper rapidity. The writer of this never saw Capt. Parlbly's rocket shop,* but he has been told that this is the case; and here, perhaps, it may be as well to state, that yesterday morning was the third time he ever saw Capt. Parlbly; but he has seen Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket shop a hundred times, and he can state that in no place in the world is machinery more beautifully perfect. It has not been put up at private, but at public expense. It has for the last eighteen years received repeated improvements, and it is worked by old and experienced artists, under the superintendence of one of the most able pyrotechnists in the kingdom. Those who know any thing of the making of the larger rockets, are well aware of the difficulty attending its manufacture. It requires a degree of chemical knowledge and mechanical art, and manual dexterity, rare to be met with, and seldom united. And when a man has to undertake so difficult a task, with such limited means to accomplish it as Capt. Parlbly possesses, and that in opposition to Sir Wm. Congreve, who has every advantage and facility, his success is indeed extraordinary, and leaves no room for doubting, that, if he meets but with a small comparative portion of that encouragement which Sir William has en-

* Capt. Parlbly's workshop is described, in another paper, as being a private bath adjoining his house, the ceiling of which was only nine feet from the floor.

joyed, he will soon surpass him in the longer and more difficult rockets, as he has in the smaller and more easy.

There is an insuperable objection to having rockets made in England for the use of this country, which never can be got over. The nitre, of which the rocket is principally composed, becomes affected by the change of climate. Heat makes it highly combustible and causes it to explode; while moisture affects its inflammability. Had those rockets been let off before the late rains, two-thirds of them would have exploded; and it was acknowledged by the officers of the rocket brigade, that there never was but one occasion when so few exploded. Indeed it was most emphatically said by one gentleman, that Capt. Parlbly was most unfortunate in good fortune. On the other hand, had the experiment been made during the rains, very few of them would have burnt.—[*Scotsman in the East*, June 3.]

[An able letter upon this subject appears in the *Calcutta John Bull*, the substance of which we shall endeavour to give next month.]

THE SHAKESPEARIAN BRIDGE.

No less than three of these most useful structures are now in full play on the new military road to Benares, to the great convenience of all travellers, as is continually experienced. These are the celebrated Beraï Torrent Bridge, eighty miles from Calcutta, near Bancoorah, of 160 feet span by nine feet six. The Gooseyterrah Torrent Bridge, west of Hazareeburgh, 150 feet clear span by nine feet. And that over the Carramnassa river, of 320 feet by eight feet six. They are all composed of tarred coir rope, so light as from three to five inches in circumference, and were constructed in Calcutta by the superintendent general. That of the Carramnassa, from its magnitude, and the very peculiar circumstances of its situation, appears to have drawn a crowd of spectators from the holy city of Benares and adjacent country, and is hailed as a boon bestowed on all Hindoos and pilgrims, who are now enabled to pass over the polluted waters equally free of contamination and expense: at the same time asserting that the projector has succeeded in accomplishing a work of much utility, which has hitherto baffled every effort of power and money. We understand further that the Shakespearian Bridge is in a fair way, under the auspices of government, of being generally introduced throughout the inner range of the Himalaya mountains. It is peculiarly adapted to the river Sutlej, with high precipitous rocky sides, the width not very great, but the roaring of the torrent tremendous: the forests affording all the materials necessary, at inconsiderable expense; and the simplicity of the construction is such, that the mountaineers

tainers themselves will soon learn to set them up without European assistance.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 30.]

BURMESE ARTILLERY.

The artillery found by our detachment at Rangoon was not of the very first order in the world: indeed the guns were much more likely to do execution among those who fired them than to annoy an enemy. They were lashed fore and aft with cord, so that they could not be moved one way or another, and being once pointed or laid for any object, admitted not of being directed against another, or even of having their elevation altered. In this manner they remained, while men with bamboos thirty or forty feet long, having a wisp of fired straw attached to one end, guided it to the touch-hole, while they themselves were under cover from our guns, and their own.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, June 24.]

DEATH OF AMRUT RAO.

His Highness Amrut Rao departed this life at Benares on the 6th Sept. We believe this person was the adopted son of the famous, or rather infamous Ragonait Rao, or Ragobao, and is the same whom Joswunt Rao Holkar placed on the Poonah Musnud, on Bajee Rao flying to Bassein to seek protection from our Government.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Sept 15.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 27. *Stammore*, Gray, from South America.
—28. *Johanne Marie* (Danish), Duntseft, from Copenhagen.—Sept. 1. *Hydery*, Fleming, and *Earl Keltie*, Edwards, from Rangoon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 15. *Sophia*, Ryms, and *Harleston*, Penherby, for Rangoon.—18. *King George the Fourth*, Gover, for China.—20. *Rebecca*, Thompson, for Manila.—28. *Jane*, Maitland, for New York.—30. *Victor* and *Felicie*, Lieutaud, for Bourbon.—31. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Madras and London, and *Greenock*, Richmond, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 16. At Malda, Mrs. M. Chambers, of a son.
20. At the Residency, Gwalior, the lady of Capt. Josiah Stewart, of a son.
Aug. 4. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. J. Barclay, 4th Light Cavalry, of a son.
14. Mrs. C. Wiltshire, of a daughter.
17. Mrs. A. M. Inglis, of a daughter.
— At Saugor, the lady of A. Garden, Esq., of a son.
19. At Bareilly, the lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Mameerpoor, Bundelkhand, the lady of M. Ansley, Esq., civil service, of a son.
22. Mrs. John D'Rosario, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. Roberts, superintendant of buildings, Western Prov., of a daughter.
24. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Nays, of a daughter.
25. At Saugor, the wife of Conductor A. Facy, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.
29. Mrs. W. Oxborough, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. R. Williams, of a son.
31. Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.
Sept. 1. The lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Sept. 1. At Dum Dum, the lady of Dr. B. W. Macleod, of a son.
3. The lady of Lieut. Houghton, H. C. Marius, of a daughter.
6. The lady of Mr. T. Marriott, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of J. M. Seppings, Esq., of a son.
8. At Serampore, Mrs. T. St. J. Byrne, of a son.
9. At Dacca, the lady of Lane Maguiac, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
10. At Rannagur, near Coolbariah, the lady of I. H. Savi, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a still-born child.
12. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. D'Aguilar, of a son.
15. The wife of Mr. D. Burnett, of a daughter.
— Mrs. L. F. Pereira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Allahabad, A. W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, to Margaret Anna, daughter of the late James Grant, Esq., formerly of the same service.
Sept. 7. At Cuttack, J. C. Middleton, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Midnapore, to Eliza, second daughter of Colonel Carpenter, commanding in Cuttack.
11. At the Cathedral, E. T. Harpur, Esq., assist. surg., to Miss Hickey.
— At the Cathedral, J. Vincent, Esq., H.M.'s 16th Lancers, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hickman.
14. At the Cathedral, J. O. Beckett, Esq., to Miss A. M. Booth.
— At the Cathedral, J. Carey, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss Anna Pearce, daughter of the late Rev. S. Pearce, A.M., Baptist Missionary, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Dacca, the Rev. Martin Stowe, A.M., Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Aug. 12. At Chaudernagore, Mr. T. J. Williams, aged 63.
13. At Ahmednuggur, Eldred, infant son of Capt. H. Pottinger.
17. At Bankipore, Robert Edward, youngest son of Mr. J. Bell, aged eight months.
20. At Meerut, Lieut. J. Liston, H.M. 14th foot.
21. Mr. T. Browne, Mirzapore printing establishment, aged 32.
23. James Sherrieff, son of Mr. J. Urquhart, aged five years.
— At Rungpore, Capt. J. Vyse, 57th N.I.
— At Gurrawarrah, Lieut. T. Goldney, 1st N.I.
— Harapet Arathoon, Esq., an Armenian merchant, aged 58.
24. Mr. L. Verdoncel, aged 44.
26. On the river, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Head, of the H.C.'s ship *Canning*.
30. At Barrackpore, Norman, infant son of Capt. A. M'Leod, commanding Rungpore L. I.
31. At Serampore, Charles William, eldest son of Mr. J. Cashman.
Sept. 1. Miss A. N. Chalcraft, aged 21.
— The wife of Mr. Huggins, of Seepore.
2. Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. John Peterson.
— At Dum Dum, Sophia Russell, infant daughter of Capt. Pereira, of artillery.
— Mr. A. Salter, late shipwright, aged 27.
3. At Chowringhee, Andrew Young, infant son of Lieut. Col. H. Faithful.
— Mr. W. Griggs, steward in the General Hospital.
6. Agnes, infant daughter of J. C. Burton, Esq.
12. Mrs. Anna Williams, wife of Mr. R. Williams, aged 22.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 23. Mr. J. Paske, judge and criminal judge in Zillah of Chingleput.
Mr. D. Bannerman, sub-collector and assistant magistrate in Madras.
Mr. R. Nelson, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Madras.
30. Mr. Wm. Montgomerie, deputy commercial resident at Ingeram.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 4, 1824.—Assist. Surg. Dr. B. Birch to do duty with H. M. Royal regt.

Assist. Surg. R. Lindsell to do duty under superintend. surg. at Rangoon.

Assist. Surg. G. Pearce, M.D., placed under orders of superintend. surg. of northern division.

Sept. 6.—Cornet T. W. T. Prescott, 1st L.C., to do duty with 8th L.C. at Bangalore.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D., 37th N.L., to do duty with H. M. 54th foot.

Sept. 15.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., removed from 46th N.L. to 2d L.C.

Assist. Surg. J. Colquhoun, M.D., removed from 2d L.C. to rifle corps.

Surg. S. Dyer removed from 18th to 22d N.L.

Surg. M. S. Moore removed from 22d to 48th N.L., and Surg. H. Atkinson from 48th to 18th N.L.

Capt. J. Smith, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., to command Negapatam.

Sept. 16.—Capt. Walker, Carnatic Enrop. Vet. Bat., removed to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., and directed to join detachment at Vizagapatam.

Capt. C. S. Lynn removed from 1st to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join detachment at Condapilly.

Maj. W. B. Spry, 4th N.L., relieved from doing duty at Condapilly, and will join his regt.

Sept. 17.—Cornet J. E. Watts removed from 4th to 8th L.C., in which he will rank next below Cornet W. Shaip.

Capt. B. Baker removed from 3d to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join detachment at Guntoor.

FURLOUGHS

FROM TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

To Sea.—Sept. 16, Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, commanding 3d brigade, for three months, for health.—Lieut. J. W. Roworth, 5th N.L., for two months, for health.

To Bengal.—Sept. 16, Maj. Walker, 3d P. L. I., for a few weeks, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEATHER.—SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

Rain appears to fall every where except at Madras: we hear there has been a great deal about Vellore, and also down to the southward—here, indeed, there is little hope of a supply, if we may judge by the appearance of the heavens:—Rice becomes dearer every day, and consequently the distress of the natives increases in the same ratio. We regret much to observe no diminution of the half-famished wretches who have for such a length of time continued in and about Madras.—[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 24.]

THE FEVER.

The fever with which Madras has been so long visited still continues, and, we regret to state, the number of those who were attacked does not diminish. We are amongst the sufferers, and our present paper has been concocted on a sick couch. It is with extreme regret we find the cholera has again appeared amongst us; during the last week this dreadful disease has deprived the society of Madras of one of its most valued members. The many deaths which have occurred during the present season have been truly awful.

Until a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, we fear Madras will continue unhealthy; we hope, therefore, the few showers which we have recently had will prove the harbinger of a plentiful supply.—[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 28.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 23. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool.

—24. *Cornwall*, Banyon, from London.—26. *Clyde*, Driver, from Calcutta.—28. *Ermouth*, Owen, from London.—30. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from Bengal.

Departures.

Sept. 21. *Resource*, Fenn, for Calcutta.—22. *Ranger*, Clarke, for Calcutta.—23. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, for Calcutta.—25. *Fairlie*, Aldham, and *Lady Raglan*, Coxwell, for Calcutta.—26. *Asia*, Balderston, and *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, for Calcutta.—29. *Rose*, Marquis, *Lord Anherst*, Lucas, and *Goleconda*, Edwards, for Calcutta.—30. *Ermouth*, Owen, for Calcutta.—Oct. 3. *Clyde*, Driver, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. F. Patterson, Aurangabad division, of a son.

17. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. B. M. Master, of a son.

18. The lady of Chas. H. Clay, Esq., of a son.

20. At Vepery, Mrs. Sherman, of a son.

23. At Royapooram, Mrs. M. Leipenstein, of a son.

24. The lady of F. A. Robson, Esq., of a son.

25. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Brodie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 19. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. J. P. Saalfelt, to Miss Mary Solomon.

21. At St. George's Church, the Rev. J. Halliwell, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, to Mary, daughter of W. Thompson, Esq., M.D., Wexford, Ireland.

27. At St. George's Church, Capt. C. H. Campbell, Bengal Artillery, to Miss Murray;—and on the same day, Lieut. J. G. Collins, H. M. 13th L. Drags., to Miss Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Hon. L. G. R. Murray, collector of Madras.

Lately, At the Presidency, Lieut. H. Senior, 35th regt., to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. J. S. Sherman.

DEATHS.

July 2. Drowned in the Rangoon river, Mr. C. J. Moodie, 2d officer on board the *Asia Felix*.

Aug. 9. On board the *Hydery*, on his passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, Dr. H. Cowen, H. M. 41st foot.

28. At Negapatam, Capt. W. Hardy, late commanding escort of Resident at Tanjore.

Sept. 9. Mr. C. Martin, formerly a surveyor in the Carnatic Shipping Insurance Office, aged 47.

10. Ens. F. Hirtzell, 44th N.L.

12. Miss C. U. Luxa, daughter of Mr. John Luxa, aged 14.

—At St. Thome, Charles, infant son of Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 85th regt.

14. At Guntoor, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Roberts, commanding that station.

15. At the Presidency, Mr. Henry Bacon, dep. assist. commissary, aged 70 years, 48 of which he had served in the Madras effective establishment.

17. At the Presidency, Charles Fullerton, Esq., late judge of Chingleput, aged 40.

19. John Gaulbert, infant son of Mr. M. Carra-plett.

20. At the Presidency, Thomas De Fries, Esq.

22. At the Presidency, Lady Franklin, relict of the late Hon. Justice Franklin.

23. At his house in Choultry Plain, Capt. A. E. Pattullo, commanding the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

23. At Vepery, the infant daughter of Lieut. J. R. Sayers, 16th N.L.

24. At the Presidency, Lieut. P. Bready, in charge of the corps of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.

—At Rayapooram, Mr. R. S. Theobalds, aged 23.

—Of cholera, Miss C. Leida, aged 24.

26. At his residence, near Chindatrepat, Mr. Wilkinson, cabinet-maker.

22. Francis, infant son of Lieut. Col. Cadell.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GRANTING OF BREVET RANK OF CAPTAIN TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 9, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated 14th April 1824.

Para: 2d. "We have had under our particular consideration, the rules by which the period of service of our officers is calculated in ascertaining their claim to the Brevet rank of Captain, under our orders of the 3d August 1815.

3d. "In June 1819, we had occasion to observe, that the system adopted by our several governments in carrying those orders into effect was erroneous, inasmuch as it had the effect of giving the rank of Captain to officers who had not served the required period.

4th. "We then directed that no subaltern should be entitled to promotion, by brevet, until he had completed fifteen years service, commencing from the date of the list in which he was ranked on proceeding to India.

5th. "Having lately ascertained that a different rule prevails in granting the brevet rank of captain to subaltern officers of H. M.'s regiments serving in India, in consequence of which those officers are liable to supercession by the system now in force in our army, we find it necessary to revise our orders of August 1815, and June 1819, before referred to.

6th. "The time of service of H. M.'s officers is calculated from the date of their first commissions as cornets or ensigns. The same rule must be adopted in our service from the date of your receipt of these orders.

7th. "With respect to commissions which have been issued under a different principle, we have to state, that in consideration of the inconvenience, and the confusion which would result from cancelling so many commissions, and disturbing officers in the enjoyment of rank, which many of them have held several years, these orders are not intended to have any retrospective effect, and we are happy to state, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief acquiesces in the arrangement.

8th. "But we direct, in the most posi-

tive manner, that the rule now prescribed be enforced in all future cases, and that the rank of captain shall not be granted, by brevet, to any officer who has not previously obtained that rank by regimental rise, until he shall have completed a period of fifteen years service, reckoned from the date of his first commission as second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign."

OCCUPATION OF SHOLAPORE BY THE MADRAS TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1824.—In consequence of the intended occupation of Sholapore by the troops of the Madras Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that that station will cease to form part of the Poonah division of the army from the date of its being taken charge of by the relieving force. All extra expenses on account of staff and establishment will cease from date of the Bombay troops being withdrawn, and all buildings, barrack furniture, ordnance, and stores will be made over to the relieving troops under the orders of the military board.

WRITERS TO BE EXAMINED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following resolution in the general department.

Referring to the letter, regarding the acquisition of native languages, addressed to Writers on their arrival, the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that every writer be required to pass an examination in the Marhatta or Guzerattee languages, in addition to Hindoostanee, before his promotion to the second step, in any line.

It is not, however, for the present, considered requisite that the candidates should repair to the presidency for examination in the Marhatta or Guzerattee, but a committee may, if government see fit, be appointed to examine them in either of those languages, at their stations, on their applying through their official superior for that purpose.

This rule will be acted on from and after the 1st Nov. 1825, in regard to all who may not have attained the rank of factor at that date.

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce that prizes and honorary rewards will be granted to gentlemen of the hon. Company's civil service, for the attainment of high proficiency in the native languages, according to the following rules.

Every writer who may be reported by the examiners to have attained high proficiency in any of the following languages, viz. Hindoostanee, Marhatta, Guzerattee, Sanskrit, and Persian, shall receive a certificate

ificates under the signatures of the examiners of his having done so, and shall further be entitled to a donation of eight hundred sicca rupees; a separate donation will be granted for the attainment of high proficiency in each of those languages.

In cases of extraordinary proficiency in any of those languages, a diploma shall be granted in testimony of the same, to be denominated a degree of honour, under the signature of the Hon. the Governor, for such extraordinary proficiency, and the student obtaining such distinction shall receive a reward of one thousand six hundred sicca rupees. The Governor in Council shall adjust, in communication with the examiners, the standard of knowledge to be required in granting the above-mentioned diplomas, respectively.

No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student who, after receiving a certificate of high proficiency, may become entitled to a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency, shall be entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

Every civil servant who shall not have attained the rank of senior merchant, and who may, at an examination to be held before such persons as may be appointed by government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Sanskrit or Arabic languages, as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, shall be entitled to a reward of three thousand sicca rupees, a medal, and prize of oriental books.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Sept. 6.—The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business:—

Mr. L. Wilkinson, who arrived in India on 8th June 1824.

Mr. G. A. Malcolm, ditto, 7th June 1824.

Mr. John Burnett, ditto, 7th June 1824.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1824.—Messrs. T. B. Hamilton, J. Penney, and G. W. Money admitted cadets of cavalry, and promoted to cornets.

Messrs. H. H. Doherty, A. Shepherd, and W. Thatcher admitted cadets of infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. W. Troop admitted an assist. surg.

Lieut. J. Outram to continue adj. to 23d N.I.

Lieut. E. Burgess, 24th N.I., to be adj., vice Outram, exchanged to 23d N.I.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. H. Dampier, 19th N.I., to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and quart. mast., vice Westley transferred to 20th N.I.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 7th N.I., adj. of 1st extra bat., removed and appointed adj. to 2d extra bat., vice Watts appointed quart. mast. of 1st Europ. Regt.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. J. Fawcett, 5th N.I., to be adj. to 1st extra bat., vice Gordon removed to 2d ditto; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Sept. 8.—Surg. Purnell recalled from Southern

Concan, his services being required in military department.

Assist. Surg. Shaw to succeed Mr. Purnell as civil surg. in Southern Concan.

Surg. Smyton to succeed Mr. Shaw as vaccinator at presidency.

15th Regt. N.I. Capt. F. M'Coy, Fredell to take rank, vice Collis; date 12th Feb. 1824.—Lieut. H. C. Holland to be capt.; date 1st May 1824.—Ens. T. Mitchell to be lieut., vice Fredell promoted; date 12th Feb. 1824.

Lieut. J. R. S. Fenwick, 1st Gr. Reg. N.I., having been found guilty of murder in Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency (though judgment has been suspended), the name of that officer directed to be struck out of List of Army from 5th Sept. 1824.

Sept. 11.—Surg. R. Wallace to succeed Surg. Ogilvy as civil surg. at presidency.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. Law to be staff officer to a detachment of Bombay artillery now at Rangoon.

Lieut. G. Le Grand Jacob, 2d N.I., to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and quart. mast., vice Teasdale exchanged into 1st N.I.

Sept. 15.—Capt. J. Little, 2d Europ. Regt., to be superintending officer of cadets, vice Room promoted; date 10th Sept. 1824.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. G. Brown, 7th N.I., to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 8th N.I. until relieved by officer appointed to situation.

Sept. 20.—Mr. R. E. Phillips admitted a cadet of inf., and promoted to ensign.

Capt. Clarke to continue to conduct duties of adj. to marine bat.

Lieut. G. McIntosh to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, and quart. mast. to marine bat.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. Foster, of engineers, to be an assist. of 1st class to survey department in Deccan.

Sept. 23.—Capt. J. Livingston to be barrack-mast. at presidency, vice Morison resigned; date 23d Sept. 1824.

Lieut. Col. Willis to be president of standing committee of survey; ditto.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 6.—Midshipman G. Laughton to be lieut., vice Goreham deceased; date 17th July 1824.

Sept. 18.—Jun. Capt. T. Tamer to be commodore at Surat, in succession to Capt. Blast.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 3. Assist. Surg. T. Stewart, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 16. Ens. Stark, 1st N.I., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SCHOOL BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is with particular gratification that we lay before our readers a short account of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of our "Native School Book and School Society," held on Wednesday, the 3d Sept. A Hindoo spectacle on Malabar hill attracted the attention of a portion of the native population; but the assembly of native gentlemen at the meeting was nevertheless numerous and highly respectable. The Hon. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Mr. Warden, together with many of the principal English gentlemen of the presidency, honoured the meeting with their presence, and several new publications of the Society, in Mahratta and Guzerattee, were presented.

The following is a summary of what passed on this occasion, and we look with interest for the printed report promised for distribution.

The

The hon. the Governor, the President of the Society, having taken the chair, the first report of the Society's proceedings was read.

It was moved by the hon. the chief justice, seconded by Francis Warden, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the report be adopted by the meeting, and printed under the direction of the managing committee for distribution."

James Farish, Esq., seconded by J. Wedderburn, Esq., and with the unanimous resolution of the meeting, then presented the sincere and respectful acknowledgments of the Society to the Hon. the Governor in Council, for the approbation and support with which he had already honoured its proceedings, and for his unremitting endeavours to promote the interesting objects of the institution.

To this the Honourable the Governor returned his acknowledgments, and after expressing his best wishes for the Society's success, moved (seconded by Lieut. Col. Kennedy), that the thanks of the meeting be given to the managing committee, for their attention to the business of the Society, and for the efficiency with which they had discharged the important trust confided in them, as evinced in their report just read, on which it was unanimously resolved—

"That the same gentlemen be requested to continue their labours for the ensuing year, filling up of themselves, from among the subscribers, such vacancies as existed in the committee."

The motion of the secretary, "that the hon. the chief justice be solicited to become one of the vice presidents of the Society," was seconded by the president, and unanimously approved.

The Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, with the unanimous approbation of the Society, passed the thanks of the meeting to the secretaries, for the zeal and assiduity with which they discharged the duties of their office, in which they were requested to continue to officiate.

On the motion of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, seconded by Geo. Ogilvy, Esq., it was resolved "that the special thanks of the meeting be presented to the several native gentlemen who have liberally co-operated in furthering the views of this institution."

On this, Davidass Hurjeevandas, a member of the managing committee, after communicating this resolution to the natives present, returned thanks in their names to the meeting, and to the hon. the Governor in Council, for his liberal support to this institution, and moved (seconded by Framjee Cawasjee) "that such portions of the report as the committee shall think proper, be translated into the native languages, for the purpose of being

distributed generally, throughout the territories subject to this government."

The president having retired, the hon. the chief justice took the chair; and, on the motion of the archdeacon, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed on the president of the Society, for his condescension in taking the chair this day, and for his able attention to the business of the meeting.

The meeting then dissolved.—[*Bom. Cour.*

SURVEY OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

The surveying vessels, *Discovery* and *Psyche*, will leave Bombay about the end of the month to continue the survey of the Persian Gulf; the examination of which has been completed from Ras Moosendeh, at the entrance, to the island of Bahrein. Until the year 1821, the coast, with the exception of a small portion containing the pirate ports, was comparatively unknown. In the vicinity of the Cape it is high, rugged, and intersected by deep estuaries, the two largest of which have been named, after the present Governor of Bombay, and Commander-in-chief, Elphinstone's Inlet, and Colville's Cove. It was this part that obtained from the ancients the denomination of Asabo, or Black Mountains; without doubt from the colour of the rocks, which are principally composed of black basalt and clinkstone, with calcareous spar in veins. Some occurrences of the columniated basalt were observed, but the general arrangement was in the form of mountain caps, as they are termed by mineralogists. Several of the small vallies were in a high state of cultivation, the soil being formed from the debris of the basalt, which is well known to afford one of the richest composts for vegetation. The inhabitants appeared a mixed race between the Bedouins and Muscat Arabs. The mountainous part of the coast terminates at Raumpas, between which and the harbour of Abothubbe, are situated the pirate ports. From the last mentioned place, to the westward, comprising 200 miles in longitude, and 150 in latitude, the coast had hitherto never been explored by Europeans. Here were discovered numerous islands; between a long chain of which, connected by extensive reefs, and the main, is an inlet, forty miles deep, navigable for the largest vessels, and sheltered from the prevailing heavy winds. The main land is formed in some parts of low sandy ground, and in others of hills, which are evidently of volcanic origin. The islands discovered by Capt. Maude have been surveyed, and distinct plans made of each; stronger marks are here evinced of volcanic influence; sulphur and its combinations are found in all; the hills are conical, and contain volcanic scorice, intermixed with argillaceous earth;

earth; gypsum, in most of its varieties; a recent formation of trap; most of the ores of iron, and obsidian. In all parts of the gulf, particularly on the Persian shore, traces of a similar nature are found sufficient to denote its being what geologists would term a volcanic country, and which will readily account for the late earthquake in that quarter. The survey in June last terminated at the interesting island of Bahrein; the topography of which is unknown, with the exception of a small part in the vicinity of the city. The whole line of coast was laid down by a continued series of triangles, and the principal positions were verified by celestial observations; between the two extremes it forms an irregular curve, comprising, with the various sinuosities, upwards of a thousand miles. The space between Bahrein and the mouth of the Euphrates will be completed by the close of the next cool season, unless any extraordinary difficulties should present themselves.—[Dom. Gaz. Sept. 22.]

[These vessels have since sailed]

LAUNCH.

The launch of a new ship of war, for the H.C.'s marine, will take place from the Bombay dock-yard, about noon on Friday next. Critics report that she is one of the finest vessels of her class ever built in India. Her dimensions are—

Length on the range of the deck 100.
Ditto of the keel for tonnage... 77.3
Extreme breadth..... 40.6
Depth of hold..... 12.9

Burthen in tons 380¹¹/₉₄

Armament: fourteen carrouades, 32-pounders. Four brass guns, 18-pounders.—[Ibid.]

THE WEATHER.

The appearance of the weather at the Presidency, we are sorry to say, affords us little room to hope for any addition to our present scanty supply of rain. The sky is again unclouded, and the appearances of the concluding rains or Elephanter, which presented themselves a week ago, have now passed away without producing any thing. It must be confessed that the prospect of the ensuing season is by no means calculated to allay the most serious apprehensions of distress, and under such circumstances it behoves us to omit no measure of precaution which can be adopted, either generally or individually, for the purpose of providing against a failure of the quantity of water absolutely required to supply the wants of nature.

It is stated that the natives are quitting their homes in Kattywar and Cutch, to proceed to more favoured spots, in anticipation of severe drought, and we doubt

not that they will find their way in considerable numbers to Bombay. The accounts from the out-stations, during the last week, speak of continued drought, or only partial showers, but that a little rain before the close of this month will bring most of the crops of dry grain to maturity.—[Bom. Cour., Sept. 25.]

SHIPPING.

Departures.

Sept. 24. H.C.'s surveying ships *Discovery* and *Psyche*, for the Persian Gulf.—23. *John Barry*, Roche, for London.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Sept. 12. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. R. Burrows, H.M. 4th Light Drags, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 6. At Kaira Church, Dr. Cockerill, horse artillery, to Teresa, second daughter of Francis Daly, Esq., Ballylee Castle, Galway, and sister to Capt. Daly, H.M. 4th Light Drags.

8. At Kaira, Lieut. Charles Lucas, horse brigade, to Miss Eleanor Greene, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. T. Greene, Bengal artillery.

21. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Geo. Bolton, H. M. 20th regt., to Mary, only daughter of the late John Vye, Esq., of Ilfracomb, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. Geo. Taylor, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras establishment, aged 25.

17. George Michael, infant son of Mr. George Phillips.

24. Mr. Charles Mitchell, aged 39.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 27. The Rev. J. S. N. Glennie to perform duties of archdeaconry of Colombo, now vacant by death of the Hon. and Venerable T. J. Twissleton, Doctor of Divinity, late Archdeacon of Colombo, till a successor be duly instituted to the same.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. J. Wallbeoff, Esq.
6. Lieut. Hough, Royal Artillery, Dalpukadewarrie.

SINGAPORE.

HINDUISM IN CHAMPA OR TSIOMPA.

A small junk arrived from Kamboja on the 22d, being the fourth which has come from the same place this season. These vessels generally bring cargoes of rice, with some salt fish and sticklac. The port from which they sail is Kampt, the same which in Horsburgh's Chart is called Canvot. The crews and owners, like all the people of that coast, are a colony from the country of Champa, lying on the coast of the China sea, beyond Cape St. James. In their new country they have mixed with the Malays, and adopted their religion. Both the languages of Champa and the Malay language is consequently spoken by

by them. The history of their emigration and conversion is little known, and is unquestionably an object of great curiosity: an observation still more applicable to the fact of the existence of Hinduism in the parent country of Champa itself, is a discovery to which we referred in one of our recent numbers. We have since then seen a fine stone image of Ganesa, about three feet high, brought from one of the temples of Champa, and from what we hear, we have reason to believe that the Hinduism of Champa is exactly the same as that of ancient Java, which was either the worship of Jain or some modification of Buddhism, very distinct from the religion of Ceylon, Ava, and Siam.—[Singapore Chron. May 27.]

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT.

June 10, 1824.

Bees-wax, yellow, per picul.—Sp. Drs.	40	a	46
Coffee, Malay	14		
Copper, Japan	25	a	26
Gambier	5	a	5 30
Gold dust, Beng. per bungkul ..	24	a	28
Gold dust of other parts	1,150		
Opium, Patna, per chest	1,000		
Opium, Benares	750		
Opium, Malwa	3 40	a	3 60
Iron, British, flat, per picul	4 20	a	4 50
Iron, Swedish, ditto	7		
Lead, pig	76		
Mace, per picul	22		
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells	76		
Nutmegs	8	a	7
Oil, cocanut	64		
Pepper, per picul	320	a	370
Rattans	5	a	6
Rice, coarse, per coyan	6		
Raw Silk, Canton, per picul	3	a	40
Saltpetre	5	a	6
Sago, Pearl	14	a	15
Sapan Wood	6	a	6 75
Steel, Swedish, per cwt	3	a	3 50
Sticklac, Siam or Cochinchina ..	25		
Sugar, Siam, fine White	211		
Sugar, Cochinchina, 2d sort	750		
Tin, Banca			
Tin of other parts			
Tortoiseshell, per picul			

Europe Piece Goods.—Of the recent arrivals of Canton Goods, only a very small proportion have as yet been disposed of; the principal part of the printed Goods being particularly adapted for Siamese consumption will probably have to lay over a few months—some purchases of Prints have been made to send to Malacca, a proof of the advantages the extension of the free port system is to Singapore as well as to the latter port.

The Borneo Traders are now beginning to arrive, and we shall probably have more activity in business shortly.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

JAVA.

Regulations.—By a late regulation of the Dutch Government, no vessel, whether Dutch or Foreign, having on board warlike stores, is permitted to anchor in any port of Netherlands India. A schooner, with a cargo of muskets from England, is

we learn, now expected at Batavia, and, in consequence of these regulations, is to be ordered up here as soon as she makes her appearance upon the Coast of Java.—*Singapore Chron.*

Steam Vessels.—Mr. M. I. Burgess, a merchant at Batavia, has obtained a licence for four and a half years to build steam-vessels to navigate on the coast of Java; these steam-boats are to be built in the Netherlands, and during the term of the licence may go from Europe to India, and will be allowed the Colonial flag, with the same privilege as sailing vessels.

Hostilities.—Brussels papers of the 24th Jan. give, from Batavian Papers, the details of several unsuccessful attacks by the Dutch troops upon Soepa, with a view of bringing to reason the Prince of that district, in the same manner as had been done with the Prince of Zanetti. The Dutch, however, having been defeated in every attack, were compelled to abandon the offensive, and to content themselves with establishing a blockade.

SUMATRA.

Dr. Tytler has made an excursion to Pullo Gutto in the interior of Sumatra to report on the salubrity of a spot for the erection of a convalescent bungalow. He was accompanied by Mr. Arnot and Mr. Beasley of the Bencoolen Civil Service. The doctor has become convinced from this journey, that the Queen of Sheba was actually born in, and came from Java, and that the Trapobane of the ancients was neither Ceylon, Sumatra, or Java individually, but the whole of the Indian Archipelago together. The doctor has commenced a course of lectures on this and other subjects.—[Bengal Weekly Messeng. June 6.]

ARABIA.

Accounts from Mocha, to the 18th July, mention that the insurrection in Upper Egypt had not been entirely suppressed, as some further skirmishes had occurred in the vicinity of Ko-seir.

A second expedition against the refractory Arabs near Camfida had left Judda, the main body consisting of 3000 disciplined Arabs, under the command of a Turk; two Englishmen accompanied the legion, one holding the rank of captain, and the other had become a servant to the commandant. These troops are represented as an undisciplined rabble, and while at Judda had been the occasion of three or four murders nightly.

Araby Jelleny, formerly the English agent at Judda, is dead.

The interior between Mocha and Senna still continued in a state of blockade. The

city of Zehid had, for the preceding two months, been in the hands of the garrison, who had butinied for pay. Their exactions had been so great, that the place was nearly deserted; the merchants having left their goods in the custom-house at the mercy of the soldiers, and that part of Yemen, under the authority of the Imaum, was daily hastening its ruin; and it was expected that some years would elapse before the lost trade, and confidence of the population, who had fallen a prey to the ravages of the Kubiles under Don Hoossein and Don Mahomet, could be restored. —[*Bom. Gazette.*]

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The inhabitants of Mombass have voluntarily put themselves under the protection of the British flag granted them by Captain Owen of his Majesty's ship *Leven*, and the port has been declared free; while the blockading vessels of the Imaum of Muscat have been desired to pay proper respect the flag.—[*Bom. Weekly Mess.*]

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable . . . S.Rs. 37 0 to 37 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 5 0 to 11 8 ditto.

Madras, Sept. 29, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 37½ per cent. premium.
Unremittable 5½ ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. C. R. M'Leod, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss E. C. Cornelia Van Schoor.

31. Lieut. A. D. Hogg, H.M.'s 6th Foot, to Miss Sarah Cooke.

Aug. 12. G. R. Crommelan, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Johanna Maria de Waal.

Sept. 8. Benjamin Taylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Miss E. H. Donnellon.

27. William Gadney, Esq., to Miss Frederica Louisa Bergh.

Oct. 20. W. G. Bird, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Mrs. Eliza Grubb, widow of the late T. H. Grubb, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11. Alex. M'Lachlan, Esq., Surg. H.M.'s 49th Foot, aged 42.

26. William Harrison, Esq., Surg. H.M.'s 6th regt., aged 46.

30. Mrs. Mary Marlay, widow of the late Colonel Marlay, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., Madras, aged 42.

Oct. 14. Lieut. J. Liddell, Hon. East India Company's Bombay Artillery, aged 42.

Nov. 20. Mr. A. Van Eldyk, M.D., Surgeon of the Dutch ship *Cornelia*, aged 38.

24. Mrs. M. J. Jurgens, widow of the late C. W. Thalman, Esq., aged 47.

Dec. 5. Capt. F. C. Petrie, Commandant at Robben Island, aged 48.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 144 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable . . . 110 to 118 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Burmese War.

Copy of a Dispatch from Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding the British Forces at Rangoon.

To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c. Fort William.

Sir: I was informed some days since that the Province of Dalla was in a very distracted and unsettled state, owing to orders having been received for a general levy of every man capable of bearing arms. The order has been most strenuously opposed, and even blood had been shed on the arrival of a person of rank to enforce obedience to the measures of government. I thought the opportunity favourable for a little interference to assist the opposition and escape of the discontented, and ordered a detachment of four hundred men under the command of Lieut. Col. Kelly,

of the Madras European Regiment, to embark in boats on the morning of the 8th instant, and proceed up the Dalla River, with directions to act in furtherance of the object alluded to, and to attack any part of the enemy's cordon he might fall in with. The Lieut. Colonel's report of his operations, in obedience to these orders, I have herewith the honour to transmit, by which it will appear how well he and the troops under his command supported (under difficulties, which he has modestly omitted to state) the reputation of the British arms.

I am informed that finer or more characteristic traits of British soldiers were never witnessed than on this occasion; the officers, less encumbered than their men, forming line, breast-deep in mud and water, and passing the scaling-ladders from one to another, to be planted against the walls of the stockade.

I re-

I regret, with Lieut. Col. Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr. Maw, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Liffey*, left with me in the capacity of Naval Aide-de-Camp, by his Excellency Commodore Grant. Of this young man's gallantry of conduct and merit I cannot speak too highly—he has repeatedly distinguished himself by the most conspicuous and forward bravery. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig.-Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Aug. 11. 1824.

To Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. &c.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you that I proceeded with the detachment you were pleased to place under my command, as per margin,* at 11 a. m. this morning; and, after entering a large creek on the east side of Dalla, and proceeding about two miles, I observed two stockades, one on the right, and one on the left bank, immediately opposite to each other—both in commanding situations, particularly that on the left bank, which I instantly decided on attacking. The boats were hove to for a short time, to make the necessary preparations for the attack, and as soon as these were completed, the whole moved on, under a heavy fire from the guns and musketry of the enemy in both stockades. The landing was effected under an incessant fire from the enemy; and, after great labour and exertion in getting through the mud, which was remarkably stiff and thigh deep, the scaling-ladders were placed, and the stockade stormed and immediately carried. Some of the troops were again embarked, crossed the river, and took possession of the opposite stockade.

Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to enclose) although severe, is not so great as might have been expected from the nature of the ground we had to go over, and the sharp and severe fire kept up by the enemy until the scaling-ladders

* Four hundred men, composed of details from his Majesty's ship *Larne*, the Bombay Artillery, 1st European regiment, 18th and 34th regiments Madras Native Infantry, and 1st bat. Pioneers.

were placed. The loss on the side of the enemy was but small (between twenty and thirty) in consequence of the vicinity of the jungle, into which they escaped the moment our men entered their works.

Of the conduct of the troops I cannot speak in too high praise, although it will be impossible for me to particularize the officers who so gallantly led their men to the assault, as they are too numerous, many of them having assisted in carrying the ladders to the walls.

I felt myself highly indebted to Lieut. Fraser, and a party of seamen and marines of his Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose unremitting exertions throughout the affair greatly contributed towards the success of the day.

It is with regret I have to report that Mr. Maw, (royal navy, his Majesty's ship *Liffey*) your acting aide-de-camp, was severely wounded at the early part of the day, whilst he and Capt. John Campbell, his Majesty's 38th regiment, your aide-de-camp, who was a volunteer on the occasion, were cheering on some of the seamen who accompanied us.

I have further to report, that the enemy, previous to their flight, threw some of their guns into a wet ditch that surrounded the fortifications. We found but two small ones, which were brought away. All the houses in both stockades were destroyed by fire, and a part of the palisade pulled down by the pioneers before the return of the detachments to camp. I have, &c.

(Signed) HASTINGS KELLY, Lieut.-Col. commanding Detachment. Camp, Rangoon, Aug. 6, 1824.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the Attack of the Stockade in the Dalla Creek, on the 8th of August.

Killed	Natives	6
Wounded	Officers	3
	Privates	36
Names of Officers Wounded.		
Lieut. J. Grubb, 1st Eur. Reg., severely.		
Capt. A. Wilson, 18th N. I., slightly.		
Mr. Maw, H. M. ship <i>Liffey</i> , Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, severely.		

Postscript.

The only operations on the part of the Rangoon army known since our last, are detailed in the foregoing despatch.

Letters from that quarter afford strong reasons to believe that some Europeans direct the Burmese troops. A soldier of the 38th regiment, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, reports that he was carried to a stockade, the commander of which accosted him in English, and stated he was with that regiment at Monte Video. He released the soldier, after cutting off

his ear, in order that he might be recognized if taken again.

A letter from Rangoon, dated 21st August, states that the Prince of Sarawaddy had not yet appeared, but it was reported in the British lines that he was soon expected: the intelligence was received with joy.

Advices from Chittagong state that Brig. Gen. Morrison had assumed the command; and that Sir Ed. Paget was expected there with a body of cavalry, and a strong

strong reinforcement of infantry and artillery. The weather (5th Sept.) continued extremely rainy, and the extensive field fortifications had been thereby rendered useless; large portions of the breast works having fallen. Necessaries of all kinds were scarce.

Considerable reinforcements have proceeded to the Sylhet frontier. The Cachar country is represented to be wholly inundated. Our troops in Assam have got rid of the cholera, but are badly supplied

with provisions; and the natives can scarcely be induced to track the boats. The country here is described as a low flat jungly swamp, from one range of hills to the other: a few weeks' rain therefore covers its whole face with water.

Letters from Bundelcund mention reports of a difference with Runjeet Sing; but this enterprising chief seems, by the Ukhbars, to be too busily engaged in hostilities with his other neighbours, to feel disposed to molest us.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE:

CALCUTTA.

A government notification, dated Fort William, Sept. 13, 1824, announces the opening of a New Loan to the Honourable Company, at an interest of 4 per cent., subject to the following provisions.

1. Audited bills for arrears of salary will be received in lieu of cash subscription, without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public Treasurers will also be received with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorised public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The several paymasters of the army are authorised to transfer any demands, payable by them respectively, to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, on the Accountant-General, and on the military Paymaster-General at Bombay, which drafts shall be received in payment of subscriptions.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay rupees at the rate of 106½ per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees; and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees.

5. The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments for all sums received by them respectively.

7. The Accountants-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatever.

8. The notes of this loan shall not be paid off before the 30th April 1830, nor after that day, without a previous notice of three months.

9. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at Fort St. George shall receive it accordingly; provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said

Treasury written on the face of them under the signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Account-General. The interest shall then be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for re-transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-General at Fort St. George, who will cancel the order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the general treasury of Bombay.

10. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras and 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments before transmitting them to the Accountant-General at Fort William.

12. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, consolidated, or subdivided, except by the Accountant-General at Fort William; but the Accountant-General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal for such purpose, free of all further expense.

13. The promissory notes issued under the government advertisement of the 30th ultimo, in liquidation of demands on the general treasury, shall be considered to form part of this loan, and the proprietors thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages which belong to the holders of promissory notes issued under this notification, subject to the like conditions on intimating to the Accountant-General of this presidency their assent to the arrangement.

Fort William, 13th Sept. 1824.

The public are hereby informed, that until orders from the honourable the Court of Directors to the contrary are received, and

and notified in the Government Gazette of this presidency, the proprietors of promissory notes, issued under the loan advertisement of this date, as well as the proprietors of the notes, issued under the notification of the 30th ultimo, shall receive payment of the interest on those securities at their option, in cash, or (excepting as hereinafter excepted) in bills on

the honourable court, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after date: provided, however, that no bill shall be demandable for a less sum than 252 Calcutta sicca rupees, or twenty-five pounds sterling.

Published by order of the right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to Gov.

Home Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament was opened by commission, on the 3d of February. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Westmorland, Shaftesbury, and Harrowby.

The only passages in the speech which referred to Indian affairs were the following:

"The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation of his military establishments indispensable.

"His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of the tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable.

"It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest."

Feb. 24.—Mr. Hume moved for "a return, shewing the number of British born and other European subjects removed from any of our presidencies in India, by order of the local governments, or by direction of the Company here, stating the cause of such removal, and whether it had been attended with personal arrest and imprisonment; and if so, for what period, and where; and whether such arrest had been followed by any judicial proceeding; the return to include the names of all persons so banished, from the year 1784 up to the present year." The hon. member commented in severe terms upon the conduct of the Bengal government towards Messrs. Buckingham and Arnot; and contended that it was impolitic to prevent Englishmen from embarking their capital in India, and establishing a regular system of colonization there.

Mr. C. W. Wynn replied to Mr. Hume, and showed that his charges against the Indian government were groundless. So

far from its being in the sole power of a Governor-General to send away an unlicensed individual, that authority could only be exercised by the Governor-General in Council; so that every member might, if he pleased, state his objections to the measure. In answer to an observation of Mr. Hume, implying that there was some difficulty in procuring leave to go to India, he (Mr. Wynn) produced a list of applications since 1814, amounting to 963, of which number, 743 were granted by the Court of Directors, and 41 by the Board of Control. The number of refusals were 179. Instead of Mr. Hume's vague and extensive motion, he (Mr. Wynn) would substitute the following: "that there be laid before the House a return of all persons removed from, or ordered to quit India, by any Governor-General or other authority, from 1784 to the present time, on the ground of their being found in India without a license from the Court of Directors, or other legal authority in England, together with a return of all persons whose licence or permission to remain in India had been revoked by the Governor-General or other authority, stating the special ground of such revocation, distinguishing the persons who had licences from those who had received permission to remain; stating whether such removal had been preceded by any personal arrest or imprisonment, for what time and at what place in India, or preceded or followed by any judicial proceedings in India or elsewhere." This amendment was carried without a division.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., is appointed Commander-in-chief of the Hon. Company's Forces in India, and second Member of Council in Bengal.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Robert Buckley Comyn, of the Middle Temple, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Rumours.—It is generally said that fifteen regiments will shortly leave

leave Ireland for India, and that they are to be replaced by the English militia.—A new Land Company, for colonizing and cultivating Van Dieman's Land, similar to the Australian, is in agitation.—A project is under consideration by the French government, for liberalizing the civil and judicial administration of the Isle of Bourbon, and introducing a colonial legislature.—The King of New Zealand has arrived in this country, via Buenos Ayres, on a visit to our king.—It is said to be decided, that Sir Ralph Palmer, lately appointed Puisne judge in Bengal, shall go out as Chief Justice.—The Oriental Club is in treaty with the Marquess of Anglesea for the purchase of Uxbridge-House.

Colonial Affairs.—A deputation of West-India merchants and planters had an interview with his Majesty's ministers on the 17th February, respecting the alterations in the duties on colonial produce; when it was understood that the duty on coffee was to be reduced sixpence per lb., and the proposition of allowing distillers to use sugar, was also favourably entertained. A long discussion took place respecting the repeal or reduction of the bounty on refined sugar, the reduction of the duty on Muscovadoes, and the admission of Mauritius sugar for home consumption at the same duty as West-India; but these points were not decided.

Septennial Loan.—The Court of Directors have given notice of the discharge of the septennial loan obligations issued 1811, and renewed 1818, on the 31st December in this and succeeding years.

Revenue Regulations.—By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 2, all those articles (except tea) heretofore subject to the excise, are placed under the exclusive management of the commissioners of the customs.

The Army.—The establishments of the regiments now in India, namely, the 1st foot (2d batt.), 2d, 13th, 14th, 20th, 30th, 31st, 38th, 41st, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 54th, 59th, 67th, 69th, 87th, and 89th, were augmented, from the 25th January, to 10 companies and a recruiting company. Each regiment is to consist of 1,008 rank and file; the establishment of the recruiting company is eight rank and file, and three officers. The recruiting companies will also be added to the 6th and 45th regiments, which are under orders to proceed to India, the 6th from the Cape, and the 45th from Ceylon.

In addition to the 79th regt. ordered to India, the 78th and rifle brigade will proceed from Ireland to the same destination.

The 99th regt., at Haslar barracks, are under orders to embark for the Mauritius.

The 3d (East Kent) Old Buffs, at present stationed in New South Wales, are

under orders to join our Indian army; the 57th (West Middlesex) regt. of foot, who have been embarking in detachments at Deptford, since the month of October last, are destined to relieve them; and on the arrival of a sufficient number to assist in the immediate duties of the colony, the Buffs will proceed to India.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

- 1 *Life Gu.*—Ens. Baring, 5th F., Cor. and Sub-Lieut., v. Capel, who exch. (20 Dec. 24).
- 2 *Dr. Gu.*—Lt. Caldwell, Capt. by pur., v. Latewood, who ret. (20 Jan. 25).—Cor. Stewart, Lt. by pur., v. Caldwell (20 Jan.).—C. B. Pitman, gent. Cor. by pur., v. Stewart (20 Jan.).
- 3 *Dr. Gu.*—T. Lloyd (Rid. Mast.) Cor. without pay (27 Jan.).
- 4 *L. Dr.*—Ass. Surg. Barry, 75th F., Ass. Surg., v. Tedlie, prom. (20 Jan.).
- 5 *L. Dr.*—Cor. Lord Bradenell, Lt. by pur., v. Murphy, who ret. (13 Jan.).—Cor. Miller (Rid. Mast.) Cor. by pur., v. Lord Bradenell (13 Jan.).
- 6 *L. Dr.*—J. E. Alexander, gent. Cor. by pur., v. Bigge, who ret. (20 Jan.).
- 7 *L. Dr.*—John Kennedy, gent. Cor. by pur., v. Gilpin, prom. (31 Dec. 24).
- 8 *L. Dr.*—Paym. Leach, 65th F., Paym., v. Storey, who ret. upon h. p. (2d F. (27 Jan. 25)).
- 9 *F.*—Capt. Le Guay, 1 R.V. Bat., Capt., v. Suckling, app. to 9th F. (13th Jan.).—Lt. Stoye, Capt. by pur., v. Dobbin, who ret. (27 Jan.).
- 10 *F.*—Br. Lt. Col. De Burgh, Lt. Col. without pur. (24 Jan.).—Lt. Col. Williams, h. p. Lt. Col., v. De Burgh, who exch. (25 Jan.).—Capt. Johnstone, Major, v. De Burgh (24 Jan.).—Capt. Cash, Major, by pur., v. Williams, prom. (26 Jan.).—Lt. Graham, Capt. by pur., v. Cash (26 Jan.).—*To be Capt. without pur.* Lt. Girdlestone (24 Jan.).—Lt. Jackson (24 Jan.).—Br. Capt. Mitchell, 9th F., v. Johnstone (25 Jan.).—Ens. Berens, Lt. by pur., v. Graham (26 Jan.).—*To be Lt. without pur.* Ens. Robinson (24 Jan.).—Ens. King (24 Jan.).—Lt. Robertson, h. p. 26th F. Lt. Smith, h. p. 27th F. Lt. Mackenzie, h. p. 14th F. Lt. Hunt, h. p. 65th F. Lt. Keith, 69th F. Lt. Robinson, 67th F. Lt. Cyster, h. p. of regt. Ens. Belford, 94th F. Ens. Leighton, 56th F. Ens. Carruthers, 26th F., v. Girdlestone, Ens. Knox, 20th F., v. Jackson (all 25 Jan.).—N. H. I. Westby, gent. Ens. by pur., v. Berens (28 Jan.).—*To be Ens. without pur.* Ens. Fisher, h. p. 46th F. (24 Jan.). Wm. S. Torrens, gent. (25 Jan.). Wm. Ralph, gent., v. Robinson (26 Jan.). L. S. Dickson, gent., v. King (27 Jan.).—Ass. Surg. Campbell, h. p. 93d F., Ass. Surg. (3 Feb.).
- 11 *F.*—Cor. and Sub-Lt. Capel, 1 Life Gu., Ens., v. Baring, who exch. (30 Dec. 24).
- 12 *F.*—Lt. Walsh, h. p. 3 Dr. Gu., Lt. without pur. (19 Dec.).
- 13 *F.*—Lt. Goodriff, 98th F., Lt., v. Allan, who exch. (20 Jan. 25).—Ens. Moorsom, 79th F., Lt. by pur., v. Lord W. Paulet, prom. (18 Feb.).
- 14 *F.*—Ass. Surg. Ferguson, h. p. 97th F., Ass. Surg., v. Scott who ret. (27 Jan.).
- 15 *F.*—Lt. Tining, 67th F., v. Wood, who exch. (3 Feb.).
- 16 *F.*—J. V. Shelley, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Beatty, prom. in 31st F. (26 Jan.).—Serj. Hardy, 1st Gu., Qu. Mast., v. Clare, dec. (13 Jan.).
- 17 *F.*—Lt. Gamble, 31st F., Capt. without pur., v. Byrne app. to 31st F. (26 Jan.).—Ens. Stokes, 49th F., Lt. without pur., v. Young (25 Jan.).—S. Berdmore, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Knox (25 Jan.).
- 18 *F.*—Serj. Maj. Rielly (Act. Adj.), rank of Ens. without pay, (13 Jan.).
- 19 *F.*—Lord Ramsay, Ens. without pur., v. Carruthers (25 Jan.).
- 20 *F.*—Lt. Col. Cassidy, h. p. 6th W.I. regt., Lt. Col. (24 Jan.).—Lt. Hutton, Capt. without pur. (24 Jan.).—Capt. Bray, 88th F., Capt., v. Hutton, who exch. (25 Jan.).—Capt. Byrne, 20th F., Capt. (26 Jan.).—*To be Lt. without pur.* Ens. Beatty, v. Gamble, prom. in 20th F. (26 Jan.). Ens. and Q. M. Astier, Ens. Hayman, Ens. Ruxton (all 24 Jan.). Lt. Harding, 86th F. Lt. O'Leary, 24th F. Lt. McGee, 2d W.I. reg. Lt. Booth, 65th F. Lt. Lillie, 45th F. Lt. Douglas, 59th

- 50th F. Lt. Campbell, 54th F. Lt. Ranie, h. p. 50th. 2d Lt. O. Gorman, 60th F. Ens. Campbell, 74th F. (all 25 Jan.).—*To be Ens. without pur.* Ens. Shaw, 2d R. V. Bat. (25 Jan.). Ens. Primrose, 73d F. (25 Jan.). Gent. Cad. Evans, R. M. Coll., v. Haymen (26 Jan.). G. F. White, gent., v. Ruxton (27 Jan.). Paym. Monk, 3d F., Paym., v. Dawe, who exch. (20 Jan.).—Q. M. Serj. Waters, Q. M., v. Astier (24 Jan.).—Ass. Surg. Sheppard, h. p. 13d F., Ass. Surg. (27 Jan.).
- 51 *F.*—Cor. Grant, h. p. 19th L. Dr., Ens. without pur., v. Gardiner (25 Jan.).
- 52 *F.*—F. Pigott, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Hodgson, prom. in 3d F. (3 Feb.).
- 53 *F.*—Capt. Pennycook, h. p. 76th F., Capt., v. Pasley, who exch. (13 Jan.).—Lt. Aske, 65th F., Lt., v. Snow, who exch. (24 Jan.).
- 54 *F.*—Ens. Gardiner, 37th F., Lt. without pur., v. Lillie (25 Jan.).—Ens. Mackworth, 63d F., Ens., v. Ward, who exch. (20 Jan.).
- 55 *F.*—P. Sparks, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Stokes (25 Jan.).
- 56 *F.*—Capt. Conroy, 68th F., Capt., v. Silver, who exch. (13 Jan.).—Paym. Dawe, 31st F., Paym., v. Monk, who exch. (20 Jan.).
- 57 *F.*—Lt. Woodgate, Capt. without pur. (11 Jan.).—*To be Lt. without pur.* Ens. Considine (11 Jan.). 2d Lt. Gascogne, Rifle Brig. (12 Jan.). Ens. Dalgey, 70th F., v. Woodgate (13 Jan.). Ens. Fothergill, 64th F., v. Campbell (25 Jan.).—Gent. Cad. G. Mann, R. M. Coll., Ens. without pur., v. Considine (13 Jan.).
- 58 *F.*—J. P. Hunt, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Leighton (25 Jan.).
- 59 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Kemlo, M. D., Ass. Surg., v. Thompson, prom. in 4th L. Dr. (20 Jan.).
- 60 *F.*—Br. Maj. Schoedde, Major, by pur., v. Sm. Thurn, who ret. (20 Jan.).—Lt. Ellison, Capt. by pur., v. Schoedde (20 Jan.).—2d Lt. Fothergill, 1st Lt., v. Ellison (20 Jan.).—Ens. Gibbons, 9th F., 2d Lt., v. O'Gorman (25 Jan.).—G. Mason, gent., 2d Lt., by pur., v. Fothergill (20 Jan.).
- 61 *F.*—Ens. Ward, 40th F., Ens., v. Mackworth, who exch. (20 Jan.).
- 62 *F.*—Lt. Snow, 37th F., Lt., v. Ashe, who exch. (24 Jan.).—Lt. Young, 20th F., Lt., v. Booth (25 Jan.).—Capt. Bates, h. p. 62d, Paym., v. Leech, app. to 15th L. Dr. (27 Jan.).
- 63 *F.*—Br. Maj. Baird, Major by pur., v. Lascelles, who ret. (13 Jan.).—Maj. Patrickson, 96th F., v. Dodgin, who exch. (20 Jan.).—Lt. Clarke, Capt. by pur., v. Baird (13 Jan.).—Ens. Dittmas, Lt., v. Clarke (13 Jan.).—T. L. Goldie, gent., Ens., v. Dittmas (13 Jan.).
- 64 *F.*—Ens. Swedland, Lt. without pur., v. Monro, dec. (27 Jan.).—Lt. Wood, 14th F., v. Tining, who exch. (3 Feb.).—C. W. James, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Swedland (27 Jan.).
- 65 *F.*—Capt. Silver, 53d F., Capt., v. Conroy, who exch. (13 Jan.).
- 66 *F.*—J. Skinner, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Dalgey, prom. in 54th F. (13 Jan.).
- 67 *F.*—A. L. Widdington, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Primrose (25 Jan.).
- 68 *F.*—Lt. Campbell, 67th F., Lt., v. Crawford, who ret. on h. p. 67th F. (3 Feb.).
- 69 *F.*—J. West, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Thomas (25 Jan.).
- 70 *F.*—Ens. Hodgson, 45th F., Lt. without pur., v. O'Brien, dec. (3 Feb.).
- 71 *F.*—Ass. Surg. Fitzpatrick, h. p. 4th Dr., Ass. Surg., v. Dudgeon, who exch. (27 Jan.).
- 72 *F.*—Lt. Walpole, Capt. by pur., v. Hill, who ret. (13 Jan.).—Capt. Hutton, 31st F., Capt., v. Bray, who exch. (25 Jan.).—Ens. Buller, Lt. by pur., v. Walpole (13 Jan.).—Hon. G. W. F. Kinaird, Ens. by pur., v. Buller (13 Jan.).
- 73 *F.*—2d Lt. Blayney, Rifle Brig., Lt. by pur., v. Bell, prom. (27 Jan.).—*To be Lt. without pur.* Lt. Phibbs, 2d R. V. Bat., v. Keith. Ens. Thomas, 90th, v. Harding (both 25 Jan.).
- 74 *F.*—Cap. Suckling, 1st F., Capt., v. Cox, who ret. on h. p. (13 Jan.).
- 75 *F.*—Capt. Hay, Major by pur., v. Walsh, who ret.—Lt. Burne, Capt. by pur., v. Hay (3 Feb.).
- 76 *F.*—Capt. Franklyn, h. p. 24th F., Capt., v. Craig, app. to 2d R. V. Bat. (3 Feb.).—Gent. Cad. Randolph, R. M. Coll., Ens. without pur., v. Belford (25 Jan.).—Ass. Surg. Lyster, 7th Dr. Gu., Surg., v. Tilt, who ret. to h. p. (27 Jan.).
- 77 *F.*—Ens. Prior, Lt. without pur., v. Mitchell.—J. McCaskell, gent., Ens., v. Prior (both 25 Jan.).
- 78 *F.*—Lt. Allan, 7th F., Lt., v. Goodriff, who exch. (20 Jan.).

- 99 *F.*—Br. Lt. Col. Dodgin, 66th F., Major, v. Patrickson, who exch. (20 Jan.).—Capt. Beauclerk, h. p. Capt., v. Hill, app. to 1st R. V. Bat. (13 Jan.).—Jas. Murray, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Gibbons (25 Jan.).
- Rifle Brig.*—P. F. W. Campbell, gent., Ens. without pur., v. Gascogne, prom. in 54th F. (13 Jan.).—Ens. Shelley, 15th F., 2d Lt. by pur., v. Blayney, prom. in 88th F. (27 Jan.).
- 1 *W. I. Reg.*—W. Russell, gent. Ens. without pur., v. Ellis, dec. (3 Feb.).
- 2.—Lt. O'Meara, h. p. R. Afr. Corp., Paym., v. Stopford, dec. (13 Jan.).—Ens. Kettlewell, Lt. without pur., v. McGee.—Gent. Cad. Grier, R. M. Coll., Ens., v. Kettlewell (both 25 Jan.).
- 1 *R. V. Bat.*—Capt. Hill, 96th F., Capt., v. Le Guay app. to 1st F. (13 Jan.).
- 2.—Capt. Craig, 34th F., Capt., v. Macdonell, who returns to ret. list (20 Jan.).—Lt. Arnold, h. p. gent. bat., Lt., v. Phillips.—Ens. Keames, h. p. Ens., v. Shawe (both 25 Jan.).
- Unattached.*—Lt. Lord W. Paulet, 7th F., Capt. of a comp. by pur., v. Br. Maj. Briscoe, who ret. (12 Feb.).
- Hosp. Staff.*—Brevet.—Staff Surg. Collier, Br. Dep. Insp. Hosp. in Ceylon (3 Feb.).—*To be Ass. Surge. to Forces.* Ass. Surg. Samson, h. p. 104th F., v. Hosp. Ass. McDermot, app. to Ceylon reg. (25 Jan.). Hosp. Ass. O'Donnell, v. Sibbald, dec. (25 Jan.).—*To be Hosp. Ass. Hosp. Ass.* Pearson, h. p. v. Ass. Surg. Mitchell, whose app. has not taken place (25 Jan.). J. Paterson, gent., v. O'Donnell (25 Jan.).
- Memoirs.*—Ens. of Royal Staff Corps, to be comm. in future as 2d Lt.—Paym. Gilling's comm. (77th F.), dated 11th Nov.
- R. Reg. Art.*—Maj. and Br. Col. Power, Lt. Col., v. Dixon, dec.—Capt. and Br. Lt. Col. Smith, Major, v. Power.—2d Capt. and Br. Maj. Greene, Capt., v. Smith.—2d Capt. Sweeting, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Greene.—1st Lt. Forster, 2d Capt.—1st Lt. Glasgow, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Forster.—2d Lt. Mayne, 1st Lt.—Gent. Cad. Bingham, 2d Lt.—Lt. Mayne (all 2d Dec. 24).—1st Lt. Mortley, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Creagh, dec.—2d Lt. Wilford, 1st Lt.—Gent. Cad. T. U. Walker, 2d Lt., v. Wilford (all 3 Jan. 25).—1st Lt. Basset, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Blake, who ret. on h. p. (22 Jan.).—1st Lt. Darley, h. p. Lt., v. Miller, who ret. on h. p. (25 Jan.).—2d Capt. Maxwell, Capt. v. Briscoe, who ret. (12 Feb.).—2d Capt. Coles, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Johnston, ret. on h. p. (1 Jan.).
- Roy. Eng.*—Capt. Dixon, h. p. Capt., v. Haldane, dec.—1st Lt. Hall, 2d Capt.—1st Lt. Elliott, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Hall.—2d Lt. Rose, 1st Lt., v. Elliott (all 12 Jan.).—1st Lt. Williams, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Mudge, dec. (13 Jan.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 6. *John Barry*, Roche, from Bombay 26th Sept., and *Arcturion*, Strong, from Cape of Good Hope 2d Dec.; off Dover.—*Antelope*, Mannings, from Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; at Deal.—17. *Clyde*, Driver, from Bengal 31st July, Madras 3d Oct., and Cape of Good Hope 13th Dec.; at Deal.

Departures.

Jan. 27. *Rosella*, Evans, for Madeira and Singapore.—28. *Royal George*, Timins, for Bengal and China, and *Royal George*, Eilerby, for Madeira and Bombay; from Deal.—*Bridegroom*, Manderon, for Bengal and China; from Portsmouth.—Feb. 6. *Amity*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Deal.—9. *Pero*, Rutter, for Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Kellie Castle*, Adams, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—12. *Maria*, Moffat, for Tenerife and Batavia; from Deal.—14. *New Jersey*, Whittall, for China, from Liverpool.—15. *India*, Serle, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—16. *Gimere*, Laws, for Bengal, and *Paraphron*, Cruickshank, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—*Mary*, Steel, and *Guardian*, Sutherland, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—19. *Kent*, Cobb, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—21. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Bengal*, M'Leod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. *Scobbing Castle*, Newall, for Bengal and China, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Phoenix, Dixon, London to N. S. Wales, 27th Nov., 20 miles W. of Cape of Good Hope.—Hugh Crawford,

Crawford, London to N. S. Wales, 19th Dec., lat. 42. N. long. 11.—Ogle Castle, Weynton, London to Bombay, 8th Jan., on the Equator, 35 days from Torbay.—Dorothy, Garmock, Liverpool to Madras, lat. 4. N., long. 10. W.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Clyde, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Bourdieu; Mr. and Mrs. Bryce; Mrs. Gabb and two children;—From Madras: Lieut. Col. Stewart, H.M.'s 46th regt.; Master Stuart; Dr. Foster, H.M.'s 14th Light Drags.; Capt. Abby, H. C. Service; Mrs. Abby; two Masters Abby; Capt. Morgan, H. C. Service; Capt. Webb; Lieut. Norman, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Mrs. Norman; Master Young; Mrs. Hardy; two Misses Bourdieu; Rev. Mr. Forbes, missionary; Master Forbes; Miss Traveller; three European servants; one native ditto.
Per Arethusa, from the Cape: Mr. H. B. Everest, H.M.'s 6th Regt.; Mr. J. Pyke, 1st officer of the late ship Mary; Mr. H. Pullen, 2d ditto.
Per Antelope from the Cape: H. Christie, Esq., late Judge of the Mauritius; Mr. P. Gurnett, surgeon (French service); Mrs. Oliver; Mrs. Black.
Per Lord Hungerford (expected at Madras) from Bengal: Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Conroy; Master W. Kenn; two Masters Conroy; H. J. Palmer, Esq.; A. Reid, Esq., H. C. Service; Mr. M. M. Eugene; Mr. Etchigoyen; Mr. Bessas.
Per Greenock (expected) from Bengal: Mr. C. Volverie.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Kellie Castle, for Bombay: Mr. John Dog, assist. surg.; Mr. Wm. Gedes, cadet; Samuel Parr, do.; Chas. B. Raitt, do.
Per Scutuby Castle, for Bengal: Mr. Fred. Halliday, writer; Mr. Benj. Bell; Mr. W. Walker; Miss Grace Barstow; Mrs. M. Leod.
Per Kent, for Bengal: Mr. James Grant, writer; Mr. David Pringle, do.; Mr. Edw. R. Townshend, assist. surg.; Miss Catherine Murray; Mr. H. A. Shuckburgh, cadet; Mr. John H. Hatchell, ditto; Mr. George R. Birch, ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. At Gravesend, the lady of Major D. M. Gregor, 31st regt., of a son.
30. At the Grange, Gloucestershire, the lady of Maj. Gen. Guise, of a daughter.
31. At Melburn House, the Viscountess Mandeville, of a son.
Feb. 5. In Pall Mall, the Countess Mountcharles, of a son.
9. At Brompton, near Chatham, the lady of H. Jones, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
19. At Brompton, the lady of Captain D. M. Newall, of the H. C. ship Scutuby Castle, of a son.
Latly, at Brighton, the lady of Capt. Maher, late 52d Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Wootton, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, H.M.'s 46th regt., to Janet Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Alex. Ogilvie, Esq., of Tanhurst, in that county.
17. At Exeter, H. Passmore, Esq., merchant, Calcutta, to Emily M. Leod, third daughter of the late John Rollo, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General and Inspector of Ordnance Hospitals, Woolwich.
20. At Worcester, Capt. C. O. Aveline, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of A. Maund, Esq., of Worcester.
24. At Lewisham, Capt. J. C. Docwra, late of 31st regt., to Miss Susannah Finch, of Sydenham, Kent.
Feb. 1. At Plymouth, Major W. C. Holloway, Royal Engineers, only son of Maj. Gen. Sir C. Holloway, of Stoke Cottage, Davenport, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. T. Elphinstone, R.N., of Belair, Devonshire.
— At Dublin, J. G. Hatton, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Hatton, to Augusta Jane, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Benson.
8. At Twickenham, Robert Jeffery, Esq., to Mary Eleanor, widow of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq., of Madras.
12. At Westham, J. T. Hodgson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss Marshall, granddaughter to Charles Frisby, Esq., of Stratford Green.
— At St. Pancras Church, John Henry, youngest

son of the late Capt. H. H. Torriano, of the Hon. East India Company's Corps of Engineers, to Elizabeth; daughter of the late John Jones, Esq.
15. The Rev. Charles Craven, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, second Professor in Bishop's College, Calcutta, to Emily Herbert, eldest daughter of J. A. Jee, Esq., of Liverpool.
— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Hume, of Long Acre.
Latly, William Grey, Esq., Lieut. in 21st regt. Madras N.I., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late John Foster Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. At Kennington; H. F. Horneman, Esq., in his 47th year, a native of Copenhagen. At his death he was his Bavarian Majesty's agent to the Embassy in London, and Assistant Secretary of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.
22. The Very Rev. William Magenis, D.D., of Donesfort, Dean of Kilmore.
24. In Dublin, the Hon. Valentine Lawless; eldest son of Lord Cloncurry.
25. At Briery Vards, near Hawick, Roxburghshire, Thomas Turnbull, Esq., of Fenwick, aged 94.
29. At Kensington, Amelia, widow of Capt. John Warburton, 17th Madras N.I., and daughter of Christopher Brown, Esq.
30. In his 81st year, the Rev. Charles Mace, M.A., Rector of Holdsham, Yorkshire, formerly His Majesty's Consul General and Agent at Algiers.
Feb. 3. In London Street, aged 28, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Colombine, of the Hon. East India Company's service.
4. At Hastings, Major James Sharpe, of Kincarrathie, Perthshire, and late of the Bengal Establishment.
— At Cheltenham, in her 56th year, Mrs. Haldane, relict of the late John Haldane, Esq., of Calcutta.
6. At his house in Brunswick Square, Robert Morris, Esq., of South Sea Chambers, formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company.
12. At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, Major-General Foley, aged 65.
13. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Capt. J. Davie, R.N., after a long illness, which commenced on the St. Helena station, where he commanded H.M.'s ship the Conqueror.
20. At Puttenham Priory, Surrey, Mary, widow of the late Admiral Cornish, and sister to Admiral Lord Gambier.
Latly, in Devonshire Street, the lady of Capt. Franklin, the arctic traveller. This amiable woman was distinguished in the literary world, previously to her marriage, as Miss Porden, author of "The Veils," and "Richard Cœur de Lion," poems of the highest order.
— At Hampton Court Palace, James Yeo, Esq. He was father of the late gallant Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, K.C.B.
— At Edinburgh, John Leven, Esq., sen., late of Burnt Island.
— At Morton, N. B., Lieut. Gen. A. Trotter.
— At Salthill, Anne Sainthill Thew, wife, of Capt. Robert Thew, of the Bombay Artillery.

Deaths Abroad.

Dec. 25. At Tours, Lieut. Col. Dixon, lately Commandant of the Royal Artillery in the Garrison of Portsmouth.
— At Karasubasar, in the Crimea, the celebrated Madame Krudener, after a very painful illness.
— In Paris, in his 53d year, Wm. Lawless, Esq., a General in the French army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. This gallant officer was a native of Dublin.
Jan. 11. His Highness Frederick IV., Duke of Gotha.
14. At Baltimore, in the United States, Gen. R. G. Harper, aged 61.
Latly, At Napoli de Romania, the capital of Greece, the Vice-President of the executive power, Bottaris, a man as zealous for the public good as he was influential.
— At St. Petersburg, Count Fersen, the oldest Chamberlain in that Court. He was the only son of Count Fersen, so celebrated in the reign of Catherine II. for the expedition against Poland.
— At Geneva, Mr. C. Pictet, author of several valuable works on agriculture.
— At Madeira, G. W. D. Stephens, Esq., son of Admiral Stephens.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Feb. 11.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman informed the court that it had been made special upon the requisition of nine proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration, papers relative to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co., with the government of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The clerk then read the requisition as follows:—

"To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"London, Jan. 31, 1825.

"Gentlemen: We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, being duly qualified, do hereby request that you will summon a Court of Proprietors at as early a period as may be convenient, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Hyderabad papers now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India.

"Joseph Hume, "Randle Jackson,
"Thos. Muddock, "Wm. Curtis,
"R. Ricards, "J. Doyle,
"Jas. Shaw, "Alex. Johnston,"
"Douglas Kinnaird,

The hon. D. Kinnaird rose to address the Court, when

Mr. Freshfield rose, and, apologizing for interrupting the hon. gent., said, he was sure the court would excuse him when they learned that he was about to put a question to the Chairman which would tend to facilitate, rather than impede the business of the court on the subject before them. He had heard by report that there was another paper entirely distinct from any that were before the court, which would throw a material light on the transactions then under consideration.

The hon. D. Kinnaird spoke to order. He thought the hon. proprietor had better allow him first to submit his motion, before he addressed the court upon the subject of papers which were not before them.

Mr. Freshfield, in answer, said, he rose only for the purpose of asking a question which he conceived was very material to the present discussion. Were the question improper it would be right to stop him, but if it were proper it would be for the hon. proprietor and the court to judge

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whether it should be answered. He spoke only from rumour, but he had heard that the Court of Directors had thought the affair of so important a nature, that they had applied to the first law officers for their opinions on the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co., relative to the Hyderabad loan. He thought, therefore, that if they wished to discuss the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings with respect to that affair, they would receive some information by the communication of those opinions. He had no knowledge either of the contents or the dates of the papers he alluded to, but if they threw any blame upon Mr. Adam or the Marquess of Hastings, or were likely to institute any comparison between the merits of that gentleman and the noble Marquess, he was sure the friends of the former individual, then in court, were prepared to rebut all charges that might be made against his character or conduct. (Hear.) If they did not provoke such a discussion he would admit they were not of the importance he considered them to be. He thought, however, the production of those opinions would narrow the debatable ground, if the court were disposed to discuss to day the question which was agitated some time ago; they were calculated to set the court right on any disputed points. He would, therefore, ask the hon. Chairman whether such opinions had been applied for and received by the Court of Directors, and if received, whether they might be produced before the court? He asked the question for the information of the proprietors who were entitled to have laid before them all papers calculated to throw light upon the subject they were about to consider.

The Chairman said he had no hesitation in giving the hon. proprietor an answer in the affirmative. Undoubtedly the Court of Directors had taken the opinion of the law-officers of the crown on some points on which they entertained doubts. The Court of Directors had received those opinions, and it was for the Court of Proprietors to say whether they should be read or not.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know whether the papers alluded to were distinct from, or had already been printed with the papers already printed by order of the Court of Proprietors: if they were not distinct papers, of course would be contained in the volume he held in his hand, and had escaped the notice of the hon. proprietor; but if they were entirely separate documents, he thought it not quite proper that they should be brought before the court for their consideration without any previous notice.

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Mr. Freshfield was sorry the hon. gent. had not distinctly understood him. He admitted he should have been guilty of a want of candour, if he called for the opinions in question, without first apprizing the Court of Directors that he had heard they were in existence. He had given the Chairman notice of his intention; the opinions were admitted to have been received, and as he considered them of importance to the hon. proprietor, as well as to himself, he would move "that they be read to the Court."

Mr. Hume thought there was a little difficulty in the case. The Court of Proprietors ought to have been informed of the nature of the observations contained in the opinions alluded to, though it was yet uncertain on what point those opinions had been taken. It had been said, they might probably have a relation to accusations either against Mr. Adam or the Marquess of Hastings, and if so, he should agree in the opinion that they ought to be produced, although they would have no bearing on the present question, which, as he understood, distinctly inquired how far the Marquess of Hastings was implicated in the transactions at Hyderabad, and had no reference to the conduct of Mr. Adam. He had, however, no objection to their production.

[The Hon. D. Kinnaird requested the hon. proprietor who had first spoken, to state distinctly what he wished to have read.]

The Chairman said that the opinions were not in the printed volume of papers which had been ordered to be laid before the court, nor had they the slightest reference to Mr. Adam or any of his colleagues.

Mr. Freshfield then said he would not press his motion, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird hoped that the hon. member who had just sat down would not think him wanting in respect because he had offered no remarks on the observations which had fallen from him; for he, in good faith, did not entirely comprehend, or understand what the documents were to which he alluded. The object, however, which he (Mr. K.) had in view, was plain and simple, and would not occupy much of the time or attention of the court. It was in the knowledge of the court that about eleven months ago it was ordered by the Court of Proprietors, that certain papers relating to the transactions which had taken place between the Bengal government and the house of Palmer and Co., and to the conduct of that firm, should be printed, in order to clear up some doubts as to the part the Marquess of Hastings had acted with reference to those transactions. Other papers relating to the administration of the noble Marquess,

were, upon an amendment, likewise ordered to be printed. The requisition now before the Court, and to which his (Mr. K.'s) name was affixed, called upon them to consider, put the papers which bore upon the general character of the Marquess of Hastings, but only those which had a reference to the negotiations between the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and the Nizam's government, as to the part the noble Marquess acted in them. He would state the reasons which induced him to confine the question to that particular point, and not to enter upon the other papers which involved in them very extensive considerations, and embrace the whole extent of a long and arduous administration of eight years over our continental possessions in India. The hon. proprietor, to whom he had before alluded, had introduced his motion in order to contradict or confirm the rumours which were afloat, and he (Mr. D. K.) trespassed on the attention of the court for the same specific object. He considered, with the hon. proprietor, that the point he wished to establish was one of the highest importance. It implicated the integrity of a public servant, who, till then, had been as free from reproach as from fear; who had more than once received their thanks, and who had rendered incalculable benefits to his country. (Hear!) It was, therefore, the duty of the court to shew that their praises had not been passed upon an unworthy object, and that their confidence had not been reposed in, or their bounty lavished upon an individual who had sullied his private character and abused the trust reposed in him. Added to this consideration, the recollection that, to every man who was influenced by a spirit of noble ambition, an unsullied name was dearer than all the gifts of fortune, would not fail to have the proper effect upon the minds of his hearers. (Hear!) Eleven months had now elapsed since the documents alluded to had been placed before them, in order to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the rumours (he said rumours, for he had as yet found nothing but rumours operating to the prejudice of the Marquess of Hastings) which had been circulated respecting the conduct of the noble Marquess. Though those rumours were of a very grave and important nature, yet he thought he should be unprofitably wasting the time of the court should he attempt either to establish or refute them. He assured the court that it was out of regard to the noble Marquess that he had not hastened the court in coming to an earlier conclusion on this subject; he considered it better for the fame and character of that noble individual, whose character, he contended, would bear the strictest scrutiny, that his feelings should be kept upon the rack for a few months,

months, rather than it should be objected against him (Mr. Kinnaird), that he was anxious to vindicate that nobleman's character, by a precipitate and ill-considered decision. (Hear!) He hoped it would not be said of him that he had hurried, in the least degree, that discussion; because he was convinced, that the more time was afforded for examining the claims the noble Marquess had on their respect, the firmer those claims will be established, and the more decided their favourable opinion of him. He hoped, too, that the hon. proprietor who spoke first, would forgive him for taking the subject out of his hands; he had not done so out of any feeling of disrespect; he felt that an apology was due to him, and he therefore tendered one. He had no observations to offer to their consideration on the subject of the papers which had been brought before their notice: he trusted they had made themselves intimately acquainted with their contents. He should, therefore, merely propose the following resolution, which, in his opinion, the papers fully justified, and, in which, he hoped the court would unanimously concur.

"That this court having taken into its consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of 3d March last, relating to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. with the government of His Highness the Nizam, is of opinion that nothing therein contained tends to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal character or integrity of the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings."

He would repeat, before he put his motion into the hands of the Chairman, that he had confined himself strictly to its proposition, not entered into a discussion on the general administration of the Marquess of Hastings, nor extended his remarks beyond the Hyderabad papers. He would, therefore, abstain from all further observations on the subject, because he conceived that the cause he had that day advocated, could not be strengthened by any illustration of his. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the resolution which he had read to the court.

The Chairman said, he should premise the few observations he had to make, by expressing his sincere satisfaction at the temperate mode in which this motion had been brought forward, and if he could not agree with it in every point, he trusted, that the Court of Proprietors would give him credit for an anxious and heartfelt desire to do justice to the illustrious individual who was the object of it. (Hear, Hear!) He hoped he was not less unwilling than the hon. mover himself to do anything which could give countenance to the rumours and calumnies, if any such there were, which had been propagated

against the conduct of the noble Marquis, (Hear!) and there were gentlemen whom he now had in his eye, who knew that in the Court of Directors, he had done every thing in his power to discountenance any such rumours. (Hear!) The question before the court was, however, simply this, "Do the Hyderabad despatches bear out the proposition of the hon. proprietor?" He was bound in candour to say, distinctly, that he thought they did not. (Hear!) The words of the motion appeared to him, to be of too large and extensive capacity; for though, when he considered the whole of the noble Marquess's transactions with the firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, he acquitted him of all corrupt motives, still he thought it too much to say that his personal character and honour were not affected by them. He, for one, could not separate the character of the Governor General from the private and personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, and he thought, that the noble Marquess had compromised his character by the proceedings at Hyderabad, though he entirely acquitted him of all corrupt motives.

Being thus prevented from going all the length of the hon. proprietor's motion, he was still willing to give the noble Marquess the full benefit of a public acquittal on the points he had mentioned, and would, therefore, submit to the consideration of the proprietors an amendment which he had framed with that view.

In bringing forward that amendment, he should be obliged to make some allusion to the situation in which the Court of Directors had been placed during these transactions. He was sure that the Court of Proprietors must perceive that they, the directors, had been placed in a most painful situation by the agitation of this question. (Hear!) These papers, as the hon. mover had told them, had now been eleven months before the proprietors: and the Court of Directors were that day, to receive from their constituents approbation or censure, for the conduct which those papers proved the executive body to have adopted. Was it to be supposed that the Court of Directors had not formed a mature opinion on these papers? It was in consequence of the oath which was imposed on the directors, that they had formed and expressed an opinion upon them. The directors were bound to pay attention to the conduct of all the officers of the Company, and he was sure that no gentlemen would rise there to say, that, because they had, in this instance, to deal with an individual of elevated rank and station, they ought to be less watchful over his proceedings. (Hear!) If the character of the noble Marquess was the peculiar property of the Company, so too was that of the Court of Directors.—(Hear!) Character

was as dear to them as it was to the Marquess of Hastings.—(Hear!) Indeed he (the chairman) considered his own characters as property in the hands of the proprietors. (Hear!) There had been many individuals in the chair which he then filled, who were as much interested in the vote of that day as the Marquess of Hastings. Their characters were as much involved in the decision as that of the noble Marquess. Indeed the Court of Directors had been occupied during five years in forming their opinions on this transaction; and he therefore trusted, that the Court of Proprietors would not that day separate without coming to some conclusion with respect to the course pursued by their executive body. He hoped that they would approve of the despatches which the Court of Directors had felt obliged to send out to India, with reference to this subject; and with the expression of that hope, he should leave the question entirely in their hands. The hon. chairman concluded by moving the following amendment, which was read by the clerk.

"That this court having taken into consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d of March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, with the government of His Highness the Nizam, is of opinion that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G. or to any member of the Bengal government. At the same time this court feels called upon to record its approval of the political dispatches to the Bengal government, under date the 24th May, 1820, 28th November, 1821, 9th April, 1823, and 21st January, 1824."

Sir G. A. Robinson rose to second the amendment; and, in so doing said, that they must only consider him as speaking in his own individual capacity. When these papers were originally called for, the professed object of them was, that there should be laid before the Court of Proprietors all records and documents in the possession of the Court of Directors which regarded the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India, in order to enable it to entertain the question, whether any, or what further remuneration should be granted to the noble Marquess for his services. That was the object for which these papers were laid before the court. He must say, he did not think that the Court of Directors would be dealt fairly by, unless the whole of that question, in all its bearings were fully considered: with regard to the distinct motion which had been brought forward that day by the hon. proprietor, he could appeal to those who had heard his sentiments expressed in another place, whether it was possible for any individual

to agree with the hon. mover more completely than he did on one point, namely, that the character of the noble Marquess was free from all imputation as a participant in the fruits of any improper or illegal measures arising out of the Hyderabad transactions. He wished that to be distinctly understood as his opinion.—(Hear, Hear!) and that no man, be he whom he might, held the character of the noble Marquess for integrity, in greater respect than he did. (Hear, Hear!) Having, however, been placed in a situation which made him necessarily acquainted with these transactions, when they first came under the notice of the Court of Directors, he had followed the progress of them with the utmost anxiety up to the present period; and had taken as much pains as he possibly could do, to make himself fully master of them. He should be wanting in that duty which he felt to be due to the Company, whose servant he was, in candour to the noble Lord, and in that regard to his own character which every man of feeling was anxious to support, if he did not assign his reasons for differing upon this occasion from the limited proposition of the hon. mover. His reasons were, that he saw in these proceedings, a departure from those sound principles of good government which had hitherto been the guide of the Company, and a violation of those rules which the Legislature had laid down for the administration of the dominions of the Company in India. Entertaining such sentiments he did not see how, in fairness, he could do any thing else than support the amendment.

Mr. J. Smith confessed that he felt considerable embarrassment at hearing the amendment which had been proposed, because nothing could come from that chair, which was not entitled to his most sincere respect: he had been acquainted with the Chairman for a long series of years, both in public and in private life, and, therefore, he knew that he might confide as strongly in his good intentions, as in his talents. But in considering this question, he did not see how, in fairness, he could support the amendment: he had waded through these papers, voluminous as they were, and he must say, that a more disagreeable task had never fallen to his lot; he had taken various views of them, but notwithstanding all the views which he had taken, he never could find one by which he could suppose that the illustrious individual, whose conduct they were now discussing, had departed from the rules of honour and integrity. (Hear, hear!) There were, however, points in these transactions, of which he was bound to say that he highly disapproved: he had always considered this description of negotiations with the native princes as the besetting sin of the country, and that no greater evil could arise

arise to it than the being involved in them. Let the proprietors consider the present case: here was a nobleman, of high rank and great accomplishments, who had filled the highest situation in their service, who, by his military talents, aided by the officers who were placed under him, and whose services he had the good judgment to select, had accomplished more for England, in India, than perhaps any governor who had ever preceded him; here was this nobleman said to be mixed up with some of those reprehensible negotiations. Under these circumstances, a question was put to him (Mr. J. Smith) broadly, and without any qualification—namely, "is this Governor General a man of honour, or is he not?" (Hear, hear!) In candour he was bound to answer, decidedly, "that he was." (Hear!) And though the amendment unreservedly admitted this to be the case, though it allowed the purity of the noble Marquess's personal character, though it acknowledged that there was no ground for imputing any corrupt motive for his conduct, yet there were some expressions in it, that were calculated, in consequence of the policy which the Directors had been obliged to pursue, to leave a doubt as to the sincerity of these admissions. There were points in those transactions which every man must lament; but there was no part of them which ought to embitter the last moments of the illustrious man who had secured to England its conquests in India. (Hear, hear!) He regretted the want of firmness which the noble Marquess had shewn upon one or two occasions, and his want of judgment upon some others: but when a question was put to him, "aye or no, is the noble Marquess a man of integrity or not?" (for, as he understood the motion of the hon. proprietor, it involved that question, and nothing else); those who differed from the amendment were obliged to state why they did so. He (Mr. J. Smith) repeated, that he could see nothing in the whole of this voluminous evidence, which could enable him to say, that the Marquess of Hastings had forfeited his character as a man of honour; he saw, however, that there was a way out of that question: it was, however, hardly fair, as it was giving a complete go-by to it. Under these circumstances, it was scarcely possible for him to take any other view of this subject, than that which he had just submitted to the court; and, therefore, not only from the respect which he felt individually for the Chairman, but also from the regard which in general he entertained for the whole body of Directors, he regretted that he could not acquiesce in the amendment that had been moved.

Mr. Poynder felt himself bound to make no small demand on the attention of the court, for he conceived it his duty to go

deeper into the discussion of the question than his hon. friends had thought proper to advance. It would, however, be his endeavour to—

Mr. Impey rose to order. He assured the hon. proprietor that he would not detain him long. He understood the hon. proprietor to state, that he intended to discuss the question more deeply than any of the gentlemen who had gone before him. Now he (Mr. Impey) thought, that if the hon. proprietor persevered in his determination, that it would lead to very painful feelings, not only to the Marquess of Hastings, but to many very worthy gentlemen who were then serving the Company in India. The point on which the whole debate naturally turned, was whether there was any thing in the papers in the hands of the proprietors which had a tendency to impugn the character of the Marquess of Hastings, to justify the imputing corrupt motives to that noble individual. The hon. mover of the original motion, and the hon. mover of the amendment upon it, had only put that proposition in other words. The hon. proprietor who brought forward the original motion said, that there was nothing in those papers which could impeach the personal integrity or character of the noble Marquess. He did not exactly comprehend the meaning.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he meant there was nothing to affect the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, as a man of honour.

Mr. Impey resumed, exactly, there was nothing in them to impeach the character of the noble Marquess as a man of honour. He entirely agreed in that sentiment with the hon. proprietor. The amendment of the Chairman even declared the same thing—expressed the very admission which the hon. proprietor called upon the court to make, only in different words. He could not define the difference of meaning between *person* and *character*. They owed them both to the stage; the characters of a piece are the *dramatis personae*, and—

The Chairman interrupted the hon. proprietor by calling him to order. He was sure the hon. proprietor, on a moment's reflection, would see how very irregularly he was proceeding.

Mr. Impey declared he would sit down without any further observation, if what he was saying was not directed to a useful object.

Mr. Poynder rose, and addressing the hon. proprietor, said, that he was rather thankful than offended at the interruption he had caused. He thought all the difficulties which attended the discussion of this question under consideration would vanish by the withdrawal of the original motion. But he must say, that if the hon. mover of it would not consent to that

that proceeding, he should feel himself compelled to state at length the grounds of his dissent from it, and of his support of the amendment. He asked, therefore, did the hon. proprietor consent to its withdrawal?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird replied in the negative.

Mr. Poynder then conceived he was in duty bound, however reluctantly, to discuss the whole subject at large, and he hoped, that if he occupied the time of the court much longer than the hon. proprietor had done, he would extend to him the same patient attention that he (Mr. P.) had often given to the speeches of him and of the hon. proprietor, his friend, sometimes for two or three hours together. He assured him, however, that he would not trespass on his patience for more than one-sixth of that time. He begged leave to remind the court, that the Marquess of Hastings had, for the services he had rendered the Company, received from their hands an annuity of £5,000. He entirely coincided in the justness and wisdom of that grant, but when they were called upon for an additional remuneration—

Mr. Trant and Mr. R. Jackson rose together, but the latter gentleman having sat down, Mr. Trant appealed to the Chairman, whether the hon. proprietor was not wandering from the question before the court? They were not considering whether or no any further grant should be awarded to the Marquess of Hastings, but merely, whether to approve of the conduct of the noble Marquess or of the Court of Directors, from the contents of the volume of papers then under the notice of the proprietors.

Mr. Poynder contended he was strictly in order. He thought it to be an integral part of the great question before the court, to point out the situation in which it is proposed to place it, and he therefore repeated, that after a grant of £5,000 had been given to the Marquess of Hastings—

Mr. R. Jackson called upon the Chairman to say, whether the hon. proprietor was not out of order?

Mr. Poynder hoped that he might be permitted to connect, without interruption, his argument with the question under the consideration of the court. He was surprised that he should not be allowed the same indulgence by an hon. proprietor, which he was always ready to extend to him. He would, however, for the present waive all notice of the former grant, and—

Mr. R. Jackson again rose to order. Had there been any mention of, or even allusion to a call for money, either in the original motion or the amendment, he would admit the observations the hon. proprietor was indulging in might be perfectly correct; but there was not even the

least shadow of an allusion to any such proposition before the court. They were not debating a question of money, but a question of more importance to the Marquess of Hastings and to themselves. It was a question of character simply, and he therefore contended, that the hon. proprietor was out of order.

Mr. Poynder said, he was not to be put down or silenced by hon. proprietors of that court in the delivery of his sentiments. He repeated, that if he did not succeed, in the observations he had made with the question before the court, if he could not shew the intimate and inseparable connexion between them, let him be put down immediately. He thought he was quite in order when he looked to the object for which the papers were ordered to be printed: they were ordered to be printed, not for the purpose of loosely discussing the character of the Marquess of Hastings, but for the specific purpose of judging, he quoted the words of the resolution, "of the propriety of entertaining the question of further remuneration to the Governor General." (*Hear, hear!*) This is the definite object of the present requisition, though it has been carefully withdrawn from the proposition submitted to their notice, though nothing has been said about it by the gentlemen who had passed such eulogies on the noble Marquess, and he contended that they ought not to dismiss it from their notice, since sooner or later it must come under their consideration. (*Hear, hear!*) He would, however, in the first place, advert to another point, which was not less essential to the present discussion. He alluded to the connexion of Sir Wm. Rumbold with the house of Palmer and Co. A passage in a minute of the Governor General, dated June 17, 1820, page 44 of the printed papers, distinctly proved that fact; it ran thus: "A person, in whom I take a very lively concern, from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house." That person was proved to be Sir Wm. Rumbold, by a letter from the Marquess of Hastings to that gentleman, dated 20th Nov. 1814, and to be found at page 731 of the volume of papers. In that letter the Marquess of Hastings said, "Sir Edward Earl is decidedly of opinion that I should not be justified in assenting to the embarking of any part of Harriet's fortune in ought but government securities. This I mentioned to you at the time, and I see you look at the direct operation of that principle, but I am not sure whether you take into calculation its indirect effect. You talk of borrowing the sum which you are to advance for a share in the firm. How can you do that without security to pledge?" If any more decisive proof were wanting on that head,

head, he would refer them to another of the noble Marquess's letters to Sir W. Rumbold, dated 4th January 1815, and inserted in page 733 of the papers, which ran,—“My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad, is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them.”—He would call the particular attention of the court to the last phrase, and also to the sentence which immediately followed it. “It is a fair and honest calculation.” (*Loud cries of hear!*) What, he would ask, was it a fair and honest calculation that the Governor General of India should patronize one commercial establishment to the detriment of others, because an individual in whom he took a lively interest had become a partner in it? After stating that the patronage sought for would be of uncertain amount, by which assertion it was at least admitted there was some advantage to be obtained by that means, the noble Marquess goes on to observe, “that a more decided advantage would accrue from the discouragement of every other British house at Hyderabad.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird beseeched the hon. proprietor not to garble the letter, but read it out at once.

Mr. Poynder repelled the charge of garbling, and declared he was stating the contents of the letter. He should be foolish to resort to such an expedient, when it could be so easily detected, for the whole court were in possession of the papers. However, to accommodate the hon. proprietor, he would take it up from the part he had left off at, and read it entire. The noble Marquess continued, “The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be grappled. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea.”

He contended, from the tenour of the letter he had just read, that there was an avowed system of favouritism, and an expressed intention of suppressing all competition to the firm of the favourite. He did not impute any corrupt motive to the Marquess of Hastings, but he must say, there was contained in that letter, an undeniable intention to form a commercial monopoly, not only in native produce, but in money. Plain things should be described in no less plain terms.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird wished the hon. proprietor to read the letter to which that he had just read had been returned for answer.

Mr. Poynder said he could not comply with his hon. friend's request. That letter would not, in the slightest degree, alter the case. But the hon. proprietor could, if he entertained an opinion that it would change the complexion of the affair, read it for himself.

The Chairman was sorry to be obliged to interfere. He hoped they would not forfeit all claim to respectability by showing a want of decorum in their debates. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder requested the forgiveness of the hon. proprietor, if he applied to him the words which Junius applied to a mere distinguished personage, “if his bed does not fit him, it is not my fault.” (*Laughter.*) If he was not satisfied with it as he had made it, why should he vent his displeasure on him, who had done nothing to excite it. He would next, having proved the connexion of Sir W. Rumbold with the house of Palmer and Co., proceed to draw their attention to the political despatch of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government. He would do this, in order to display the manner in which the house in question first excited the notice and animadversion of the Court of Directors. It was on another account well worthy of their serious attention; it was pointed out by the amendment for their approbation. The document he alluded to was dated 24th May 1820, and would be found at page 6 of the printed papers. The Court of Directors in that despatch say:

“We stated in a former despatch, that we were not aware of any objection to the countenance which you had in the year 1814, authorized the resident at Hyderabad to afford to a British commercial establishment at that capital.

“In thus expressing ourselves, we presumed that the objects of Messrs. Palmer and Co. were completely consistent, both with the enactments of the Legislature, and with those views of policy to which we have been accustomed, to require conformity on the part of our Indian government.

“It appears, however, from the memorial addressed to you by that firm, on the

the 27th June 1816, which you constituted the ground of your proceeding, that, besides their business, as merchants, they had large pecuniary dealings with the government of his Highness the Nizam, which, as you state, would subject them to the penalties enacted by the 37th Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 23, unless by an exercise of the power vested in you by that act, you gave your consent and approbation to their engaging in such transactions. And you inform us, that, at the request of these gentlemen, you had granted your permission to their performing the several acts from which, without that permission, they would have been restrained, with no other reservation than that it should be at the discretion of the resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, to satisfy himself regarding the nature and objects of the transactions in which Messrs. Palmer and Co. might engage.

"We have to observe, in the first place, that the power which you have thus thought fit to exercise, could not have been granted by the Legislature, in contemplation of such a use as you have made of it.

"It was obviously intended for the purpose of meeting extraordinary exigencies, not of generally licensing an illegal traffic; and we have great doubts whether such a license as you have given (a general license, without a special case of necessity, and without limit), would be held to be legal, and would be found effectual for the protection of Messrs. Palmer and Co. against any prosecution under the act.

"But, waiving this discussion, we desire to be informed, whether the resident has availed himself of the power reserved to him by acquainting himself constantly and thoroughly with the nature of the pecuniary transactions of that house with the Nizam's Government; and in the next place, whether he has reported to you respecting them. In the event of his having done so, you will not fail to transmit the report for our information." (Mr. Poynder remarked, while reading the commencement of this paragraph, that the Court of Directors complain, in page 373 of the printed papers, that they never received this communication.)

"After the experience which we have had, both in the Oude and in the Carnatic, of the dreadful abuses which resulted from the pecuniary dealings of British subjects with native princes, and the jealousy manifested by the legislature of all such transactions, we can by no means approve of the indulgence which you have extended to Messrs. Palmer and Co., and we positively direct, that the instrument by which that indulgence was conveyed may be, immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, revoked and cancelled, and that the countenance of our governments may be strictly confined to those objects of a

commercial nature which they professed originally to have in view.

"You will understand this order as peremptory, and the execution of it must not be delayed for the purpose of a reference to us on any ground whatever."

The Directors, in conclusion, say:

"Since the preceding paragraph was written, it has been suggested to us, that W. Palmer, whose name is first in the firm of the house to which you have given the permission in question, is a native of India, but that there are other partners who are Europeans. We desire to be informed of the names of all the partners of the house to which your license has been granted; and we direct that, if on any future occasion, you should find it necessary to grant a license to lend money, not only the sum to be lent, but the names of all the persons to whom the license extends, may be distinctly specified in the license, and a copy of every such license, with a statement of your reasons for granting it, to be transmitted to us by the earliest opportunity."

To this letter was appended, an extract from the act referred to against the lending of money to native princes. It would be seen from the document he had just read, that the grounds on which the Court of Directors blame the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in granting the license to Messrs. Palmer and Co., are stated in a distinct and specific way. An answer to that communication was returned by the Marquess of Hastings on the 16th Dec. 1820. In that letter he defends the reasons upon which he granted such license. Not satisfied with the explanation of the noble Marquess, the Court of Directors directed the reply to it, which stood second in order of the despatches in the printed papers, dated 28th Nov. 1821. That despatch, in his opinion, contained some well grounded charges against the noble Marquess. It accused him of keeping back from the Court of Directors some important information respecting the pecuniary transactions of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and it clearly shewed that the noble Marquess must have been well acquainted with the existence of those transactions before the license was granted. The despatch proceeds thus: "In the minute of the Governor General, recorded in your political consultations bearing date the 1st of Jan. 1820, and by consequence written previously to the agreement for the last loan of sixty lacs, his lordship expressed his belief that it was well understood, that but for the occasional assistance derived from the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., the Nizam's government could not have been kept above water.

"And in the correspondence between Rajah Chundoo Loll, the resident, and the firm,

firm, transmitted to you with Mr. Russell's letter of the 19th May last, reference is made to a debt which had been contracted by the minister to the house, during the war, the amount, and other particulars of which, we are left wholly unacquainted with.

"If you were not thoroughly informed respecting the transactions to which such frequent allusion is made, it certainly behoves you to account for the suspension of the exercise of your inquisitorial and controlling powers. We are unwilling to suppose that, possessing this information, you could have failed to impart it to us, after the anxiety to obtain it, which we had manifested in our despatch of the 24th May 1820. We regret, however, that in your political letter to us of the 1st of Oct. 1819, when professedly treating of the efficacy which had been given to the Nizam's reformed corps, by the arrangements for securing to the troops the regular receipt of their pay, no reference was made to the agreement for that purpose, which had been entered into by Rajah Chundoo Loll, with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., in the early part of 1818, and which, in the course of 1819, had formed the subject of an important correspondence between your government, the resident, and the firm. This omission was tardily supplied in paragraphs 60 and 67 of your letter of the 21st Oct. 1820, but you ought not to have suffered two years to elapse before apprizing us of that transaction, which, we discover, from an incidental expression in the letter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of the 12th of Oct. 1819, must have taken effect from the 23d April 1818, although it does not appear to have been reported to you by the resident until the 31st Dec. of that year.

"How an arrangement, which had taken place eight months before it was reported, can be said with propriety to have been concluded 'with the sanction of your government,' we cannot perceive. The resident ought not to have countenanced the arrangement, without specific authority from you, much less should he have so long deferred reporting its completion.

"From circumstances to which we shall hereafter advert, we are but imperfectly informed of the particulars of the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Palmer and Co., under which, in consideration of stipulated monthly advances on the part of the house, of two lacs in rupees for the payment of the troops in Berar, it obtained assignments of revenue to the extent of thirty lacs per annum; yet enough is disclosed to satisfy us that the terms of the convention were the very reverse of moderate. No person can read the agreement without seeing that the stipulations were highly favourable to the lenders, and of course proportionably un-

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favourable to the borrowers, though, from the vagueness with which they are expressed, it is impossible to ascertain to what extent they were advantageous to the one party, and disadvantageous to the other.

"When the arrangement was first reported, you felt that it required elucidation, and called upon the resident to explain whether he considered any guarantee as implied on the part of the British government—in what manner the revenues of the assigned districts were secured to the house—or on what terms their advances were made, and whether arrangements equally efficient and economical could not have been made with native bankers at Hyderabad.

"The answer of the resident was extremely unsatisfactory. Explicit on the first point only, he omitted all explanation on the second and third, and in regard to the fourth, he merely replied in the negative, without stating the grounds upon which his opinion rested.

"This strange omission was in no way supplied by the letter from Messrs. Palmer and Co., which accompanied the resident's despatch. These communications were justly characterized in a minute of Mr. Stuart, as 'being, in fact, more calculated to excite than to relieve anxiety.' Indeed your subsequent proceedings show that, individually and collectively, you did not yet consider yourselves as sufficiently informed respecting the transaction, to enable you to pass any judgment upon it."

The despatch then proceeded to shew that the arrangement alluded to was reprehended by the accountant-general, and in page 74 makes the following remarks:

"Independently of the jealousy which the legislature has entertained, and which we have constantly manifested, of pecuniary dealings on the part of British subjects with native princes, the origin and nature of the transaction in question, the parties concerned in it, and the relations in which they respectively stood to the British government, not only warranted, but rendered it incumbent on you to inform yourselves of its details. The arrangement having been concluded with the entire concurrence of Mr. Russell, having taken place at a period when the influence of the British government pervaded every branch of the Nizam's administration, and through the instrumentality of a house of business, which, but for that license, could not legally have engaged in such transactions, you had the most powerful motives for substantiating, both to your own and to our satisfaction, first, that the object was of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of extraordinary and unusual means for its attainment; and secondly, that the means which you had authorized were not perverted to purpose.

purposes injurious to the interests of our ally, or discreditable to the British character."

At page 75 the despatch proceeds in the following strain:

"Mr. Russell states in his letter of the 28th April 1819, that 'none of the native bankers at Hyderabad could have commanded funds adequate to the purpose, and even if they could, that their terms would have been much higher than those of the present arrangement.' Without the smallest disposition to question the intended accuracy of Mr. Russell's representation, we cannot give to it that implicit credit which would have been due to assertions supported by incontestable facts. Had he grounded it upon unsuccessful applications which had been made by the Nizam's government to the principal soucars at Hyderabad for pecuniary accommodations; had he told us, that in answer to such applications (specifying dates and other particulars), the soucars had pleaded their inability to make advances to a large amount, and that for small advances, they had demanded exorbitant terms; and had he, after stating the terms, contrasted them with the moderation of those demanded by the house of Palmer and Co., then, indeed, his representation would have had weight; but, in its present shape, we cannot take it for more than an opinion, the correctness of which is matter of doubt.

"At Baroda, the Guickwar has been able to borrow large sums annually at about nine per cent., under the Company's bandarry. This species of security, we believe, is not known at Hyderabad; but we have no reason to doubt, that had the Company lent its credit to the Nizam's government in another form, money might have been obtained from native bankers at a rate of interest equally moderate.

"In truth, you have in substance, if not in form, lent the Company's credit in the late pecuniary transactions at Hyderabad, not indeed, for the benefit of the Nizam's government, but for the sole benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co. You have not guaranteed to the house the fulfilment of the engagements entered into with it by the Nizam's government, but the house has received the support of the British government, and it expects that the influence of that government will be employed to secure satisfaction of its just demand upon the government of the Nizam. Without this countenance and support, Messrs. Palmer and Co. declared that they never would have established an extensive mercantile concern (much less entered into large pecuniary dealings with the government) in a country where there are no regular courts of judicature. With this countenance and support, they not only themselves feel secure, but they are

placed in circumstances which enable them to secure a combination of the native monied interest." At page 76 they also say, "If your countenance and support, or in other words, if the credit of the Company had been lent to the Nizam's government, instead of to Messrs. Palmer and Co., that government must have saved all that the house of agency may have gained, whilst we should have advanced both our interest and reputation, by a generous and successful endeavour to serve an ally in time of need." The Directors, in subsequent paragraphs, complained of the withholding from them information on various points, and then observed, "we have looked with anxiety for some attempt to justify, or to palliate a proceeding, which, so far as our recollection serves, is without a parallel on the records of our Indian governments; but in your letter it is reported as if it were a circumstance needing no comment." A little further the Directors added, in terms not stronger than the circumstance warranted, "that the apology offered by the noble Marquess is the language, not of a responsible, but of an irresponsible government. It is not an exercise of the license of acting without instructions, and reporting the proceedings for the information and sanction of the authorities at home; it is the assertion by your government, of a power to act, without the obligation to communicate to any superior authority the means of judging of your acts; and, consequently, the assertion of a power to elude all check and control. It is not an assumption of discretionary power on the part of the local government, to suspend the execution of instructions from home; it amounts to the assumption of a power to do what you please, and to communicate to us just so much of what you have done as you may see fit. And on what grounds does this assumption rest? that we are not qualified to draw right conclusions from the information which is laid before us; but that, from our ignorance of all that we ought to know, it is not only unnecessary, but unsafe to put us in possession of the materials of knowledge. We should be unworthy of the station we hold, if we did not strongly condemn such proceedings defended by such allegations."

[Here the hon. Proprietor, in answer to a question from Mr. R. Jackson, said, that the observations he had just read were part of the same despatch which he had before quoted. It was dated 28th Nov. 1821.]

The Directors next adverted to the loan of sixty lacs of rupees, at sixteen per cent., for six years, lent by Palmer and Co. to Rajah Chundoo Loll, in May 1820, to which the casting vote of the Governor General gave the sanction of government. They then, after expressing their surprise that,

that, in the absence of all necessary information, "either sanctioning or furnishing to the Nizam's government such a loan" were the only alternatives left to the noble Marquess's government, complained of the state of embarrassment in which the Court of Directors was left, and especially that the extent of that embarrassment was unknown to them. He would not trouble the court with reading any more of the despatch, except the concluding paragraph, in which the Directors observe, "we trust that no occasion will again offer itself which may appear to you to call for the exercise of the dispensing power vested in our governors by law, in respect to the provisions of the statute to which we have so often alluded. But should such a case unfortunately occur, we positively direct that the spirit of the law be strictly abided by, and that any licence so granted by you, be for a specific transaction, and a specific period, and be on no account of the general and indefinite character of which we have seen so much reason to complain." He (Mr. Poynder) saw the name of "J. Pattison" appended to that despatch, and he had heard that the same Mr. Pattison was he who afterwards moved, that that Court take into consideration the zealous, able, and disinterested conduct of the Marquess of Hastings during his administration in India; who thought the noble Marquess ought to receive a grant of £5,000 a-year. He could not but remark on the inconsistency of sentiment in the hon. director, or imagine the grounds upon which he could defend that inconsistency. In a late debate on Haileybury College, the hon. director had quoted, in illustration of his arguments, a line from Horace,

"Diruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis,"

and he (Mr. Poynder) would like to know, whether the inditing such a letter as he had read one day, and moving such a resolution on another, was not very like melting a man down in one day, and raising him on a pedestal the next? Whether it was not, in a word, blowing hot and cold with the same mouth? (*Much laughter.*)

Mr. Pattison inquired if his name was attached to the letter in question.

Mr. Poynder assured him it was, and that if he looked at the paper, he would find he was correct.

Mr. Pattison then declared, that in the course of the debate he would take care to set the matter right; but at present, would only observe that the animadversions passed on his (Mr. Pattison's) conduct by the hon. proprietor, merely displayed his utter ignorance of the way in which they carried on their business. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder was very glad to hear it was the intention of the hon. director to square his inconsistency in the course of

that discussion, and was not the less pleased that he had been the cause of his having an opportunity to do so. He would, however, have been more obliged to the hon. director had he not thrown out a taunt of his ignorance; he supposed the hon. director had dropped the expression in the warmth of the moment, for he was not generally wanting in courtesy. He would now proceed to another point of the discussion. He had, in the course of that morning, heard several remarks made on a case which had been laid before the highest law officers, and which was not in the printed papers. He would, however, call their attention to a case which was contained in those papers, and would be found at page 104. It was in a political letter to the Bengal Government.

Mr. R. Jackson inquired what was the date of that letter?

Mr. Poynder said, the date was not noted in the volume (if our readers turn to the collection of printed papers, they will, however, find the date, it is 9th April, 1823.). The Directors say, "We are advised by high legal authorities that the restriction contained in the 30th section of the act 13th Geo. III. cap. 63, which restrains the rate of interest to 12 per cent. extends to contracts made, as well in those parts of the East-Indies which are not under the government of the East-India Company, as in those which are. That the same restriction extends to loans made to native princes and governments in the East-Indies, as well as to those made to individuals, whether the contracts for such loans be made or carried into execution, within or beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company; that the same restriction extends to loans made under a license from the government in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, and that it is not lawful for a mercantile or banking partnership, consisting partly of natives of India, and partly of European born subjects of his Majesty, to make a loan to a native prince, contrary to the provisions of 37 Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, whether the contract for such loan be made or carried into execution within or beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company; that in either case the contract of the house would be void, and that the European born partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour."

"We desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all persons, in any way contravening the law as thus explained."

They should now consider how these instructions were obeyed by the party to whom they were despatched. He thought he would not a little surprise them

when he read the answer returned by the noble Marquess to those instructions. The letter he alluded to was dated 20th Oct., 1822. To read the whole, would take up too much of their time, but he recommended it to their perusal. He would particularly refer to a paragraph at page 115. The noble Marquess writes, "The function delegated to the Governor General in Council, I apprehend to be this: that under the engagement of unrenittingly exerting his utmost ability for the benefit of the hon. Company, he is to deal with men and things as they may present themselves on the spot." Here, he could not help remarking, that, admitting for the sake of argument, the position of the noble Marquess, it could be easily seen that under the plea of necessity, well denominated the tyrant's plea, any thing that may hereafter happen may be defended. The noble Marquess continues: "The Governor General in Council is to deal with men and things as they may present themselves on the spot, in the manner which consonantly to law and the general directions of the hon. Court, he shall best fulfil the spirit of that sacred trust. He cannot abstain from acting on these terms without a dereliction of duty seriously affecting the public interests committed to his management. Then his measure must be squared to circumstances as they really exist." They would not fail to observe the same plea of necessity put forward here. The fact was, the whole of the letter was grounded on that position. It peeps out constantly, and would be found in the beginning, middle, and conclusion of the document. He (Mr. Poynder) would not trespass so much on the time of the court as to read at length the defence of the noble Marquess of the charges brought against him. He would, however, observe, that it was irregularly addressed to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and that the arguments were not only wholly unsupported by evidence, but directly in the teeth of it. The concluding remark of the noble Marquess asserts that the hon. court had been seduced, in opposition to all evidence, into charging him with having pledged the Company's credit to the house of Palmer and Co. in the spirit of favouritism, and with having needlessly given his countenance to the loan made by that firm. "I should have been surprised," said the noble Marquess, "at such a strange perversion of circumstances, could I ascribe the tenour of the letter I have received to the real judgment of the Court of Directors, but I repeat with every solemnity of profession, my being certain that what the hon. court subscribed was palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour. I close this exposition, in a just confidence in the hon. court's regretting its having unguardedly lent itself to an inaccurate

and injurious conclusion." (He would call the particular attention of the court to the expressions "palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour," and "regretting its having unguardedly lent itself to an inaccurate and injurious conclusion." Those were very serious charges against a body of men, who filled the important duties of Directors of their affairs. The Directors themselves felt this, and returned an answer such as they deserved, a proper and indignant answer, for they had a reputation to lose as well as the noble Marquess. Their political letter to the Bengal government, dated 5th November, 1823, informs the noble Marquess that, "a declaration more offensive to the constituted authorities at home could not well have escaped from his Lordship, and one more at variance with fact never was hazarded by any one. We should be wholly unfit for the situations in which we are placed, if, on any occasion, we could voluntarily subscribe our names to a despatch the contents of which were not the result of our deliberate convictions; and the particular despatch in question was, in fact, the result of much investigation, and more than ordinary deliberation." He had no hesitation in stating it to be his sincere conviction, after a very careful examination of the printed papers, that the faith of the Indian government was not only assured to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in order to establish its credit, but also to support it when it was established. The Bengal political consultations of the 19th July, 1822, inserted at page 159, would afford sufficient proofs of the justness of that assertion. He would merely refer to those documents, because of their voluminous nature. He could not, however, refrain from reading to the court a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf to the government secretary at Fort William, for it would serve materially to strengthen his position. Sir C. T. Metcalf was the Resident at Hyderabad, and in the letter he alluded to, he was reporting the substance of a conference which he had with the Rajah Chundoo Loll, for the purpose of eliciting the cause of his employing the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. in the conveyance of his communications to the British government, when a resident was at Hyderabad. Sir C. T. Metcalf said that, "on the subject of the loan the Rajah, Chundoo Loll, expressed anxiety to know whether the Governor General in Council would advance the large sum that might be required. I told him that I thought it likely that his Lordship would, from the tenor of the instructions which I had received. He dwelt on the advantages which would result from getting clear of the debt due to those gentlemen, and complained of the overwhelming amount of 'their interest upon

upon interest" (Sir C. Metcalf had given them the Indian terms *sood dur sood dur sood*). He expressed a hope that I would afterwards prevent their coming to him. After the use he had lately made of them, I thought the sincerity of the wish might be questioned, and that it might be put in for the occasion; I therefore asked the Rajah if he were in earnest. He replied in the affirmative, but less decisively, adding, "what business will they have with me when their debts shall be paid?" "Why should they come at all then?" "They will of their own accord cease to come; they will go away altogether when they lose these profits." Thus spoke the man who they were informed was reigning in his master's stead, and was wasting his treasure, and oppressing his subjects. He, they would observe, describes the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. as exhausting his coffers by their exorbitant demands of interest, and yet does not appear to know certainly "whether the resident or the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. is the real representative of the British government at the court of Hyderabad." But he might be asked how he connected the Marquess of Hastings with the statements he had made? He would say in answer, that the Marquess of Hastings had shown on many occasions a disposition to give to the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. an undue support. He would not trouble them with enumerating all the proofs of that fact which are scattered up and down in the printed papers, but two or three of them he would produce. He referred them to the Governor General's minute of the 19th November, 1819, inserted at page 33. In that document the noble Marquess said, "Surmises of the nature lately agitated ought not to remain afloat. Observe, rumours against a mercantile establishment must be deeply injurious to its credit, especially when those implied doubts of its conduct appear to come from this government. I thence feel bound to declare my opinion definitively that there is no colour, from anything which has come within my view, for the slightest imputation on the house of Palmer and Co." At page 34 he said, "a charge of extortion cannot rest upon a house which has furnished aid on conditions the lightest offered, in a case where acknowledged risk increased the usual high demand for interest in a native state." Gentlemen would presently see in what way the question as to the exorbitancy of the interest taken for the loan was answered. He should, waving all discussion on that subject for the present, proceed with the proofs of the position he had lately assumed. He referred them to a passage in page 44 of the printed papers to a portion of the Governor General's minute, of the 15th July, 1820, where he said, "a person

in whom I take a very lively concern, from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house. The degree, in which his interest is engaged in the proposed transaction, might, without my being conscious of the bias, warp my judgment." At page 45, in the same minute, the noble Marquess likewise said, "We have the positive declaration of the resident that the loan cannot be procured from the native bankers alone. Clearly they fear to advance their money but through a British house, the interest naturally taken in which by this government, gives them a confidence such as they would never feel in a direct negotiation with a native court." His Lordship in the same minute stated the interest of the loan to have been only 10 per cent., but in the minute of Mr. Stuart it was incontestibly shewn to have been 16 per cent., and it was in proof that there was another loan negotiated at 24 per cent. He would now read some extracts from a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf, the Resident at Hyderabad, contained in the enclosures of the Bengal political letter, of the date of the 20th December, 1822. It would be found at page 243. The resident writes thus:—

"Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. possess and exercise in this country an extraordinary power, which has no connection with their commercial character. It arises from a supposition of their possessing influence in the British government, and is confirmed by the peculiar character of the minister Chundoo Loll.

"The character and views of Rajah Chundoo Loll have the greatest weight in producing this power. His political life has passed in endeavours to maintain his place. He looks chiefly to the British government for this purpose, and he thinks that Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. may befriend or injure him through their supposed influence in that quarter."

He would now turn to page 245, where he said that some person, "who was killed in the late disturbance, asked me whether the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. was established here on the part of the Company, and on my answering in the negative expressed his wonder at their power and influence, adding, that it had reached its present pitch since the junction of Sir William Rumbold, and had been on a different footing before.

"By the common people throughout the country, the house is identified with the British government, and the revenues which are poured into their coffers, are considered as so much tribute to our treasury.

"I have sometimes found difficulty in persuading strangers that Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. do not actually govern great

great portion of the Nizam's dominions. Such is the notion to which their manifest influence, and the large assignments possessed by them on the revenues, have, not uncommonly, given rise. I believe that in this respect they exercised formerly a more direct influence than now. I have understood, that heretofore they were more in the habit of recommending the nomination of the officers of government in the provinces. I do not know that they exercise this privilege at present; it has not at least forced itself on my notice.

"I have also reason to believe, that Messrs. Palmer and Co. take advantage of the known opinion of their supposed influence, and that they sometimes use strong and even threatening language to carry their objects with the minister. They make ample use of native agency, and one of the persons notoriously employed between them and the minister is the head of the court of justice in the city of Hyderabad; an extraordinary person to be also the agent of this commercial firm. It is reported that he was appointed to his judicial station by their influence, and whether the report be true or false the effect in their favour must be nearly the same. He is not their only agent, and I am disposed to think that they obtain more influence over the Minister through native agents than they otherwise could; for they, with all the zeal inspired by self-interest, and with a perfect knowledge of the Minister's character, would have no scruple to work on his weaknesses by any falsehood suited to their purpose, unknown perhaps to their own employers."

In paragraph 101, page 247, Sir C. T. Metcalf thought it necessary to defend himself against the aspersions which had been cast upon his character. He says—

"If to have a regard to the public interests entrusted to my care be enmity, then am I their enemy; if to hold myself at liberty to propose whatever seems good for the public welfare of the state be hostility, then am I hostile, and herein it is that I think them most unreasonable.—Had they been content to exert themselves for their own interests, which was natural, and allowed me without reproach to look to those of the state, which was my duty, both parties would have been in their proper places, whatever might have been the result. But this would not satisfy them. They required that the representative of the British government should be their tool, and that both the British government, and the Nizam's government, should be made subservient to their profit. On the other hand, I have considered it my duty to consult the interests of the government, and to propose whatever might tend to its benefit. This constitutes my offence."

"I entertain no feeling whatever of hostility towards those gentlemen, no de-

sire whatever that they should be injured. I utterly disclaim such unworthy motives. I beg you also to assure his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that I consider a faithful obedience to his Lordship's orders as the first of my duties. It is for me to report, for his Lordship to command, and for me again to execute what he may be pleased to ordain."

"If I am not mistaken in ascribing to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. a degree of influence at this court, which is unsuited to their commercial character, it must become a subject of serious deliberation, whether, that influence should be continued or subdued, or allowed to take its course without interference. I renounce all personal interest in this question. I can conform myself to the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, whatever it may be; or, if even the influence of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. should so predominate at this court, as by rendering my services totally inefficient, to become personally insufferable, there would be an obvious remedy which public duty and justice towards myself would point out."

That despatch he had just read was written by Sir C. T. Metcalf, who succeeded Mr. Russell in the post of resident at Hyderabad; that Mr. Russell, who had, by the sanction of his office, supported that culpable loan. But he was going to read to them a more triumphant defence of Sir C. T. Metcalf, supplied by the Marquess of Hastings himself, which would save him the trouble of referring to the more detailed defence written by Sir C. T. Metcalf, which occurred at page 234. The paper he alluded to was inserted at page 358, and was a letter to Sir C. T. Metcalf from the secretary to government, dated 15th January, 1823.

"The hon. the Governor General in Council has perused with much interest the able, manly, and candid exposition of your views and sentiments, in explanation of your proceedings with reference to the questions discussed in the instructions of 25th October last, and it affords him the highest gratification to express his general concurrence in the soundness of your conclusions, and his entire approbation of the tenor of your conduct, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. Without more particular advertence to the general questions of policy discussed in your letter, and the instructions above referred to, the hon. the Governor General in Council deems it sufficient, at present, to assure you that the confidence of government in your approved talents, sagacity, and discretion, continues unimpaired, and that the firmness and judgment and public zeal which have invariably distinguished your long and honourable career, in the various and important situations you have been called to fill, have never, in the estimation of the Governor

Governor General in Council, been more conspicuously displayed, as they were never more essentially required than in the execution of the arduous duties which you have had to perform since your nomination to the court of Hyderabad."

The defence of Sir C. T. Metcalf by the new council would also be found at page 570. It proceeded in the following strain of commendation:—

"Your hon. court will not fail to have remarked that from the first moment when Sir Charles Metcalf was brought in collision with the house, in his endeavours to effect the reform prescribed by his instructions, every means were employed to counteract his meritorious exertions. When Messrs. William Palmer and Co. found that he was neither to be blinded nor seduced, they resolved on the desperate attempt of engaging the minister in a plot, to bring charges against him in the confident expectation, it is presumed, of effecting his removal from office, and thus remaining masters of the field. Such a victory was worth the hazard of the trial; but, fortunately, the blow aimed at this highly distinguished public officer, recoiled on the head of those who directed it, and the resident persevering in his inquiries into the real nature of the dealings between the minister and the house, a scene of iniquity was displayed, which has covered with disgrace all who were concerned in it."

Mr. R. Jackson rose to order. He thought the hon. proprietor should at least, out of delicacy, refrain from introducing into the debate discussions which were quite irrelevant. The hon. proprietor had given his distinct declaration that he had no intention to verge from the discussion on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, or to go out of his way to allude to that of Sir C. T. Metcalf, Mr. Adam, or any one else mentioned in the papers under their notice. He had not, however, adhered to that rule, but had launched forth into a series of supposed accusations, to entertain which would be to enter into a very detailed examination of the conduct of many other individuals. He certainly thought the hon. proprietor should confine himself to the question, whether there was or was not any thing in those papers to impeach the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, at all events he was decidedly erroneous in opening the vast field of argument he had just entered upon, for almost the whole of the facts he had mentioned, took place subsequently to the declaration of the court, to remunerate the Marquess of Hastings, and only a year and a half before he resigned his post. He would put it to the Chairman whether that line of proceeding was not out of order.

The Chairman said that as he had been asked for his decision, he thought it ne-

cessary to declare his conviction that the hon. proprietor was completely in order. The question he was discussing was undoubtedly opened to the court by the amendment.

Mr. S. Dixon could not refrain from expressing his surprise that an hon. proprietor who himself wandered so frequently from the subject matter of discussion, should wish to confine the hon. proprietor who was in possession of the court so strictly to the letter of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poynder, since he had received in his favour the decision of the chair, would state the reasons which urged him to touch upon the topic he had just mentioned to the court. They were called upon by the original motion not only to approve of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, but also by consequence to express their disapprobation of those who had thought fit to reprehend that conduct. The question was not only to set up that noble personage but also to throw down others. (Hear!) It is not content with clearing the noble Marquess of all blame, but aimed the shafts of obloquy against the residents at Hyderabad, the Directors, and every one who had preceded in that chair the gentleman who then filled it. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. R. Jackson was sorry to be again obliged to interrupt the hon. proprietor, but he could not sit and hear the assertion just made by the hon. proprietor, without having the subject of the debate placed clearly before the eyes of the court. He therefore moved that the original motion be read.

Mr. Poynder avowed he had no objection to that, but could assure the hon. proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) that when it came to his turn to deliver his sentiments on the question, he (Mr. Poynder) would not offer the interruption which had been given to him.

The clerk then by the chairman's order read the original resolution, and Mr. Poynder was about to resume; when

The Chairman desired the amendment also to be read, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Poynder then rose and asked whether he was not at liberty to exonerate the Court of Directors from all imputation of blame in the line of conduct they had adopted with respect to the transactions which were the topic of discussion. If they were to approve their despatches, ought they not to lay open the grounds upon which they rest? If the hon. proprietor said no, he (Mr. P.) would not, with Locke, charge him with jumping to his conclusion without any premises, but he would assert that he did not give the premises, which he brought forward for the support of his motion, a due examination. He (Mr. P.) would assert that the line of conduct

conduct pursued by the Court of Directors, was from the outset just, for the view they took of the question was perfectly correct. And he considered himself warranted in saying, that the noble Marquess himself at last felt alarmed at the consequences of the license and countenance he had afforded to the house of Palmer and Co. That alarm was very forcibly expressed in the draught of instructions sent by the Governor General to the resident at Hyderabad, dated the 13th Sep. 1822, and inserted at page 188. The noble Marquess there said, "of the remaining items some seem to be loans for temporary and occasional purposes, of which the utility cannot be comprehended while the minister refuses all information. Among them is a large monthly allowance to Mr. W. Palmer, and to Mr. Hastings Palmer, two members of the house of Palmer and Co., and stipends to the children of Mr. Palmer. These payments to persons who must be presumed to be connected with the government and service of the Nizam, strike the Governor General as of a very singular nature, more especially with reference to the situation of the two Messrs. Palmer, and the large pecuniary dealings, which, as members of the house of William Palmer and Co. they have with the minister."

"Had these salaries, or whatever the payments are, been known to the Governor General in Council, his Lordship in Council would naturally have hesitated to give his sanction to extensive loans and advances, from persons so circumstanced to the Nizam's government. As it is, these payments are liable to the supposition of their being a premium on the loans, in addition to the bonus above referred to, or they must be ascribed to the exercise of an influence over the minister, effected by means of these pecuniary obligations of the latter, and directed to the gratification of the cupidity of the parties. The transaction in its present form bears a very unpleasant appearance, and requires a satisfactory explanation, to remove the suspicion unavoidably resting upon it."

The evidence contained in the paragraphs he had just read, was not certainly sufficient to warrant them in imputing corrupt motives to the Marquess of Hastings in sanctioning the Hyderabad loan. His object in tracing the distressing results of that sanction, was rather with a view of shewing that, at first sight, there was something in the transaction which was calculated to cast a taint on the character of the noble Marquess. He disclaimed all intention of pressing hard on the noble Marquess. He could not, however, help observing that the government had been mixed up with the firm of Palmer and Co. and the firm with the government. Mr. W. Palmer attempted an ex-

planation of this state of things, how satisfactorily they would see by turning to page 267 where it is met by the resident in the following words:

"Mr. William Palmer has separately furnished an explanation regarding his own allowances from the Nizam's government, and those received in the names of his children. He omits to notice those of his brother, Mr. Hastings' father. He considers these allowances to himself and his children as the reward of his military service. He says that he has been 23 years in the military service of the Nizam's government, in which period he includes the time (ten or twelve years or more) during which he has been in business without any command in any corps, and of course not actually in service. By this mode of calculating, he is at present in the Nizam's military service, and his claims on this account are increasing. Some years hence he will have been 30 or 40 years in the military service of the Nizam. Whatever may have been Mr. William Palmer's services in the Nizam's army, I have not chanced to hear more of of them before, than that he had been employed in a military capacity, and commanded a corps of cavalry. I have no wish to decry them, but I must observe that even from his own representation of them, they do not appear to have been such as would warrant these large allowances to himself and family, prolonged, too, to another generation as pensions consequent on his retirement. It is indeed understood, that, on the disbanding of the corps which he commanded, he received a most liberal donation from the government, which formed the capital with which he commenced business."

"I cannot subscribe to Mr. William Palmer's notion, that he is on a footing with the native sirdars of the Nizam's government, and that his children are entitled to a provision from the government, in like manner as the children of other sirdars. Mr. William Palmer must be well aware, without any disparagement of his personal ability, of which I have the highest opinion, that the advantages which he has derived from the Nizam's government, have, from first to last, proceeded principally from British influence, patronage, and connections."

"I consider the allowance granted by Rajah Chundoo Loll to Mr. William Palmer and his family, as one of the characteristic disbursements of the public revenue, by that minister, for the purchase of personal adherents, with a view to his own continuance in power. I these allowances last during his administration only, they are comparatively of inferior consequence; but, if they are to be burthens on the state in perpetuity, or for the lives of the next generation of Palmers, they

they must be considered as an intolerable evil. No state can bear the pensioning of its subordinate servants on such terms, and in this point of view, the matter seems to me to be worthy the attention of his Excellency the Governor General in Council."

Here was an acknowledgment of the pensions to the two Messrs. Palmer, and of the demand for the extension of large allowances, to not only themselves and dependants, but to the future generations of the Palmers. The same despatch contains sufficient evidence of the connection of Dr. Currie with the firm in question, from its establishment at Hyderabad or even from an earlier period. He would observe, by the bye, that besides Dr. Currie, there was another concealed partner in the concern, a Mr. Hans Sotheby, and the engaging of both those gentlemen in the firm was equally in the teeth of the regulations of the British legislature. He would next advert to the description given by Sir C. T. Metcalf of the transactions between the Nizam's government and Messrs. Palmer and Co. It would be found at page 356. He would only read one of the concluding paragraphs. It run:—"When Messrs. Palmer and Co. want aid and support from the British government they are all obsequiousness and devotion: the humble servants of the government who have no existence but in its smiles. When government requires information from them in order to ascertain whether or not they have abused the protection and patronage which they have received, then they find various excuses; sometimes their honour, sometimes their interest, for trying to withhold the information required. I trust that this will prove a lesson of lasting effect against favouring such establishments with the peculiar countenance of government. The government becomes subservient to their interests, the government confers on them unnatural influence, and to what purpose? Their gain is promoted beyond all reason, but no public object is attained, rather every public object is sacrificed, and when the government deems it necessary to inquire whether or not, through such means, its own orders or the national institutes have been disregarded, then the parties find that it is inconsistent with honour to furnish the necessary intelligence, lest they betray those who have confederated with them in violating the regulations of the Company's government and the laws of the British realm." He now came to the important letter of the Court of Directors to the Bengal government, dated 21st Jan. 1814. They would bear it in mind that the paper he was about to read to them was one of those specified in the requisition, upon which they were called upon to pass their opinion. Did he not suppose that he would be able to

shew that the view of the transactions under consideration taken by the hon. Court of Directors was perfectly correct, he would be ashamed to trespass so long upon their attention. He had no motive for supporting the course adopted by that hon. Court, other than expressing the conviction of his conscience, which it was his duty to do. He would first mention to them, that the complaint made by the Directors of the delay of the Bengal government in furnishing them with a number of important documents was contained in that letter, and then proceed to the observations they make on the instructions sent out by them on the 24th May 1820. Those instructions they assert had not been executed. He would not take up their time by describing all the grounds of the non-performance of those instructions, but would confine himself to stating the facts alone. The information required from Mr. Russell on the subject of the pecuniary transactions between the house of Palmer and Co. and the government of the Nizam was not given. The letter then went on to express the astonishment of the Directors at learning that the arrangement for the payment of the troops at Berar was continued contrary to law till July 1822, and he (Mr. Poynder) did not observe any reply to this charge. Alluding to the Aurangabad arrangement the Directors stated that the closing of the account between the government and the firm did not take place with the cessation of the advances by the firm, but that the arrears due to that house, with an exorbitant interest, continued to increase the debt of the Nizam long subsequently to the termination of the transactions between the parties. It was evident to the court as it had been on the 20th Nov. 1821, that their idea of the nature and extent of those transactions were very inadequate, as the following observations would testify. "In the letter from Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. to the Resident at Hyderabad dated 15th Jan. 1821, seven pecuniary transactions with the house are enumerated, (amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen lacs of rupees) to which the Nizam's government might be considered as a party. They are described as loans or advances made by the house to individuals at the desire or under the guarantee of his highness's government. No information is given as to the time at which they took place, or the terms on which they were made, nor is it stated whether it was the fault of the house or of the late resident that they were not sooner reported to you. We are greatly surprised therefore to observe, that instead of calling for information regarding these particulars, you should have passed over the transactions without any other observation than that they appeared to be consonant to the principles which

had the general assent of the government."

The Directors then proceeded to charge, and in his opinion on just grounds, the suppression of an examination by the Bengal Council respecting the partners in the firm. They said, "whenever concealment is practised, the party practising it cannot reasonably complain of the inference (even though erroneous) which may be drawn from it, inasmuch as he was not only competent but bound in duty to have precluded such erroneous inference by a candid disclosure of the facts of the case."

The affidavit as to this firm, pronounced by the president a deception, was in that letter confirmed to be so by the Directors. They affirmed, besides, that not only was Dr. Currie a partner in the firm by the admission of Mr. William Palmer himself, but that Mr. George Rumbold, a brother of Sir William, was another. That Mr. George Rumbold obtained from the Nizam's government 1000 rupees per month till his death. They (the Directors) then proceeded to quote the words of Sir C. T. Metcalf as follow. "Rumour speaks loudly of large pecuniary benefits derived in some way or other from the Nizam's government by Sir W. Rumbold individually, (great interruption in consequence of cries of *Hear!*) Having no proof at command of the fact, I have hitherto refrained from noticing the report, but as it is now established that his brother received a monthly allowance, I see reason, moreover, to credit what is generally asserted respecting himself."

(The hon. proprietor was frequently interrupted during the reading of this paragraph by cries of *Hear!*) The Directors likewise said, "It is difficult to believe that Mr. Russell could have been ignorant that Dr. Currie and Mr. George Rumbold were partners in the house, and we are unwilling to suppose, that knowing it, he should have concealed or connived at it." They described that affidavit as the "deceptive affidavit voluntarily tendered by Mr. William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold." In his opinion the evidence adduced richly deserved that appellation. The Directors next proceeded to state the whole affair of the loans, the allowance to Mr. William Palmer and his family of 64,000 rupees, and the erection of a bazaar on the property of Sir W. Rumbold, greatly to the detriment and injury of the bazaar, of the residency, they say, "We cannot look at these transactions, in so far as regards the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. without feelings of disgust and indignation. With reference to the interests of our ally, they excite shame and sorrow; and in so far as they have been countenanced, or not controlled or checked by our government, or by the late Resident, they are matter not only of our most decided censure but condemnation." The

Directors added, in allusion to the influence political and pecuniary exercised by the firm of Palmer and Co. that "the representation by Sir Charles Metcalf, that by the common people throughout the country the house is identified with the British government, and the revenues which are poured into their coffers are considered as so much tribute to our treasury," surely required prompt and very different notice from that which was bestowed upon it. Sir Charles Metcalf's letter of the 30th Sep. 1822 was replied to until the 13th Nov. and the following were the terms in which this part of the communication was adverted to by you. "His Lordship in Council deems it unnecessary to enter at large upon the subject discussed in your despatch of the supposed undue influence of the house of William Palmer and Co. over the minister, and the general impression said to prevail with regard to the identification of that house, and their acts with the British government. These questions will be taken up with more advantage when the fuller information lately called for with regard to the conduct and proceedings of the house in its dealings with the Nizam shall have been obtained, and when the general settlement of those dealings shall become the subject of deliberation." The tone of this reply was very ill suited to an occasion when the credit of the British government was so deeply at stake, and affords a singular contrast to the anxiety manifested in your secretary's letter of the 17th July 1822, when apprehensions were entertained respecting the credit and stability of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. to cause a formal communication to be made to the Rajah Chundoo Loll, that, with exception of the pecuniary transactions therein alluded to, "the countenance of the British government had not in any degree been withdrawn from the house." The court must see how lively an anxiety was excited for the credit of the house of Palmer and Co. when it was attacked, but that no sensation was felt when the interests of the Company and of the country were at stake. (*Hear, hear!*) The Directors proceeded to say, "We cannot doubt for a moment that the partners in the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. did, without the knowledge of the resident, hold communication with the minister on matters of state; and that one of the parties did in a clandestine and most irregular manner convey a letter of complaint against the resident from the minister to the Governor General, (cries of *Hear!*) the tendency (and as there is strong reason to believe) the concerted object of which was to induce the Governor General to withdraw his confidence from the Resident." The partner alluded to, Mr. Poynder observed, was, according

to the Marquess of Hastings's account, Mr. William Palmer, and according to the assertion of Sir Charles Metcalf, Sir William Rumbold.

"It is hardly necessary for us to observe that a proceeding of this nature on the part of the house was in the highest degree indecent and mischievous; and that it would have warranted a declaration, on your part, that the house had by this misconduct forfeited the countenance and protection of the British Government. But a more indulgent course was observed in respect to them." They had now come to a passage in page 380, which he (Mr. Poynder) considered of the utmost importance. It was in the following terms:

"Whilst transactions and proceedings of so profligate a character as those, to which we have adverted, were going on, it was to be expected that a marked decline in the affairs of the state would bear testimony to the blind improvidence and scandalous prodigality, with which they were administered. Accordingly we find that whilst loans and advances were making at Hyderabad—professedly for the Nizam's benefit, and whilst questions were diligently and zealously agitated at Calcutta, of what could be done for his relief, his financial difficulties increased from year to year." In the next page they proceeded thus: "A very slight degree of attention to the terms and extent of the pecuniary transactions of the Nizam's government with the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. would satisfy the most incredulous that to them are principally to be imputed the embarrassments of the state. Notwithstanding the large sums which were constantly passing into the coffers of the house, the balance against the government instead of diminishing, progressively increased."

"When last I addressed you on this subject, (says Sir Charles Metcalf, in his letter, dated 16th Dec. 1822) it was estimated at ninety-three or ninety-four lacs: it now appears to be close on ninety-six, including assignments in hand: matter of wonder it is, not that the government should have been grievously burdened, but that it was not utterly ruined by so baneful a connection: not that it should have been reduced in strength and resources, but that it should not have already perished from exhaustion." He would now take a look at the political letter from Bengal of the 26th of July, 1823, inserted at page 562. In that letter appeared an assertion that the 60 lac loan had been proved to be a purely fictitious transaction. He would by the way observe that the letter he alluded to was signed by Mr. Adam and Mr. Harrington, and, therefore, entitled to even more than ordinary consideration. "There can be no doubt," said the letter, "that the grossest deception in all that regards the affairs and transactions of the

house of William Palmer and Co. has been invariably and systematically practised on this government; and that the minister Chundoo Loll, whether in all respects a willing actor in these scenes of fraud, or more probably submitting through an artfully inspired dread of their power and influence to be a passive tool in their hands, has not only connived at, but actively assisted in the deception. That your government itself should have been deceived with respect to this loan, supported as were the contrivers of it, whoever they may be, by all concerned in carrying it through, can scarcely have been a matter of surprise, when it is recollected that so well was the scheme arranged, and so completely had the minister succeeded in blinding the late resident himself on the spot, that within a month after the negotiation of this pretended loan, (here Mr. Poynder remarked that there were not only real but pretended loans, to make up their accounts) judiciously applied, and that a reduction of useless establishments had been effected to the extent of twenty-two or twenty-three lacs per annum. Nay, to such a pitch was the deception carried with regard to the public purposes for which the loan was professedly raised, that in 1821, when called by the present resident to render an account of the appropriation of the money, Chundoo Loll gave in an account of the details of expenditure exceeding by seven lacs the whole amount of the loan." In page 564, it was again said, "It will be observed that, although Messrs. William Palmer and Co. do not appear as a regularly established house of agency, or under the special designation of a commercial firm until 1814, the fact is undeniable that the principal partners were concerned in money dealings at Hyderabad for several years anterior to that period: and according to the resident's statement, actually carried on their transactions within the premises of the British residency. Whether the late resident and other members of his family were or were not concerned in the transactions of those days, including pecuniary dealings with the government of the Nizam itself, the identification of the house with the residency from the above mentioned circumstance was unavoidable, and the ostensible partners no doubt availed themselves of the impression to the utmost. The influence thus accruing to Mr. W. Palmer and his original associates, would render it an easy matter to them, with or without capital to engage largely in pecuniary speculations, borrowing money from the native sircars at a very inferior rate of interest, to that which they themselves charged to the government. By these means, and by the large personal allowances to the partners, and all their dependents, granted by the minister, the arrears of which appear to have been accumulating with interest at

the rate of twenty-five per cent. besides various other emoluments and advantages reported in the resident's despatches, Mr. William Palmer and his associates appeared to have acquired a complete command of the money market at Hyderabad, and thence obtained large, and doubtless profitable assignments on the territories of the Nizam." He (Mr. Poynder) would leave it to the hon. proprietors themselves to form their own conclusions on that subject. He would make no assertion as to the understanding between the resident and Messrs. Palmer to defraud the Nizam's government.

Whether the late Resident was or was not secretly connected with W. Palmer and others at that time, it is evident from the circumstances above alluded to, of their business being transacted in a building within the residency grounds, that they enjoyed his countenance and protection, and with the political influence thus acquired over a minister of the character of Chundoo Loll, they could thence feel no desire to seek the sanction of the British Government as a guarantee to their pecuniary dealings. On the contrary, they must have been anxious to conceal from government the real character and extent of their transactions, which there can be no doubt principally consisted of advances to the minister and other officers of the Nizam's government." The intrigue and duplicity of Messrs. Palmer in obtaining the license was then shown in a very able manner. It went on to say, "this licence once obtained, they were no longer under any restraint, but gave full scope to their usurious transactions;" and here he begged the court, exhausted as it was, to pay particular attention to the extract he was reading, as it shows how the license, granted to Messrs. Palmer and Co, gave them a complete monopoly in the Hyderabad money market. "They were subject, it is true, to the control of the resident, which, however, appears to be seldom or never exercised: but on this head they had little to apprehend, as with the aid of the minister now entirely at their command, they must have felt secure that they could at any time succeed in satisfying the resident of the propriety of whatever pecuniary engagements they chose to enter into with Chundoo Loll. The proof of this is apparent in the two transactions of the Aurangabad contract, and the sixty lac loan which they persuaded Mr. Russell would prove highly beneficial to the Nizam's government, as well as to the British interest, but which, if properly investigated on the spot by an officer zealous in the discharge of his public duty, and the result of his inquiries reported to government, would probably have appeared to the latter in a much more questionable point of view, than it could possibly regard

them, recommended as they actually were, by the person best qualified to pronounce upon their merits.

"From 1816 until 1820, the affairs of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. appeared to have prospered according to their wish. They had completely monopolized the money market—they had acquired an ascendancy over the minister that rendered him the creature of their will, lavishing the resources of the state in salaries, pensions, and gratuities on themselves and families, and providing for every one, whom, from whatever cause they chose to patronize. Of the degree in which this power was abused the despatches of Sir Charles Metcalf which accompanies this address, will exhibit the most glaring and disgraceful instances. Among others it is mentioned in his letter of the 15th ult. that a former moonshee of Mr. William Palmer had an allowance from the Nizam's government of seven hundred rupees per mensem, and his brother seven hundred and fifty-five, and that when those individuals went to Mecca they received a sum of ninety-one thousand as advance of salary to bear their expenses by the way." He should think that no pilgrimage in a Catholic country to a Catholic shrine, was ever better paid than this pilgrimage to Mecca.

"In 1815 they had acquired a great accession of political influence in their nominal partner Sir William Rumbold, an acquisition which they well knew how to turn to the best account. Bringing no capital to the house—taking no share in the conduct of the details of their business for four years after he was invited to join the firm; it was enough for their purpose that Sir William was known to be under the special protection and patronage of the late Governor General, and believed by the natives in general to be nearly connected with his lordship by marriage. The impression this would produce on the mind of the minister, and generally at a native court like that of Hyderabad was well known to them, and it would appear by Sir Charles Metcalf's despatches, already referred to, that their calculations had not been disappointed.

"From what other motive can it be imagined than to answer a purpose of the character above described, did Messrs. William Palmer and Co. invite Sir William Rumbold to become a partner in their concern? It was known he was involved in debt when he joined the house, and by his own statement he remained at Hyderabad but a few months in 1815, and did not return to that capital for four years afterwards, during all which time he was holding the situation of a magistrate of Calcutta.

"The house had also about the same time taken into partnership a member of the late residency, Mr. Sotheby, who it is known

known by his own statement, could not have brought them any accession of capital, as his pecuniary embarrassments were the cause assigned by himself for his entering the house; and as to any benefit to be derived from his assisting in the conduct of its concerns, it is distinctly disavowed both by himself and the other partners of the firm. Neither of these new partners, therefore, brought either an accession of commercial strength and credit to the house, or contributed to its success by any peculiar qualifications in conducting the details of its business. To what then, but to the impression that would be produced, that in Sir William Rumbold and Mr. Sotheby the house possessed the means of exercising a powerful political influence, whether with the supreme government at Calcutta or at the residency, can be ascribed the selection made by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. of those two gentlemen to be partner in their concern?"

The hon. proprietor continued to quote at considerable length, extracts from the papers, to prove the improper proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. In one place it was stated, that "a man without property had been permitted to join the firm, merely because he was connected with the government. This was done to answer the object here described." (Mr. Hume asked "What object?") The object was clear enough. It was, by joining the house of Palmer and Co., to secure as much influence as possible in the court of the Nizam. They had taken this individual into partnership, though it was clear he brought no accession of capital to the house; for "his pecuniary embarrassments" was the cause assigned by Mr. Sotheby himself, in his letter of the 18th of April, 1823, for his connection with the firm. This reminded him of an individual, who, being asked by a lady why he had turned banker? answered, that necessity had compelled him. So it was with this individual. It appeared that he was influenced by pure necessity. He was in close connection with the Nizam on the one hand, and with the government on the other. In those papers, various acts of deceit and usurious imposition were pointed out, and severely commented on. It appeared that government found it exceedingly difficult to arrive at a knowledge of those who were connected with the firm, and of certain transactions, the history of which it was very important that the government should know. In order to come at that information, a series of questions was drawn up and submitted to the known partners. Sir C. T. Metcalf, in his letter to Mr. Swinton, the secretary to government, on the 15th of May, 1823, observed, "Mr. W. Palmer declines to answer those questions, because it would be ignominious to betray confidence reposed in him;" and

he adds, "Mr. Lamb's reply is also a virtual refusal to answer those questions fairly." He then proceeded to observe, very justly, "it is evident that these gentlemen wish to avoid the exposure of those who have been concerned with their firm; and I do not reproach them for that wish; but of what sort is that commercial establishment, in which it would be ignominious to name the partners? and what title has this firm shewn to patronage and favour, whose conduct during its whole existence, from its first application for support to the present moment, has been a tissue of imposition, concealment, deceit, falsehood, and treachery towards the British government, to whose fostering protection and influence it owes all its advantages? In all this, Mr. W. Palmer sees no ignominy." Such were the words of Sir C. T. Metcalf; and why, he would ask, were the partners so unwilling to answer the questions put to them, if they were not afraid that scenes of usury and extortion would be developed? He now came, he believed, to the last letter with which he should trouble the court. It disclosed, to use the words of the government, "a scene of corruption quite unparalleled." This letter, which was addressed to Mr. Swinton by Sir C. T. Metcalf on the 15th of June, 1823, related to the list of allowances, on account of the Nizam's government, which had been paid through the house of Palmer and Co. The first part of the list consisted principally of the family stipends of the Palmers, and very considerable they were. Mr. W. Palmer 2,000 rupees, monthly allowance; Master John Palmer, 1,200; Master William Palmer, 1,200; Master Hastings Palmer, 1,000; Mr. R. H. Fenwick, 300; and pay for forty sepoy, allowed to William Palmer on the disbandment of his cavalry, 300. "It appeared also (observed Sir C. T. Metcalf), that, in addition to those above-mentioned, Mr. R. Palmer, another member of that family, settled as a merchant on the coast of Coromandel, also received an allowance from the Nizam's government." The second part of the list contained the dependants of the same family, to the number of eight, who also had monthly allowances. "Of these," said Sir C. T. Metcalf, "Mohamed Salah-oo-Deen is the moonshee of Mr. W. Palmer; Soofee Alee Khan is the moonshee of Mr. H. Palmer; Rumut Alee Khan, servant of Mr. W. Palmer; Sikundur Khan, son of the above. The remaining four are said to be about Mr. W. Palmer, but in what capacity, I am not informed." The third list consisted partly of dependants and partly of persons patronized by the house. It comprised twenty-seven persons, with different monthly allowances. In describing the individuals connected with this part of the list, Sir C. T. Metcalf said, "Mcir Salee-co

Deen belonged formerly to the rissalah of Mr. W. Palmer, when the latter was in the Nizam's service. He was retained with a party of the horsemen of the corps, and stationed with Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. for the purpose of aiding them in realizing their assignments on the revenues. Mohamed Shuffee Khan is a talookdar of a district, patronized by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. through whose influence he is said to have obtained his present situation. This allowance has no reference, I believe, to his office. Meer Jumal-ood Deen, said to have been recommended for this allowance, by Mr. W. Palmer; Meer Ghoolam Mohce-ood Deen, one of the horsemen above referred to; Syud Khayr-ood Deen and Syud Mahomed belong to a native college established near to the office of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., Peer Mahomed, Mr. W. Palmer's butler. Mr. W. Palmer states, that he has no knowledge of the circumstances under which this allowance was granted, and was ignorant of the fact until lately! The allowance it seems is now to be discontinued, together with those of Jewajee, Mahomed Yooseof, Balkishun Dos, Moolzuffur Hoosein, and Moiz-ood Deen. I do not accurately know what these persons may be, but they seem to be servants; Mr. Ogilvie has been described before. Mirza Jaafear Ali, Mirza Hydur Ali, and Mahomed Kasim, were pensioned at the recommendation of Mr. S. Russell, a partner of the concern of W. Palmer and Co. Of this list, generally, little elucidation could be obtained from Messrs. Palmer and Co., who, in most instances, referred us to the Nizam's minister, and the only information procurable from him was, that six or seven were recommended by Mr. W. Palmer, five or six by Sooltan Hoosein Khan, the former moonshee of that gentleman, and four or five by Sahab-ood Deen, his present moonshee. The mention of the former moonshee of Mr. W. Palmer, leads me to notice, that he had also an allowance from the Nizam's government of 700 rupees *per mensem*; and his brother, Mohamed Nuwaz Khan, 750 rupees *per mensem*. Moreover, when these gentlemen went to Mecca, they received from the Nizam's government 91,000 rupees to bear their expenses, being the amount of their joint allowances for above five years. Such has been the waste of the public money on Messrs. W. Palmer and their dependants. Such are the items of charge with 25 per cent. interest accruing thereon, which the fictitious sixty-lac loan was invented to confirm. In the list of allowances transmitted by Messrs. Palmer and Co., the names of their native partner, Bunketty Doss, and his nephew, Kishun Doss, are not included; but it appears from the detailed accounts, that they also receive allowances from the Nizam's government, and have hitherto been sup-

plied with guards paid through Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. Perhaps Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. did not choose to put forward these facts, lest they should tend to confirm the impression produced by other items, that all the members of the firm had received allowances from the Nizam's government, and thus lead to the detection of some which are still kept in the back ground. The allowance to Bunketty Doss, Messrs. William Palmer and Co. call "an honorary distinction, conferred on him in common with other sircars, without any application from any of the members of the house." (*Credat Judæus*, said Mr. Poynder, *non ego*.) "The amount of this honorary distinction," observed Sir C. T. Metcalf, "is not mentioned; it seems to be 500 rupees *per mensem*. The allowance to the nephew, Kishun Doss, 40 rupees *per mensem*, is called palanquin allowance." Having thus shewn the influence which the house of Palmer and Co. had obtained over the Nizam's government, and the manner in which it had been applied, he (Mr. Poynder) meant to trouble the court very little longer. But before he proceeded further, he wished to point out, in the first place, what was *not* the question before the court, and he should presently come to what *was* the real question. He apprehended it was not whether the noble Marquess was positively culpable and criminal. If it were, the greatest division of opinion would prevail as indeed it appeared to prevail at this moment. He felt it to be his duty to echo what the Court of Directors said, with respect to the character of the noble Marquess. He acquitted him of every idea of corruption. But it was clear that there were friends and relatives in the way, whom it was desirable to serve. This was not dishonourable. But, he thought, they could hardly say, connecting the noble Marquess as he had done, with those transactions, from the beginning, that he had pursued a wise or prudent course; that he had not acted partially, that he had not betrayed a spirit of favouritism. That, however, was not the question. The true question was, whether the court was prepared on the papers before them, to come to a vote of thanks to the noble Marquess, and of censure on the Directors? He asked this question in the face of the court and of the country, and he would say, that the proprietors could not come to such a vote. He had perused those papers with attention. He had devoted a portion of days and of nights, which he could ill spare, to their investigation; and he must say, that it was impossible, from the entirety of these transactions, to come to the conclusion at which an hon. gentleman (Mr. J. Smith) and the hon. mover had arrived. The hon. mover took one particular position, and no other. He did not call the

court

court to the consideration of the general administration of the Marquess of Hastings; neither had he said a word in support of his motion. He called on the court to accede to his proposition on view of the Hyderabad papers alone. To those papers, then, he (Mr. Poynder) must adhere; and, looking to them, he had no hesitation in saying, that he could not agree to the hon. proprietor's motion. The hon. proprietor said, "you must take the noble Marquess on those papers, or not at all." He could not consent to that. No man ever imagined there was any personal corruption in the case of the noble Marquess. No man asserted it—no man felt it—no man thought it. But there were questions necessarily mixed up with this subject, which could not be lost sight of. Those grounds gentlemen must see could only be touched lightly and delicately. The hon. mover felt that he was treading over burning lava, and, therefore, he jumped at once to his conclusion. In touching on the ground he now did, he himself felt the awkwardness of the task. (*Hear!*) But he would say to those who now called out, that they forced him and others into this predicament. But for them, the Marquess of Hastings might have rested in tranquillity, covered with stars, and ribbons, and honours. They, however, would not permit it. They forced those who differed from them in opinion to go into that sort of examination which he had this day done. They were called on to decide a question of very great nicety—a question which nearly affected the proceedings of the Court of Directors, of 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; for, in succession, they could not but condemn the acts of the Directors with regard to this subject, during the period he had mentioned, if they agreed to this resolution. The Directors had been treated with disrespect,—he might say that vituperation had been lavished on the gentlemen behind the bar, because they performed that which they conceived to be their duty. He had been astonished and grieved, when he heard such language, which he considered most uncalled for. All he contended for was this—that, if the proprietors agreed to the motion, they would virtually fix the stigma and brand of shame on the Directors for the last five years. Get rid of this conclusion they could not. Would they throw dirt also on the Board of Control? Gentlemen should recollect, when throwing dirt on their superiors, that some of it may recoil. Were Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Wynn, to be considered as nobody? Yet they had successively sanctioned the sending out of those despatches which gave so much offence to some gentlemen. The documents to which he had referred,

were not lemonade, or milk and water. They contained the inculcation of a long course of transactions in India. Now, if these despatches were not justified by the exigencies of the case, what would any Board of Control have said?—what would they have done? If the Court of Directors had been weak and wicked enough, without necessity, to attempt to send out such despatches, government would certainly have stopped them. They would say, "you are making charges that are unsupported—a man of his inflexible honour could not sully it by any indiscretion." But the Board of Control said no such thing; they let the despatches go forth, "with all their imperfections on their heads;" and that, he contended, gave an additional authority to those documents. By the amendment, they approved of the despatches, and they were bound to do so; at the same time that they admitted that no stain attached to the character of the Marquess of Hastings. But the hon. proprietor wished to carry a resolution, which, while it approved of the conduct of the noble Marquess, cast a censure upon the Directors, for the five last years. Was this a proper way to treat a body of men, who were continually acting for their benefit? It did appear to him, that, if the motion were carried, it could not stop here. (*Hear!*) If it were agreed to, how could they avoid granting another £5,000 a-year to the noble Marquess—a proposition which had been negatived in the Court of Directors? Under these circumstances, he considered the amendment moved by the hon. Chairman, and seconded by the hon. Director, as the most proper course that could be adopted, for the interests of the Company and for the honour of the government both abroad and at home.

Mr. Hume would not detain the court by entering on the extended field of observation which had been occupied by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down; but he would shew the court the situation in which they were placed; and, as men of honour and justice he called on them to come to an impartial decision. The view which had been taken by the hon. gentleman was, in every point of view, contrary to justice. This he would prove, if he were able to make the court understand the question that was before them. He agreed with the hon. gentleman that there were questions of great moment connected with these papers,—questions that concerned not only the Marquess of Hastings, but many others. It was a question whether Palmer and Co. would not come before the court, and demand its protection against outrage and injury;—it was a question whether the Marquess of Hastings should not receive remuneration; and, besides, these several other questions were connected with those papers. But

every

every unprejudiced man must agree with him, that the mode adopted by his hon. friend, was the only manner of clearing away the difficulties that surrounded the subject, and of ultimately doing justice to all the parties before us. He was not pledged to the motion of his hon. friend, on a former day, though, as it related to the general merits of the Marquess of Hastings, he thought it deserved support. On that occasion, an objection was taken, *in limine*, by an hon. friend (Mr. J. Smith) who had quitted the court. That gentleman said, "I cannot agree to this motion, because there is one point on which I entertain a doubt. I wish to know how far the Marquess of Hastings's character, his integrity, his honour, are implicated in those proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. What did his hon. friend say?" "If there be (said he) a gentleman in this court who can bring a charge against the Marquess of Hastings, let him come forward—if there be any papers that can throw a light on his conduct, let them be produced. If they clear him, then I call upon you to reward him—if they inculpate him, I shall be the very first man to oppose any grant to him." The consequence was, that a number of papers were ordered. One gentleman called for one paper—another for another—until they became voluminous. He, therefore, thought that the course taken by his hon. friend was perfectly strait-forward and right. What did his hon. friend next do? He said, "the papers are now before us: let us see how far those documents implicate his character, or free his honour from suspicion?" He (Mr. Hume,) thought, that, where an honest investigation and decision was intended, men ought not to mix up different subjects, having different views and bearings. If they wished to act with fairness, they ought not to do this. He would explain his meaning. It might be, that all the hon. gentleman had said about Palmer and Co. was true—they might be great rogues—(here, however, he must deny the imputations that had been cast on them, and he thought they would bring a triumphant case before that court for compensation, which never was refused when injury was sustained) but still the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings might be free from all blame. The hon. gentleman had said that this firm was raised by the Marquess of Hastings, for the purpose of assisting Sir W. Rumbold, than which nothing was farther from the fact. It was established by Mr. Seaton, a most respectable individual, in conjunction with Mr. Dowdeswell, and a gentleman within their bar. These three individuals with the sanction of the Governor General and the Court of Directors established the house,—so that the assertion of the hon. gentleman fell to the

ground; for the firm was established, and going on with business, when Sir Wm. Rumbold joined it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was most unfair, therefore, to proceed with garbled extracts and half statements—for he would say, that, from the manner in which the hon. gentleman had garbled those documents, it was impossible to understand the case. (*Hear!*) Every thing he had stated was founded on the charges made by Sir C. T. Metcalf, and they were founded on vague rumours. (*Hear!*) He entered his protest against such a course of proceeding; and, having shewn that the Marquess of Hastings had nothing to do with the establishment, he would ask, could the court refuse to sanction the motion of his hon. friend? That house was, he conscientiously believed, established for the purpose of benefiting the finances of the company. Its establishment had the approbation of the Court of Directors. That court, on receiving despatches, which stated that such an establishment had been formed, highly approved of it. (*Hear!*) When he stated those circumstances, he hoped the court would not suffer itself to be led away by that which had been asserted so unfairly. Did it not follow from what he now said, that the Marquess of Hastings, as well as the Court of Directors, who approved of this establishment, might be perfectly free from the shadow of blame, and yet, that Palmer and Co. might have been guilty of acts of extortion,—guilty of every thing that was bad (though he again denied that they had so misconducted themselves), as the hon. gentleman had asserted? Were they to blame the Marquess of Hastings, for acts with which he had nothing to do? It was most unfair to mix up the conduct of Palmer and Co. with that of the Marquess of Hastings. With respect to the amendment, it was a most extraordinary one. Ever since he had the honour of a seat in that court, a contrary practice had prevailed. He wished to know, whether the amendment emanated from the Court of Directors, or was the work of the individual?

Mr. Pattison said, it should be distinctly understood, that the amendment did not proceed from the Court of Directors, but from the mover and seconder of it individually.

Sir G. A. Robinson said, what he had done, was as an individual.

Mr. Hume asked, in the name of candour and justice, whether such a practice as that which had this day been adopted, had ever prevailed before? Nay, the very contrary had been the practice. When the court was summoned for a particular purpose, the requisition was read, and the gentleman who happened to be in the Chair would not allow any departure from it. What was the requisition of this day?

It

It was not to approve of the conduct of Mr. Adam and the other members of the Bengal government; yet the amendment went to that point. Why, then, did not the Chairman, whose duty it was to enforce order and regularity amongst the proprietors, pursue the known and proper course? They were ready enough to run wild on occasions, and the Chairman, who should rein them in, was himself in error. The requisition was, to consider how far the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings was implicated by the Hyderabad papers. That was the simple proposition. But the amendment introduced another subject. Now, what an outcry would have been made, if his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) instead of confining himself to the subject of the requisition, had attacked this and that character. If his hon. friend had done so, he would have said to him, "you are out of order—here is a limited question—and I expect a decision, *aye* or *no*." The present was a question relating to the character of a particular public servant, and he would say, that the Chairman had himself violated all order by the amendment he had moved on his hon. friend's resolution. What was that resolution? It is, "That this court, having taken into consideration that part of the papers which relate to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings respecting the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co. with the government of the Nizam, are of opinion that it contained nothing that tended to affect the private character, honour, or integrity of the noble Marquess." Now he held that his hon. friend had here kept to the very letter of the requisition, and in so doing, had acted correctly. He (Mr. Hume) saw there would be some difference on this occasion; he felt that some alteration would be attempted, and, therefore, he wished his hon. friend to send in the specific words of his motion, and have them added to the requisition. This was done—but the request was not complied with. The reason was now obvious. This course was adopted to take the court by surprise, with the present amendment. He called on the proprietors to vindicate their proceedings, and to teach those who ought to conduct their business properly, that they should not act thus. Were this once permitted, they might, if sitting in judgment on the conduct of the present or the late Chairman, be surprised by an amendment praising or blaming every other individual belonging to the direction.—(*Hear!*) He wished his hon. friend to add his motion to the requisition, but it would not be done. The murder was now out—the court was to be taken by surprise. Now he would refer to the amendment. It set forth, "that this court saw no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the Marquess of Hastings, or any member of the Bengal

government." This was a sweeping proposition. But he was ready to meet the hon. Chairman on this point. He was ready to shew, that the conduct of Mr. Adam deserved no such praise. That individual, he would, when the proper time came, impeach before the court. He would say nothing farther about him now. It would be a dishonourable act to do so; as it would be inculpating one man under pretence of exculpating another. But hereafter he would, on this subject, make an appeal to that body of Englishmen, to those British merchants, who never acted but in conformity with the principles of honour and justice. The amendment proceeded thus: "at the same time, looking at the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co. with the native government at Hyderabad, the court must record its approval of the despatches of the 24th of May, 1820; 28th of November, 1821; 9th of April, 1823, and the 21st January, 1824." Those persons who approved of these despatches, were afraid of the cogent arguments contained in the protest of an hon. director, within the bar. His arguments had made a powerful impression upon every unprejudiced man who had read them. It was a manly, fair, and candid statement, and every person who attentively read it, must admit the soundness of its reasoning. One or two discussions on the subject of those despatches, would shew where the cloven foot was; and he would then state what his opinion of those famous despatches was. But was there, he would ask, any proposition regularly before them, calling for the approval of those documents? There was no such thing; and therefore he contended, that those two additions to the resolution of his hon. friend were improper. Happy was he that this court would not suffer itself to be taken by surprise—happy was he that the Directors would speak for themselves, and shew that this amendment belonged to the mover and seconder alone. He, on the part of the proprietors, absent and present, protested against deciding on the question in this way. He pledged himself, if they wished it, to call a court to take into consideration the whole conduct of the government of India, in the case of Palmer and Co. He would then examine the paragraphs sent out to India on this subject, and examine the directions given respecting those parties. It would then be seen, that the authorities at home had hastily and inconsiderately adopted the despatches of Sir C. T. Metcalf and Mr. Adam, who, he would shew, had decidedly contradicted themselves. The whole subject ought to have been fully considered, before the Court of Directors had ventured to give an opinion. If it were found that they were not borne out by circumstances, in acting as they had done, then

then, he would say, they ought to be censured; but, if their course of proceeding was a well-founded one, he would express an honest and proper approbation of their conduct. (*Hear!*) The hon. gentleman who had just sat down might have seen the amendment? He perhaps was in the secret. But was the court to be thus taken by surprise? Were they to agree to this amendment because the hon. gentleman read a number of extracts from the documents, without adducing a single argument? He would shew, that the dates of those transactions which the hon. gentleman had alluded to, would, if brought together, contradict each other, so as to prove, that either a misunderstanding or a feeling which he would not designate, had operated against the parties who were accused. (*Hear!*) He did not shrink from the subject, but he wished it to be brought before them, at a proper time, and in a proper manner. (*Hear!*) What was the situation in which they stood with respect to those transactions in India? He must notice that, because some arguments were used by the hon. gentleman which shewed that he was not acquainted with the subject. He spoke much of our transactions with the natives, and inveighed strongly against the enormous interest that was charged. But interest was a variable thing, depending on the value of money in the country where the money is lent, and on other local circumstances, though the hon. gentleman seems to think it should be the same all the world over. Here the legal interest was 5 per cent., in Calcutta it was 12 per cent. An Englishman talking of this latter rate, would perhaps say, "what an immense sum! Have you not the laws of England in India?" Yes, but in particular cases they must bend to circumstances. A curious thing had occurred even in this country, which, would, perhaps, surprise those who were astonished at the high rate of interest in India. The loans raised by Mr. Pitt and his successors yielded a bonus, over and above the interest, of £35,000,000.—every shilling of it. He could quote chapter and verse in support of the fact. He would ask the hon. gentleman this plain question, and let him answer it fairly. Suppose he had a mortgage on his estate, at 24 per cent., would he (Mr. Hume) be a rascal if he lent him money at 18 per cent. to enable him to pay it off? This was the case with Palmer and Co. They lent the Nizam money to enable him to get rid of his difficulties. (*Hear!*) The rate of interest at Calcutta was 12 per cent.; but the borrower in a native state, beyond the line of British jurisdiction, where there were no British courts of law, where there was no British protection, was obliged to pay a higher rate of interest. The difference

was super-added to meet the risk.—(*Hear!*) Every person could understand this. Surely the person who lent money had a right to secure himself; such was a plain exposition of a practice which had been described in such vituperative terms by the hon. gentleman. He would lay his claim when the time arrived, not on behalf of Palmer and Co., but of honour and honesty, to prevent useful and praise-worthy people from being put down by the cry of those who did not understand this subject. "O!" cried the hon. gentleman, "what a base, what a rascally imposition this is!" Why, high as was the rate of interest and insurance, still it was necessary to procure the money, in order to remove the Nizam's territory from the state of thralldom in which it was placed, and to pay the troops which we ourselves supplied. Through all the transactions of the Company, honest and honourable conduct was observed, and, if any thing more than another strengthened the power of the Company, it was, that, when the pay day came round the soldier received his allowance. If, by any chance, the pay got into arrear (and he had known arrears of eight months to be due) was a single shilling ultimately deducted from the soldier's allowance? No. But was it the same thing with the native princes? On the contrary, the troops of the native princes were generally in arrear; and it was one of the most important duties, on the part of the government of India, to see that troops, such as the Nizam's, who were commanded by British officers, and, should events render it necessary, were destined to assist the British forces, were regularly paid. If one thing was more beneficial than another in establishing a house like that of Palmer and Co. it was the facilities which it afforded for paying those troops, and liquidating the arrears. So far, therefore, from being bad or usurious, the mode taken to pay the troops was good and praiseworthy. The impression which the hon. gentlemen wished to convey to the court was neither founded on the practice of India nor was it borne out by the documents, and therefore he protested against the way in which he had treated the subject. How was the honour and interest of India best supported? It was said, by not interfering unnecessarily with the native states. Now, the Nizam's was a free state. And what had the argument of the hon. gentleman been? Why his argument went to this, that the Nizam had no right to grant pensions. "O!" said he, "he has granted pensions out of the public money." Whose money? Why the Nizam's own money. He (Mr. Hume) wished pensions in this country were as well-earned as some of those which the hon. gentleman had enumerated. He recently saw a paper, which was laid before

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the House of Commons, containing a list of pensions. A. so much, B. so much, without any reason assigned for the boon. Now he was sure the hon. gentleman would not, on any account, interfere with such pensions as those. He would say, "O! it is public money, and very well laid out!" (*A laugh.*) What right had he then to quarrel with the Nizam? Had not the Nizam a right to grant pensions out of his own coffers? He would ask, who was this Wm. Palmer, who had been thus pensioned? He was, as he (Mr. Hume) had stated on a former occasion, the son of as distinguished an officer as any that had ever served in India. That distinguished individual had been a resident at different courts, and was adored by the natives of India. He spoke of his services from the time of Warren Hastings, down to the latest moment of his being employed. Were not the children of such a man to be respected? Ought not the recollection of their father's services to plead strongly for them? (*Hear!*) Were there not many men in this country who had little else on which they could lay claim to respect and attention beyond the celebrity of their father's deeds? And was it just that this principle while it was allowed to operate in England, should be banished from India? He complained of, and objected to improper pensions, as much as the hon. gentleman could do; but he did not object to those pensions, because they were not improper. (*Hear!*) The hon. gentleman had spoken of the pensions granted to Mr. W. Palmer and some of his family; but he had forgotten to state the answer which Mr. Palmer had given relative to those pensions. The paper which the hon. gentleman had read for an hour, was a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf, to the secretary of government. The parties concerned were ignorant of that letter until the house was overturned.—They never knew that there was any accusation against them until the blow was struck. The hon. gentleman had not told the court that Mr. W. Palmer, whose pension gives him so much displeasure, was, for twenty-one years, in the service of the Nizam; and it was important that gentlemen should know this. They saw many instances of pensions given for services that were of little or no value compared with those of Mr. Palmer. If the Nizam found an active able man, who had served him faithfully for twenty-one years, was he not to be allowed to reward his merit? It appeared to him that the hon. gent. had adopted the system pursued by the hon. Chairman, in moving the amendment. He stated his opinion, without giving the court an idea of what it was founded on. (*Hear!*) This he certainly had done. He had not furnished the court with the necessary data. But, to come

back to the point. The hon. gent. had been guilty, in a very high degree, of the sin of omission, which he must know was very often as prejudicial to individuals as the sin of commission. It was very easy to talk of the rascally conduct, the infamous proceedings, the scandalous imposition, of those who had been crushed by the hand of power.

Mr. Poynder. I am not conscious of having used the word "*rascally*."

Mr. Hume said, he had taken down several of the hon. gent.'s expressions.—"Profligate, deceptions, and treacherous," were epithets which he had frequently made use of, as applicable to the proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. Surely, then, the hon. gent. took nothing by his motion (*a laugh*). He was really ashamed to repeat the hon. gent.'s words. Instead of adding to the hon. gent.'s blushing honours, they would have consigned him to blushing shame, and therefore he had refrained from repeating them. But, to return to the services of Mr. Palmer. In the war against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, he was selected by Col. Stevenson to act as brigade major with the Nizam's troops, in which situation he gave the utmost satisfaction. Great credit was given to him for the plans which he formed for the defence of the city of Aurungabad when threatened by the Rajah of Berar. On a particular occasion, when the Nizam's troops were nearly defeated, Mr. Palmer volunteered his services, and was put in command of the whole of the Nizam's cavalry. There were, indeed, in these papers, a series of services that occupied upwards of two pages. Such a man and his connections deserved to be rewarded. Their pensions were well earned; and what had Lord Hastings to do with them? What would have been said, if his lordship had interfered and desired it to be notified to Chundoo Loll, the Nizam's minister, that he was wrong in advising his master to grant pensions? He would certainly have been censured. What doctrine did parliament and this court constantly inculcate? Why, they said, that you should not interfere with the native princes. If, therefore, Lord Hastings had made any representation on the subject, it would have been considered an interference, and he would have been blamed. Nothing could be a greater proof of the estimation in which Mr. Palmer was held than the fact of his being put in command—of what?—Of the Nizam's horse, the most important force he had, and that, too, at a time when their defection must have been productive of the worst consequences. (*Hear!*) If he had received ten times the amount of what was conferred on him for his services, it would have been well earned. Subsequent to the establishment of the house, he was ordered to quell

a mutiny in Major Gordon's battalion; and when the Company's troops were ordered out on that occasion, he commanded the Nizam's horse. From his local knowledge of the position occupied by the mutineers, he was required to act as guide, which necessarily placed him in an advanced and prominent situation. On this occasion he was honoured by the public approbation of Lord Minto. And this was the individual whom the Court of Directors and the hon. gent. wished to bring into bad odour. Mr. Palmer was afterwards employed to preside at the court-martial held on the mutineers. The court passed capital sentence upon several of the mutineers; and Mr. Palmer had observed, that, had he considered himself subject to any other authority but that of the Nizam's government, he would not have exposed himself to the danger of being held amenable for his conduct, the business having been proceeded upon without a proper warrant. This, it should be observed, took place after the establishment of the house. The Nizam said, "I want your services; take the field, and do those duties which you have formerly done." In his opinion, the mixing up with this question any thing connected with Messrs. Palmer and Co. was extremely unfair and uncandid. The hon. gent. thought proper to speak of the Board of Control. He (Mr. Hume) imagined that the course he took was not likely to be pleasing to the three gentlemen he had mentioned. He thought the hon. gent. there spoke out of book, because what he said tended rather to lower than to raise them in the estimation of thinking men. The hon. gent. agreed in the general sentiment, that the honour and character of the noble Marquess were unstained, and yet he would couple that declaration, which ought to stand alone, with this amendment, which embraced other objects. In his opinion, the purity of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, admitted as it was by Mr. Smith, by the Chairman, and by the hon. gent. himself, ought to command a substantive and specific resolution. He thought he had, without any stretch or exaggeration in any way, so cleared the character of the noble Marquess, that the breath of calumny could not reach it. The Marquess of Hastings was a man—he was not infallible; and to say that he approved of every act of his, would be to assert that which was not fact. He would not—he could not go that length. But here was a tangible question, on which he was ready to decide. And he would ask, whether any credit was due to those, who mixed up other matters with this plain case? He pledged himself, if necessary, to meet them next week on any of those subjects, which were separated from, and unconnected with, this question. Let the proprietors meet, Greek to Greek,

fairly. But, let them not be taken by surprise—let them not be prevented from doing ample justice to a character, which was admitted on all hands to be free from reproach.—(Hear! Hear!)

The Chairman.—"Though I have already addressed the court, I hope the Proprietors will allow me again to trespass upon their attention for a very brief time. It is impossible for me to remain silent under the pointed—personal attack which the hon. Proprietor has made upon me.—(Hear! hear!) That is the reason which induces me to obtrude myself a second time on the notice of the court. The hon. Proprietor has said, that I am afraid!—The only fear I feel is—the fear of not doing my duty strictly and promptly. The hon. Proprietor has boldly asserted that I have neglected my duty, and that the cloven foot has been exhibited. I am your Chairman. Every Proprietor has an opportunity of seeing how I perform the duties which devolve on me, and I will not remain in this chair if I am to be subjected to such attacks. (Hear! hear!) The hon. member has accused me of entertaining fears on account of certain despatches to which I have affixed my signature; and he has also asserted that I have taken the court by surprise, and resorted to a trick. I fling back the accusation. It was the hon. Proprietor himself who wished to resort to trick. Hear it, gentlemen, who take an interest in the case of Mr. Adam! what has the Proprietor told you? He declares that he will impeach Mr. Adam; if so, and that the proposition which he now supports were carried, would it not be advanced as a triumphant and irresistible argument against the accused party? (Hear! hear!) I hope the court will weigh and consider well whether it is just or fitting that an individual, during his absence, should be thus held up to public odium? (Hear!) Great and exalted as the Marquess of Hastings is admitted to be, is he alone, I ask, to have justice rendered to him? (Hear! hear!) Is Mr. Adam, an able and excellent man, who has served the Company meritoriously and faithfully, to sit down under the imputation that he has committed acts which deserve impeachment? (Hear!) I call upon the Proprietors to defend that gentleman's honour and character. I can always defend my own. (Hear! hear!) I fear nothing except a deviation from truth, honour, and justice. (Hear! hear!) and I stand here to receive either your approbation or censure, according as you think me deserving. (A tumult of approbation!) I am always sorry to address the court irregularly. On this occasion, however, I could not avoid it; and I can assure the Proprietors that I feel a very strong degree of gratification, because I perceive by their manifestation of feeling that they approve of my conduct. (Hear!)

(Hear!) I now come to the main question. This court is summoned to consider the Hyderabad Papers: they are open to every Proprietor; and those who think proper have a right to deliver their sentiments on them. I, however, have not deemed it necessary to enter into any detailed argument: I followed the temperate course of the hon. Proprietor who introduced the motion. It is not a long nor a short speech that will decide this question. The papers have been laid before the Proprietors, who will vote according to the view they take of their contents. If it had been necessary, I could have read the legal opinions which fortified the Court of Directors in their decision: and, indeed, I feel it due to myself to request that they may be read. (Hear! hear!)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose.

The Chairman.—The hon. gent. will allow me to proceed. I am in possession of the court. (Cries of read! read!)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird still continued standing.

The Chairman.—Do you mean to speak to order?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said he did. Before a new motion was made, the first ought to be disposed of.

The Chairman.—It is not a motion. I mean to read the opinions as part of my speech.

The clerk was proceeding to read the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, when

The Hon. D. Kinnaird called for "the case on which it was founded."

The Chairman.—The papers are the case comprised in this volume (alluding to the printed collection of documents)—if he wishes to have them read. (A laugh.)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird. "I presume some letter was sent to the law officers with those nine volumes."

A Proprietor said, the person who wished to read a document as part of a speech, had a right to read it as he pleased himself.

The clerk then proceeded to read the first opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, as follows:—

"I have perused nine volumes of papers relating to the transactions of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. with the Nizam's government.

"From these papers it appears that the firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. was established at Hyderabad on the 13th Feb. 1814; and the approbation of the Bengal government given to that house as a commercial establishment, on the 22nd April in the same year.

"In July 1816 an application was made by W. Palmer and Co. to the Bengal government for a licence to pro-

* The opinions of counsel having been left open at the East-India House for the Proprietors to peruse, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to transcribe them at length, rather than trust to an abridgement from our own notes.

tect them from the penalties of the 57 Geo. III, cap. 142, sec. 28, respecting loans to the native princes. And on the 3rd July 1816, an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor General was given to the house, specifying the consent and approbation of the Governor General to the members of the said firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. doing of all acts within the territories of the Nizam which are prohibited by the act to be done, without the consent and approbation of the Governor in Council of one of the governments of the East India Company, first had and obtained in writing, until the said consent and approbation should be in like manner withdrawn. Provided however that the said W. Palmer and Co. should at all times, when required so to do by the British resident at Hyderabad for the time being, communicate to the said resident the nature and objects of their transactions with the government or subjects of the Nizam.

"This licence was communicated to the Court of Directors by the letter of the 3rd January 1817.

"But no notice appears to have been taken of it by the Court of Directors until the 24th May 1820, when a peremptory order was sent to cancel the licence.

"The receipt of this order by the Bengal government is acknowledged by a letter of the 14th November 1820, and on the 16th December 1820 the resident is instructed to refuse his sanction to any more pecuniary engagements with the Nizam, or his government; to impart this personally to the house; to prohibit the house from making or meeting any overture for such pecuniary engagements; to require of the house an acknowledgment in writing of the receipt of the communication and of their understanding that it cancelled the licence as to any future purpose; to state that the Bengal government considers the house to consist of the following persons, viz.—

"William Palmer, a native of India; William Hastings Palmer, ditto; Sir William Rumbold, Bart. English; Mr. George Lamb, ditto; and a native subject of the Nizam, whose name is not known; and to ascertain and report whether this was correct, adding the names of any other persons who might be partners in the house as required by the 13th paragraph of the Company's letter.

"A communication was accordingly made* by the resident to the house by letter of the 1st January 1821; and acknowledged by them on the 15th January 1821, in which they state

"The firm of our house consists of Mr. William Palmer, a native of India; Mr. Hastings Palmer, a native of India; Sir William Rumbold, Bart. English; Mr. George Lamb, English;

and

and Banketty Doss, a native subject of the Nizam,

"We have no other partners."

"The house appears to have had an account with the Nizam's government upon which interest was charged at 12 per cent. half yearly, or about 25 per cent. per annum; which account was not expressly sanctioned by the Bengal government. But there is a letter from the resident of the 30th of December 1816, in which he says, that an agreement had been made with Messrs. William Palmer and Co. for paying the Sirkar troops in Berar 52,000 rupees per month.

"In the end of the year 1818, an arrangement was made with the house for the payment by them of two lacs of rupees per month, at Aurungabad, for the pay of the reformed horse. This arrangement was expressly sanctioned by the Bengal government, and the house was to receive Tunkahs valued at 30 lacs per annum as security. The precise terms of the loan were not stated to the Bengal government. Upon these advances the same interest was charged, viz. 25 per cent. per annum.

"In May, 1820, a proposal was made, and sanctioned on the 15th July 1820 by the Bengal government for a loan to the Nizam's government of 60 lacs of rupees by the house. It was represented that the object of this loan was to enable the Nizam's ministers to effect great reforms, and to make a saving of 25 lacs of rupees per annum in the expenses of the state. The security for this loan was stated to be Tunkahs valued at 16 lacs per annum, which were to discharge the principal and interest in six years. But the particular terms of the loan were not stated to the Bengal government. It now appears that the interest charged upon this loan was nine per cent. half yearly, or about nineteen per cent. per annum: and that a bonus of 8 lacs was taken by the house of which no intimation was given to the Bengal government.

"It further appears that the real object of the loan of 60 lacs of rupees was in a great part to transfer an old debt of the house into that loan, and that the Nizam's government was but little relieved by it.

"By one of the latest statements of the resident at Hyderabad, it appears that the total debt of the Nizam amounted to Rs. 1,29,39,978, 6—5 of which there was due to Wm. Palmer and Co. 83,04,569.

"Considerable commissions appear to have been charged in the accounts, and large sums by way of allowances to certain members of the house upon different accounts from the Nizam.

"The papers do not shew who were the partners of which the house consisted at the date of the license of the 3rd July 1816.

"Mr. Metcalf, the Resident, in a letter of the 8th March 1823, gives an account of the persons who were understood to have been connected with it. He states that a Mr. Russell of the name but no relation of the late Resident, (who had been in the Madras Engineers, and employed by the Nizam's government, and who had built the Residency and other public works) was engaged with Mr. W. Palmer, and a native named Banketty Dos, from the commencement; that this Mr. Russell had a house within the residency gateway, where the business was carried on. Dr. Currie, the surgeon of the residency, was avowedly a partner from the commencement of the firm of W. Palmer and Co. He is said to have quitted the partnership in January 1820, (Mr. William Palmer says 23rd August 1819) but his retirement was not publicly announced till a considerable time afterwards, viz. January 1822. Mr. Henry Russell the Resident, is said to have been much connected with the house in the early part of its concerns, and to have derived profit from the transactions of the house. This, Mr. Metcalf, says, was understood, and he fears there is no doubt of it; but whether he was a partner, or received extraordinary interest for his money deposited, he cannot take upon himself positively to say. It is possible, he says, that he may only have received the ordinary rate of interest; and his friends think so; but the impression upon Mr. Metcalf's mind amounts to a conviction that he derived extraordinary profit. Mr. Metcalf states it however as certain, that he withdrew from the concern before either the Aurungabad arrangement or the pretended 60 lac loan. So that he had ceased to have any connection in interest with the house before those objectionable transactions occurred, and Mr. Metcalf expresses himself satisfied that Mr. Russell was ignorant of the bonus of 8 lacs.

"Mr. Charles Russell, the first Assistant of the resident, is stated to have been connected with the house; but in what way is not exactly known. He is understood to have received twenty-four or twenty-five per cent. upon money deposited.

"Mr. Hans Sotheby, also a first Assistant of the resident, is stated positively to have been a partner. The period when he first became so does not appear, but he remained till after Dr. Currie quitted; since he signed the release to Dr. Currie with the other partners of that time; among whom were Sir William Rumbold and Mr. George Rumbold. At what period either of those gentlemen joined the house does not appear. I should infer that Sir William Rumbold joined the house of William Palmer and Co. after the establishment of that firm. Mr. George Rumbold

Rumbold appears to have died, but the date of his death is not stated. Mr. George Lamb, an avowed partner, was a short time surgeon at the residency; when he joined the house does not appear.

"On the 26th June 1821, an affidavit of Sir William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold respecting the partnership was sworn before by Mr. Hans Sotheby, in the absence of the resident, and is recorded by the Bengal Government. That affidavit states that the partners of the house of William Palmer and Co. are as follow, William Palmer Esq., Sir William Rumbold, Bart., Hastings Palmer, Esq., George Lamb, Esq., and Banketty Dos, and that no other persons of any description have directly or indirectly any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare that no public functionary at the head of any public office or department ever had any avowed or direct partnership directly or indirectly with us, or any interest in our concerns which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantage from them. We think it proper to add, that several individuals, natives and Europeans, who supported us with their capital at the commencement of our establishment, did, in consequence of such accommodation to us, derive benefits from our house; those were however such as we gave them, from private friendship or a sense of private and pecuniary obligations to them; but we repeat, that although we have made this declaration for the purpose of being perfectly explicit, no person or resident at the head of any public office or department of government, or any one to whom we looked for public support or influence, have had any such benefit, and that no persons of any description but the above named partners of our house, have been associated with us in any way since the time we first entered into treaty for the loan we negotiated for the Nizam's government.

"In answer to an inquiry respecting the period to which the above affidavit referred, Mr. Wm. Palmer, in a letter of the 19th December 1822 says, that it refers to the period at which the present house was established.

"Mr. Metcalf, on the 21st December, asks when the present house was established? Mr. Wm. Palmer answers by letter of the 24th, that it was established on the 21 Suffer Hijree 1229, corresponding he believes to the 13th February 1814. In reply to an inquiry of the Bengal government, what persons now or heretofore attached to the residency were directly or indirectly partners in the house or participated in the profits, Mr. Wm. Palmer

declines to answer, alleging that it would be a breach of confidence.

"At the close of the last volume of these papers the subject remains very incomplete. Mr. Metcalf was still prosecuting inquiries, the result of which might shortly be expected, and without which, no satisfactory opinion can be formed upon the merits of the whole case.

"As no particular questions have been proposed to me, I am not very certain what the points are to which it is wished that I should direct my attention. In the above statement I have confined myself to certain prominent circumstances affecting the conduct of those who have been concerned in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. in a legal point of view, passing over numerous topics which in other points of view may be deserving of the most serious attention.

"On these circumstances I beg leave to submit the following observations:—

"1st, Supposing the instrument given to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. under the hand and seal of the Governor General on the 3d July 1816, to be legally available as a protection against the penalties of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. for any purposes, I think that its operation must in law be confined to those persons who were actually partners in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. at the date of the licence, and that it would cease to afford any legal protection after the junction of any British subject as a partner in the house, who was not a partner on the 3d July 1816.

"2d, I think the contracts for all loans at a greater rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum, are illegal and void, notwithstanding the above license, or any sanction which they may have received from the Bengal government.

"3d, I think that all the partners in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. who have received interest at a greater rate than twelve per cent. have thereby rendered themselves liable to be sued for penalties in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Mr. Strettel, the Advocate-General, on the 19th July 1816, appears to have intimated his opinion to the Bengal government, that such loans, though made out of the Company's territories might be void; but he thinks that the penalties are confined to transactions within those territories. Mr. Spankie is of the same opinion on both points. The ground upon which the penalty is thought to be confined to the receipt of usurious interest within the Company's territories is, that such penalty is to be recovered by suit "in the Supreme Court, at Fort William, in Calcutta, or in the Mayor's court in any other of the said Company's settlements where such offence shall have been committed;" the meaning which is supposed to be, that a suit cannot be instituted in the Supreme Court unless

unless the offence has arisen within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. But this seems to me to be a mistake. The offence prohibited applies to the East-Indies generally; and it appears from other parts of the act, and particularly from the 24th section, that the act contemplated the punishment of offences committed within the territories of native princes, in the Supreme Court. That section prohibits all persons holding office in the East-Indies from receiving gifts, &c. from any of the Indian princes or powers, under certain penalties, to be recovered on conviction of the offender in such Supreme Court at Calcutta, or in the Mayor's Court in any other of the Company's settlements where such offence shall have been committed; using the very words employed in the 30th section with regard to usury. The true meaning of the words appears to me to be, that the penalty may be recovered in the Supreme Court, whosoever the offence may have been committed in the East-Indies, and in the Mayor's Court if committed in either of the settlements wherein they were situated. Indeed the words "where such offence shall have been committed," are not grammatically applicable to offences committed within the presidency or settlement of Fort William, no such presidency or settlement being mentioned, and it cannot be supposed that the remedy was to be confined to offences committed "at Fort William in Calcutta." In the opinion lately given by the Attorney and Solicitor General, the prohibition is considered to extend to the whole of the East-Indies; and Mr. Stretzel and Mr. Spankie seem to have thought so too; and if that notion be correct, it is natural to suppose that the means of recovering the penalties were intended to be co-extensive with the prohibition.

"4th, I do not think that any suit for penalties should be commenced after the lapse of three years from the receipt of any usurious interest.

"5th, But I think that after three years the Nizam might sue for the recovery of sums paid above the legal rate.

"6th, I do not think that any parties could be sued in England for penalties under the statute for taking usurious interest.

"7th, I think that all partners in the house (not being natives) who have knowingly concurred in any of the above mentioned loans, and to whom the protection of the license may not apply, are liable by law to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor by virtue of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. sec. 28.

"8th, And that such a prosecution may be instituted against offenders either in India or in England.

"9th, To found a prosecution in England, it would be absolutely necessary to

resort to an information under the provisions of the 24 Geo. III., or to apply to the Attorney General to file an information *ex-officio* after which it would be requisite to apply for a mandamus for the examination of witnesses in India. It is quite impossible to procure evidence in the first instance to lay before a grand jury as a foundation for an indictment. The circumstances, however, which the papers detail, are in my judgment at present too incomplete to make it proper either that an information should be filed by the Company, or that an application should be made to the Attorney General for that purpose.

"10th, If any person should be prosecuted for having concurred in loans to the Nizam as a partner of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., who was not an ostensible partner at the date of the licence, and should attempt to protect himself by such licence, a question would arise how far the licence was a legal instrument within the contemplation of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. Such a question it may perhaps be desirable to avoid, more especially as the licence was allowed to remain without observation from the Court of Directors, for more than two years after it was communicated, when it was directed to be cancelled as to all future purposes. But if such a question should arise, my humble opinion is, that the instrument would be deemed invalid in a court of law, no persons being named, and no particular transactions specified as the objects of the consent and approbation which the instrument conveys, no definite time limited for the continuance of its operation, and no provision made requiring a previous communication to the Governor General, or any other agent of government, of the transactions to which consent and approbation is prospectively given, but a plenary indulgence is granted as to all matters prohibited by the 37 Geo. III. to all persons being members of the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co. until the same should be revoked; with no other condition imposed upon such persons, but that of communicating to the resident, the nature and object of their transactions with the Nizam and his government, when required so to do.

"All servants of the Company are liable to be prosecuted for disobedience of the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors, as for a misdemeanor at law; by virtue of the 33 Geo. III. c. 52. s. 65.

"12th, It appears to me that the proceeding by information in the Court of King's Bench, filed by the East India Company, and the mandamus for the examination of witnesses in India, given by the 13 Geo. III. are applicable to the misdemeanors created by the 33 Geo. III. c. 52., and 37 Geo. III. c. 142., though it is probable that a question would be raised

raised by the defendants upon this point.

"In what manner the foregoing principles are to be applied to the several persons concerned, or supposed to be concerned, in the late loans to the Nizam, must, in a great measure, depend upon the additional information to be expected from India.

"I will venture, however, to offer some observations to the committee, in the present state of the case.

"Though the partners now in India, may, in point of law, be liable to a suit in the Supreme Court for penalties, it must be observed that the opinion entertained by two successive advocates, generally has been to the contrary; and I think it therefore highly probable, that the general understanding in India, during the time when the transactions in question took place, may have been conformable to those opinions. Moreover it is clear, that although the Bengal government was not informed of the particular terms of the loans, the members of council were fully aware that the advances to the Nizam were made at a higher interest than 12 per cent; and with that knowledge they expressly sanctioned these two principal transactions in question. Under such circumstances it may not be thought becoming, that the East-India Company should direct any actions to be brought for penalties, of which a moiety would belong to the Company.

"With respect to the criminal prosecutions, Mr. W. Palmer, and Mr. Hastings Palmer being natives, have incurred no guilt under the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. s. 28. by lending their money to the Nizam, whether the licence of the 3d. July, 1816, be valid or invalid. And though they may have been concerned as partners with British subjects in making loans, which such British subjects were unauthorized to make, it is doubtful whether they, being natives, would thereby incur guilt under the statute, as was observed in the case answered jointly with the Attorney and Solicitor General. A prosecution of those persons therefore cannot be deemed advisable, if any other course can be resorted to for attaining the ends of justice.

"Sir Wm. Rumbold would, in point of law, be liable to prosecution, if he joined the partnership subsequently to the date of the licence; but his transactions with the Nizam, so far as related to his own interest, were open and avowed, and were certainly understood by the Bengal government to have received the consent and approbation of the Governor General in Council. Mr. Geo. Lamb appears to stand in the same situation as Sir Wm. Rumbold, Mr. Geo. Rumbold, being (as I understand) now dead may be laid out of the question. Dr. Currie was certainly

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a partner at the date of the licence, and his connection with the house is stated to have been perfectly undisguised, and may therefore be considered as protected by the licence, if any effect is to be given to that instrument, and his acts have been sanctioned by the countenance of the Bengal government.

"Mr. Russell, the engineer, seems to have been much in the situation as Dr. Currie at the commencement, and, as the date of his retirement is not specified, I can form no precise opinion respecting his responsibility.

"Mr. Henry Russell, the resident, is believed by Mr. Metcalf, to have been interested in the house at an early period, but to have withdrawn before the two principal transactions. The nature, the extent, and the period of his interest, are at present unascertained. If he had any interest, it was certainly clandestine. But the information is not at present of a nature sufficiently precise and circumstantial, to justify a criminal charge against him. The further investigation of this subject, may be very important with reference to the course to be adopted towards other parties. It does not appear that Charles Russell, the first assistant, had any concern as a partner in the house, though he may have received large interest for his money. If he lent his money for the purpose of its being advanced to the Nizam by the house, knowing that some of the partners were unauthorised British subjects, he would come within the prohibition of the statute. It is probable, however, that he believed the transactions of the house to be authorised by the British government.

"Mr. Hans Sotheby, also a first assistant of the resident, is distinctly stated to have been a partner, and as he signed the release to Dr. Currie, he must have been so during the Aurungabad arrangement, and probably during the period of the sixty lac loan. The existence of his interest in the house, though now positively asserted, and supposed to be capable of proof, does not seem to have been avowed. If his junction was subsequent to the date of the licence, he could not be protected by it; and even if his interest existed at the date of that instrument, I think that, if questioned, it would not avail him in a court of justice. In the situation which he held, he cannot fail to have known of the transactions with the Nizam, and his knowledge might, I apprehend, easily be proved. If, therefore, the fact of Mr. Hans Sotheby's partnership should be confirmed by additional information, it appears to me that he will be liable to a prosecution under the 37 Geo. III., and consequently, Sir William Rumbold, Mr. George Lamb, and Dr. Currie also, (even if entitled to protection

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in

in respect of loans made by themselves), would be liable to prosecution for being concerned with him.

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors, to the servants of the Company, to say, whether the acts of the several members of the residency hitherto mentioned in becoming partners in the house of William Palmer and company, may render them liable to prosecution under the 33 Geo. III. c. 52. without reference to the particular prohibition of the 37 Geo. III. respecting loans to native princes. Here, however, it may be observed that the Bengal government, appear to have considered the establishment of the house of W. Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, both for commercial purposes, and for the purpose of transacting pecuniary concerns with the Nizam, as an object beneficial to the British interests; and that the countenance afforded to the house, and the sanction given to its transactions, both by the government and the resident, may have led persons in the subordinate situations of the residency, to suppose that they were rather promoting than opposing the views of government, in lending their assistance to advance the prosperity of so favoured an establishment. In a prosecution for a misdemeanor, these circumstances could not fail to have their weight with the court, when measuring the degree of punishment to be imposed on the offender.

"In conclusion I beg leave humbly to suggest to the committee, that as the house of W. Palmer and Co. cannot obtain the liquidation of their debts from the Nizam, but through the influence of the British government; the most effectual means of counteracting extortion and usury are in the hands of the Indian government, and would be found in limiting the interference of that government respecting the debts of the Nizam to the house to such an amount as may be consistent with the principles of equity and justice, upon a fair statement of an account of all monies, actually and bona fide advanced, and the legal interest due thereon. By so doing, all persons who now have any interest in the house, whether avowed or concealed, will justly suffer the loss of all unlawful gains, and though some persons who may have been concerned in illegal transactions may escape punishment, in consequence of their having since withdrawn themselves altogether from the house, and settled all accounts with it, yet it will operate upon those who have most abused the countenance afforded them, including Mr. W. Palmer, and Mr. Hastings Palmer, against whom no legal proceedings can prudently be advised.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET."

"*Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1823.*"

When the second opinion of Mr. Secjeant Bosanquet was about to be read,

Mr. R. Jackson asked, whether that opinion was given by Mr. Bosanquet of his own motion?

The Chairman answered, that it was not. It was founded on despatches received by the Court of Directors, and sent to Mr. Bosanquet for his opinion.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the date of the last paper was November, 1823, why was it not printed with the others?

The Chairman answered, that the reason would be seen, when all the opinions were read.

The hon. D. Kinnaird—"Why not print them now?"

The Chairman—"I have no objection."

The hon. D. Kinnaird—"It is impossible for us to wade through all these legal technicalities on the moment."

The Chairman—"Let the opinions be read, and then the court can decide whether they shall be printed or not."

The clerk then read the three following opinions:

"I have perused a further collection of papers relating to the affairs of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, consisting of the second supplementary volume containing the Bengal political letter of the 8th May, 1823, and two additional volumes containing in the first Bengal political letters of the 16th June and 1st July, 1823; and in the second Bengal political letters of the 26th and 31st July, and 9th of August, 1823, with their respective enclosures.

"These papers state a few additional circumstances respecting the partnerships of the house of William Palmer and Co. and set in a very strong light the fraudulent character of the sixty lac loan, and the criminality of the house of William Palmer and Co. in that transaction.

"It appears that Mr. William Palmer, either alone or with partners whose names are at present unascertained, carried on business at Hyderabad for some years previous to 1814. That he had partners there can be little doubt, for having alone signed the accounts relating to that period, he alleges as a reason in a letter to Sir Charles Metcalf, that no partner of the present establishment, except Bunketty Doss was concerned with the dealings to which those accounts relate; and being called upon to state what persons, if any were, his partners at that time, he declines so to do. In the year 1814, Sir William Rumbold states that a proposition was made to him to join William Palmer, Mr. Currie, and Mr. Samuel Russell, (of the Madras engineers) who intended to establish a house of business, which proposition he then declined. In 1815 he went to Hyderabad and became a partner in April of that year with William Palmer, H. Palmer, Dr. Currie,

Currie, and Bunketty Doss, and it was agreed that Mr. Sotheby should receive a share. He does not think that Mr. Sotheby had any connexion with the house or the partners before that time; and Mr. Sotheby's connexion ceased in February, 1820, since which time he has not received more than 12 per cent. for his money. Sir William Rumbold says, that Mr. Samuel Russell was not a partner when he joined the house: Dr. Currie was a partner from its formation in 1814, and continued till he left India. Sir William Rumbold says, that neither Henry Russell nor Charles Russell had any connexion with the house in 1815, nor, as he believes, afterwards. He states that Mr. Sotheby received a dividend on the profits, but had nothing to say to the conduct or management of the house; and when his connexion with it ceased in February, 1820, he received a compensation for retiring. He states that the house had become involved in transactions which made Mr. Sotheby's connexion with it appear in a different light "to us;" and he was offered his option of retiring or becoming an active partner. Mr. William Palmer and Mr. Hastings Palmer decline to answer questions respecting their partners. Mr. Sotheby's account respecting himself, contained in a letter to the government, and also in a memorial to the Court of Directors, agrees substantially with the account of Sir William Rumbold. He states, however, that Dr. Currie was a secret, and not an avowed partner; and that he did not know of Dr. Currie being a partner till some time after his own arrival at Hyderabad. Mr. Russell, of the Madras engineers, was openly acting as a partner when he arrived. He represents his own retirement to have arisen from his own reflection upon the impropriety of his connexion with the house during an absence from Hyderabad on leave. He does not know of Mr. Henry Russell or Mr. Charles Russell having been partners. Mr. Lamb is stated by Mr. William Palmer to have joined the house in July, 1820, and Mr. Lamb professes ignorance of the concerns of the house prior to the time when he joined it. Nothing further appears to shew that either Mr. Henry Russell, the resident, or Mr. Charles Russell, the first assistant, were ever connected with the house as partners. The affidavit made by Mr. William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold, is stated by Sir William to have been made for the express purpose of satisfying the mind of Lord Hastings, that Mr. Russell, the resident, was not a partner; and it is said to have been given to his lordship accompanied with a letter explanatory of its object; and that it was not intended as an official document; and the communication Sir William Rumbold says, might have been withheld, if they had been desired to make it

through the officers of government. Mr. Sotheby states that the circumstances of his having been connected with the house were made known to Lord Hastings, and acknowledges that the affidavit, as he has since learned, was framed with a view to avoid exposing him, and to satisfy the mind of Lord Hastings respecting Mr. Russell; but he says he never saw or knew of the affidavit till it was brought to him to be sworn.

"It does not, therefore, appear, from anything that these papers contain, that Mr. H. Russell or Mr. C. Russell ever were partners in the house of W. Palmer and Co. That Dr. Currie was a partner from the year 1814 till he returned to England in 1819, and Mr. Sotheby from 1815 till February 1820, is very clear; but there is no ground for imputing to either of these gentlemen any partnership during the existence of the Sixty Lac Loan. At the period which that transaction embraces, the partners, according to these papers, were Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. H. Palmer, Sir W. Rumbold, Mr. G. Lamb, and Bunketty Doss.

"It now appears from Sir C. Metcalf's examination of the accounts rendered by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. that the transaction of the Sixty Lac Loan was entirely fictitious, and that no advance of money whatever was made to the government of the Nizam on account of that loan, though the objects held out to the Bengal government as an inducement to sanction the proposed loan, were the great reform and retrenchment to be effected in the Nizam's government by means of the money to be raised through that loan; that the debt of the Nizam to the house on various accounts amounted at that time to sixty lacs and a fraction, the whole of which was running at 25 per cent. interest; that the transaction, in fact, consisted in the transfer of fifty-two lacs of this old debt to the house at 25 per cent. to a new account at 18 per cent. called the Sixty Lac Loan Account, a bonus of eight lacs being taken by the house as a compensation; that the only advances which can have been made on account of retrenchments in the year of the pretended loan, and which were comparatively small (about 4½ lacs), were made and charged in the accounts running at 25 per cent.

"In that same year the house received from the Nizam on account of the Sixty Lac Loan, 11,70,201 of which eight lacs were immediately shared as bonus; and, on the 25 per cent. account,

8,39,789

making, together, 20,09,990 while the sums advanced, exclusive of interest and allowance to members of the house, and persons paid through them, amounted

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amounted only to 10,17,120, and this was charged in the 25 per cent. account.

"It was stipulated in the terms of the loan that the house should receive assignments of revenue of the value of sixteen lacs per annum, which it was said would pay off the interest and principal in six years. I presume that assignments were obtained accordingly, and yet, at the end of three years, the debt on account of the Sixty Lac Loan is stated to amount to fifty-three lacs.

"The transaction, therefore, appears to have been a gross fraud practised both upon the British government and that of the Nizam, the object of which was to obtain the interference of the British government with the government of the Nizam as a security for the liquidation of large existing demands of the house upon the Nizam; to get into their possession additional assignments of the Nizam's revenue, and to take an enormous profit in the shape of bonus, under pretence of making a large loan to the Nizam for the benefit of his government.

"This I think amounts to a conspiracy in all the persons concerned except Bunketty Doss; and I am of opinion that they may be prosecuted for that offence either in India or England, according to the place in which the accused parties may be found. It is a misdemeanour, committed in the territories of a native prince in alliance with his majesty, by his majesty's subjects,* and may be prosecuted as such.

"If it should be determined to institute any criminal prosecution for the purpose of punishing those who have abused the confidence of the British government, and brought such extreme mischief upon the government of the Nizam at Hyderabad, I am of opinion that a charge of conspiracy will be the most eligible form of proceeding, since it will embrace the greatest offenders, and will be calculated to display their conduct in the amplest manner. If this course should be adopted, it will be right to lay such a selection of the papers before the Attorney General as may enable him to form an opinion upon the case, with a view to his filing an information against the parties in England, if he should think the guilt of the parties of a nature to call for his interference. Should he for any reason decline to file such information, it will still be open to the Company, if they think fit, to file an information under the statute.

"On the information being filed the necessary evidence may be obtained from India under a mandamus.

"A question, however of much importance occurs in this view of the case; viz. Whether Mr. Henry Russell, though

* "I understand that Mr. W. Palmer and Mr. Hastings Palmer are natives of the British territories in India."

not shewn to be a partner, appears to have been the dupe or the abettor of Messrs. William Palmer and Co.? For if he were the latter, he would be equally guilty of the conspiracy with the others, and liable to a criminal prosecution. It is Sir C. Metcalf's opinion, that Mr. Russell was deceived by Palmer and Co., and Sir C. Metcalf must have had the best possible opportunities of forming a judgment upon the subject. If any faith is to be given to Mr. Henry Russell's early communications, he entertained a good opinion of the minister Chundoo Loll: and if he believed in the minister's sincerity, he might honestly recommend the loan as the best arrangement that could be made with a view to the proposed retrenchments, under an impression that they were to be carried into effect. In the letter of government it is said, 'so completely had the minister succeeded in blinding the late resident himself on the spot, that within a month after the negotiation of this pretended loan, Mr. Russell reported that the money raised had been judiciously applied, and that a reduction of useless establishments had been effected to the extent of 22 or 23 lacs per annum.' It might appear incredible that Mr. Russell should have been deceived when he made this statement; if in the following year when the minister was called upon to render an account of the appropriation of the money to the new resident, he had not given in details of expenditure to an amount exceeding by seven lacs the whole loan. Mr. Russell's information, a month after the loan, must have been founded upon the representation of the minister; there could not then have been time to detect any falshood in the minister's statements, and Mr. Russell did not remain long before he was succeeded by Sir C. Metcalf; and that gentleman on the 17th of March 1821, speaks of the loan as convenient, and says, that it may assist the prosperity of the country; that the interests of the Company are not injured by it; and that, with the exception of the high rate of interest, he sees nothing in the conduct of the house to require the interference of the government.

"If Mr. Russell lent his character of British resident to assist Messrs. Palmer and Co. in the fraud which they committed upon the British government, and upon the Nizam, he is the greatest of all the delinquents; but if he be innocent, he must, I should suppose, be indignant at the deception of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of which he was made the unconscious instrument, and will be a very important witness in the prosecution of the offenders. He must, I think, be made, either a defendant or a witness.

"Against Mr. Charles Russell there is no ground of charge; and neither Dr. Currie

Currie nor Mr. Sotheby are involved in the charge of conspiracy respecting the pretended loan.

"The offences against the statute of lending money to the Nizam's government without authority, appear to me to be of much importance, when compared with the charge of fraud in the pretended loan. Moreover, so far as regards Dr. Currie, though Mr. Sotheby says that his partnership was not open and avowed, yet it is spoken of by Sir C. Metcalf as having been public, and it is said by William Palmer, that Dr. Currie had acted under his recognised privilege of a medical man and the opinion of a member of council upon the subject. If therefore Dr. Currie's connection with the house was not unknown to the government, which there seems to be some ground to suppose, it might hardly be advisable to prosecute him merely for being concerned in transactions with the Nizam's government, while the license to the house was understood to be in force.

"Mr. Sotheby's case does not fall under the same consideration in this respect. His partnership being secret, had no sanction from the government. But it may deserve consideration whether, after the determination of the Governor General not to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Sotheby, expressed in his minute of council, the substance of which seems to have been conveyed to Mr. Sotheby, any legal prosecution against him should be commenced; more especially when the Court of Directors are enabled to pursue the line which the Governor General has adopted, with a view both to the punishment of the individual, and to future example by suspending him from the service for any further time, or dismissing him altogether, if his conduct should be thought to require it.

"It is necessary to add, that the above opinion is founded upon the representations of the accounts contained in the papers submitted to me, and not upon a personal examination of the accounts themselves.

"J. B. BOSANQUET,"

"*Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 21, 1824.*"

"*Lincoln's Inn, 27th February 1824.*

"Dear Sir:—I have read the papers sent to the Chairman by Sir William Rumbold, and have also had an opportunity of looking at the accounts; but I have found no reason to alter the opinion which I have already expressed, that a criminal imposition has been practised upon the Bengal government by the members of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co.: whether larger sums of money may or may not have been advanced between February and August 1820, to Chundoo Loll, than would have been advanced if the sanction of government to the pretended loan had not been ex-

pected, still I am of opinion that the Sixty Lac Loan is a fictitious transaction and a fraud. It cannot escape observation, that all the money advanced is debited in the Hyderabad account, which was a general account with the minister upon interest at two per cent. per mensem; whereas the pretended Sixty Lac Loan, professed to be made at eighteen per cent., at which interest the advances should have been charged if considered as anticipations of that loan subject to the expected approval of the government.

"I am, Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET."

"Henry Smith, Esq."

"*Lincoln's Inn, 28th September 1824.*

"Dear Sir:—I have perused the Hyderabad papers, and agree with Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet in thinking that in the event of any criminal proceeding being instituted against the members of the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co., the best course will be to charge them with having conspired to obtain, by false representations, and for their own private ends, the sanction of the Bengal government to the Sixty Lac Loan. The payment of arrears to the troops, the reduction of unnecessary establishments, the advancing of money for the improvement of the country, the discharge of debts to soucars and others, were stated to the government as the principal objects of the loan, whereas the greater part of it is said to have been applied in pursuance of a previous understanding between the parties to the discharge of debts, due from the government of the Nizam to the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., and this was effected by a mere transfer of the old debt to the account of the loan without any advance being actually made, or any reduction of expenditure having been either accomplished or intended. I cannot, however, help entertaining considerable doubt as to the result of a prosecution in this case, not merely from the complicated nature of the accounts and transactions, (of the effect of which, in a criminal prosecution, every person conversant with the proceedings in courts of justice must be sensible) but also from the circumstance that one object of the loan was expressly stated to be the discharge among other claims, of the debt due to Wm. Palmer and Co., and it certainly is not a little singular that after this was stated both in the letter of the minister, and also in the note of Wm. Palmer and Co., no inquiry was made by the Bengal government, as to the amount of that debt, so as ascertain what sum would be applicable to the other purposes of the loan. It appears that on the Aurungabad and the Berar soucars account, both of which were incurred with the knowledge of the government for public objects of importance, there was then due to the house of Wm.

Wm. Palmer and Co., upwards of thirty lacs of rupees, and which therefore they were entitled to deduct from the loan, or to have immediately repaid out of it. The extent of this deduction cannot, therefore, I think, be made matter of charge against Wm. Palmer and Co., particularly as the Bengal government, although the existence of these accounts must have been known to them, does not appear to have made any inquiry upon the subject. Independently of these sums, very large payments were made to the minister, while the loan was in contemplation or in progress, to the extent of upwards of thirty lacs, reduced by receipts during the same period to about twenty-two lacs, and, it will no doubt be contended that these large advances would not have been made except upon the confidence that the loan would take place, and that they are therefore in substance to be considered, and were by the parties at the time considered, as made in respect of the loan, and that, as to the application of them by the minister, the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. is not to be held responsible. I am aware that upon these advances interest at the rate of two per cent. per month is charged in the account, and therefore it may be fairly argued that they were not advances on account of the loan, which was fixed at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum; but still, I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding the circumstance, that in the event of a trial a jury might be disposed to consider that the advances, though not made specifically and in terms on account of the loan, were made with reference to, and in contemplation of it, and that it was for the minister to make the proper application of the money. Another ground of charge arises out of representations as to the extent of the loan; though stated to amount to sixty lacs, it consisted in fact of only fifty-two lacs, the difference being retained by way of bonus. But here again it is remarkable, that the Bengal government did not require any engagement or even distinct communication as to the terms of the contract. The subject was discussed, but all information upon it was deliberately, and after much consideration, dispensed with. They appear to have satisfied themselves with general and vague reasoning and inferences, when, if specific information had been required, it must either have been fairly communicated, or if a false representation had been made, it would have afforded a distinct and precise ground of charge against the house. As to the explanation attempted by Sir W. Rumbold, it is certainly any thing but satisfactory; it is directly at variance with the accounts rendered by the house, and operates therefore strongly against him. Upon the whole, however, of this case, and after considering it in its different bearings, I

do not at present see any way so clearly to a successful result, in the event of the prosecution, as to lead me to think that I ought in the discharge of my duty as Attorney General, to file a criminal information against the parties. I have to add, that I shall always be ready to listen to any further suggestions or explanations which it may be thought right to submit to me upon this important subject.

"I am, Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) "J. S. COXLEY."

"To Edward Lawford, Esq."

"I have perused a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, relating to the transactions of the house of William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, referred to in a minute of a secret committee of correspondence, of the 3d November, 1824; whereby I am requested to state whether I concur in the doubt entertained by the Attorney General, as to the result of a prosecution in this case; adding any suggestions that I may have to offer in the present state of the question.

"That the members of the house of William Palmer and Co. have fraudulently conspired to obtain the sanction of the Bengal government to a fictitious loan of sixty lacs of rupees to the Nizam, for the purpose of better securing a large portion of their own debt, and of putting an exorbitant profit of eight lacs of rupees into their own pockets, I am very strongly led to think by the documents which the case furnishes. But, whether this charge could be made out so clearly upon evidence, upon a criminal prosecution, and could be presented so free from circumstances calculated to influence the mind of a jury, as to insure a conviction, is a very different question.

"In the two first letters of the correspondence between the minister and the house of Palmer and Co. relating to the loan, no mention is made of the liquidation of any debt of William Palmer and Co. The objects specified by the minister are the improvement in the condition of the country, the reduction of troops, the discharge of debts to the soucars, and the advance of tuckavie to the ryots. In the answer of Palmer and Co. they say the sums required for the public purposes, mentioned in the minister's letter, must be considerable; that they should not be able to raise the necessary sums without the co-operation of the bankers and monied men, whom they must apprize of the purpose for which it is required. Moreover, they say their best security will consist in the assurance that the money which is taken up by the government will be really sufficient to accomplish the double object of discharging the whole of the public debt, and the general improvement of the affairs of the government. The two next letters mention

mention the discharge of the debt due to them in the following manner:—the minister says, "I require the sum of about sixty lacs of rupees to discharge the arrears of troops, as well as those who will be reduced, to clear off my debt to soucars, and that to you, which I was obliged to incur on account of the expenses of the war, and to advance tuckavie to the ryots, which is indispensably necessary for the improvement of the country." And Palmer and Co. in reply, "acknowledge the receipt of a proposal for a loan of about sixty lacs of rupees for the purpose of discharging the arrears of troops, including those to be retained, as well as those to be reduced; clearing off the minister's debts to soucars; and that he owed to them, and for advancing tuckavie to the ryots. The minister in his letter to the resident, enclosing this correspondence, speaks of the discharge of debts to soucars and others, on account of the expense of the war, many of which stand at a high rate of interest; and adds, that the negotiation of this loan through Messrs. Palmer and Co. will enable him to reduce the establishments to the annual amount of twenty-five lacs of rupees, according to a statement which he annexes.

"The real transaction was this—the general Hyderabad account of Palmer and Co. with the minister, is credited with a sum of sixty lacs of rupees as the amount of the loan, with which the minister is debited in a new or loan account. At the same time the general Hyderabad account is debited with the balance of the Aurungabad account - - - 13,18,669

Of the Berar soucars account - 20,57,219

With a bonus upon the loan of - 8,00,000

Together - 41,75,888

When the last balance was struck which preceded this transaction, (viz. February, 1820) the whole balance of the Hyderabad account against the minister was only - 4,63,979

So that admitting advances to have been made in anticipation of the loan as alleged, and for public purposes, they cannot have exceeded upon the account - 13,60,133

18,24,112

60,00,000

"The whole of the sums, however, which were advanced, were charged at the usual interest of 2 per cent. per mensem instead of eighteen per cent. per annum; the interest of the sixty lac loan; from which it appears pretty evident that the advances were not made on that account.

"The balance struck upon the Hyderabad account, next after the transaction in question, is against the minister - - - 20,86,456

The balance next preceding having been - - - 4,63,979

Making a difference against the minister upon this account of } 16,22,477

Notwithstanding the charge of 60 lacs against him upon the loan account.

"Such is the operation of a transaction by which the Nizam's government is charged with a loan of sixty lacs of rupees, which was to have the double object of clearing off the whole of the public debt and the general improvement of the affairs of the government.

"But while I state the circumstances which induce me to think that a fraud has been practised upon the Bengal government, I feel the difficulties with which a criminal prosecution would be attended. The first of these is, that the foundation of the charge being an alleged imposition upon the Bengal government, whatever tends to shew, either that the Bengal government knew, or might have known, or might reasonably be supposed to have known any of the circumstances objected to in the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. must be received in answer to the charge. And if the case should lead a jury to think that the government was informed, in some respects of the misconduct of the house of Palmer and Co. and neglected to inform itself in others, when an opportunity was afforded of so doing, they would probably be reluctant to find a verdict charging the defendants with any criminal imposition upon that government.

"The principal topics of which the defendants might avail themselves are these; the mention of the discharge of the debts of Palmer and Co. in the correspondence as one of the objects of the loan; the knowledge of the Bengal government of the existence of other debts due to that house, besides those which it had expressly sanctioned; the omission to inquire into the nature, the extent, and the interest of those debts; the knowledge that some of the debts to the house bore a higher interest than twelve per cent; the extraordinary character and general terms of the license; the knowledge on the part of the head of the government, that Mr. Sotheby was a partner during a part of the transactions which

which it might be supposed to be the object of the loan to cover; the return of the accounts of the house unexamined upon one occasion when transmitted; that the loan having borne a less interest than the debt, the bonus might be only a compensation for the reduced interest; and as the terms of the loan were not particularly enquired into, that which actually took place cannot be distinctly shewn to be inconsistent with what was professed; the extent of advances actually made within the year in anticipation, as will be alleged, of the loan, and upon the faith that it would be sanctioned in consequence of the approval of the Resident; that such advances were applied to some public objects, and some reforms effected; in addition to which will be urged the danger of fixing a criminal charge upon inferences from complicated accounts.

"Under these circumstances, notwithstanding my persuasion of the guilty conduct of the parties, I concur with the Attorney General in the doubts which he has expressed respecting the result of a criminal prosecution: and as he does not think, after mature consideration of the case submitted to him by the Company, that he ought, in the discharge of his duty as Attorney General, to file a criminal information against the parties, I cannot advise the East-India Company to resort to the extraordinary power with which they are invested by statute for great public purposes, of filing an information by their own authority.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET."
"Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 18, 1824."

The court having been put in possession of the legal opinion:—

The *Chairman* observed, that a sufficient reason for the non-publication of the opinions just read with the papers printed for the use of the court, was supplied by the opinions themselves; for while there were doubts as to the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against any parties, it would evidently have been improper to publish them. Instead of inducing the Court of Directors to alter their opinion as to the conduct of the Bengal government, the documents first read would rather have a tendency to strengthen them in it. He had observed a smile upon the faces of several honourable proprietors, when that part of the opinions was read which doubted of the successful result of a prosecution, on account of the license being allowed to remain without observation from the Court of Directors for more than two years after it was communicated. In explanation of that circumstance he would observe, that the license was granted on the 23d July, 1816, but was not communicated to the Court of Directors until the 3d January 1817.

Here a Proprietor asked the reason of

the omission of the two last names from the printed document.

The *Chairman* in answer said, that no names were affixed to the document which had been sent to the Court of Directors, and that they had merely transcribed it.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird asked, why the Marquess of Hastings name should then be affixed?

The *Chairman*, in order to explain this fact said, that a license giving authority to negotiate loans, which could not be legally done without it, must be under the seal of the Company, and the hand of the Governor-General in Council. The license was communicated to the Court of Directors in a letter dated 3d Jan. 1817, which contained no less than 388 paragraphs, only four of which had relation to that subject, and to those four paragraphs there was nothing to direct particular attention. The letter had not, as might have been expected, been despatched as soon as it was written, and it did not reach this house till May 1818; thus nearly two years elapsed before the Court of Directors heard of the granting of the license. It was true that two years passed before the court's reply was despatched. He would, however, state the reason why an answer was not immediately returned to the letter, and he trusted to be able to exculpate the Court of Directors from the charge of remissness. The late Examiner of India Correspondence (Mr. Johnson) had then recently died, his assistant was for some months seriously indisposed; and another gentleman, who was at that time the next assistant, was unequal to taking up the subject; these circumstances, in addition to the length of the letter, there being no clue to direct the attention of the Court of Directors to the clauses respecting the license, were the causes of the delay in sending out an opinion on that affair. The Court of Directors had been accused by an honourable proprietor (Mr. Hume) of uncourteousness, because they had refused to advertise the motion which Mr. Kinnaird had notified to them that it was his intention to bring forward this day. He (the *Chairman*) had no hesitation in saying, that so far from shewing any want of courtesy or respect to the hon. mover, he was one who would have had no objection to the publication, but his colleagues were of a different opinion. They thought that it might have been changed, or even abandoned altogether, and besides, were in doubt whether such a communication could be made consistent with the forms of the court. He gave the court his thanks for the attentive hearing they had given him, and apologized for having detained them so long.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, that the first time that

that the Court of Directors had acknowledged that the Marquess of Hastings' letter had drawn their attention to the subject of the license for the loan to Messrs. Palmer and Co., was in a letter to the noble Marquess, of the date of May 24, 1820. In that letter, it is stated, that the affair appeared to them so important as to demand a separate despatch. He (Mr. K.) would ask whether the Court of Directors had only just then received the letter from the Marquess of Hastings, dated the 3d January.

The *Chairman* said the letter reached the Court of Directors in May 1818.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird remarked on the inconsistency of allowing it to remain for two years unanswered, though it was thought a sufficiently important affair to demand a separate despatch.

The *Chairman* replied, that the circumstances he had before mentioned, viz., the death of the Examiner, and the severe illness of the next in office, and the peculiar character of the despatch itself, combined to cause the delay.

Mr. Twining and Mr. R. Jackson rose at the same time; the latter gentleman moved, that the protest of an hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) against the resolution of the Court of Directors, which approved of the despatch to the Bengal government relative to the Hyderabad loan, be read.

The *Chairman* observed, that Mr. Twining was in possession of the court.

Mr. Twining thought that if the old adage, that a great book was a great evil, were true, the bulky document before them might well be considered a great misfortune. (Laughter.) It was not to be wondered at, that a matter drawn up with such order and method should have been the cause of some disorder; and he was in doubt whether his hon. friend (Mr. Poynter) was not in some measure out of order when he travelled through the papers and occupied himself rather with discussing the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co., than that of the Marquess of Hastings. But his hon. friend on the other side had been even with him, for he had run through the whole list of Scotch pensions. Whatever might be the grounds upon which those pensions were granted, he was at least sure, that if persevering industry, and indefatigable activity had any influence, no one could be more entitled to a pension than that hon. proprietor. (Hear and laughter.) He had expected from the moderate manner in which the question then before the court had been introduced by the mover, that they would have come to a speedy termination. This, in his opinion, the house of Palmer and Co. was not of necessity involved in the consideration of the question before them, yet he apprehended that other parties had a claim upon their attention.

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tion, he alluded to the Court of Directors, who had been so careful in preserving the Company's interests in the course of the affairs then under the notice of the court. He thought they, as well as the Marquess of Hastings, were entitled to their thanks; and he intended to submit a resolution, which in effect, embraced those two objects. He was sure that whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in regard to the unhappy transaction (he thought he might use that term) at present under the notice of the court, there could be but one as to the general character of the Noble Lord's administration. When he (the Marquess of Hastings) went to India, he easily overcame the many difficulties which presented themselves in the administration of affairs in that empire. During the nine years he conducted those affairs, he displayed all the energy and activity of youth; succeeded in uniting in a brilliant way the qualities of a warrior and statesman, and shewed himself a worthy representative of regal authority. When they looked at the illustrious character of the noble Marquess's administration, it was the more to be regretted, that his name should be mixed up with proceedings which had stirred up unpleasant feelings. Those proceedings had been the subject of inquiry, and, there, should not be discussed longer. He was aware that opinions different from those expressed by him, were held by others on this subject, and that those opinions had been drawn up in a protest entered by an hon. Director. He felt it a great misfortune that it was out of his power to discuss the several points of the document he alluded to, on account of the character of the individual who had framed it. The honour and purity of Lord Hastings' motives were admitted by all, and he thought it not irrelevant to consider how far that opinion may be connected with a confidence in the purity of the motives of the Court of Directors. It must be expected, that the longer the discussion continued, points would be continually brought into view, and would most likely give rise to difference of opinion. Were it possible to adopt a course, which, while it would avoid compromising the honour and dignity of the noble Marquess, would also leave the honour and dignity of the Court of Directors untainted, he had no doubt, they would all depart from that house in a better humour, than if they continued discussing the question in the tone latterly assumed. He could have wished that some individual better calculated than he, had expressed the opinions he had given utterance to. The only object he had in view was to act in consonance with the good disposition of the court. He would then trouble the court with reading his

his resolution, which he had written in court, for he had come quite unprepared for such an event. He could not but apologize to the hon. mover and seconder of the amendment already before the court, for moving another which was to supersede theirs. He moved that, after the word "that" in the amendment, there be placed the following, in substitution of those already standing—"This court consider with peculiar satisfaction, from a perusal of the papers laid before them, on the proceedings at Hyderabad, that there is nothing brought forward respecting transactions of the house of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., which in any degree involves the character, for integrity and purity of motive, of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings; but that, at the same time, this court feel called upon to acknowledge with satisfaction, that the Court of Directors in framing their despatches relative to the proceedings at Hyderabad, have been influenced by an earnest wish to prevent the adoption of pecuniary transactions with the native powers of India—considering that such transactions may produce effects injurious to the best interests of this country, as connected with the government of India." In his opinion, that motion would operate in a great measure in allaying a considerable portion of unpleasant feeling. They might learn from experience the danger which attended any pecuniary transactions with the native powers of India. But the Marquess of Hastings knowing more of the character of the natives, than the Court of Directors, might probably not have such strong objections to the proceeding, in consequence of entertaining less doubt of its propriety, than the Court of Directors, who, in his opinion, had acted throughout the affair with no feeling of private animosity or jealousy, but with a pure and honourable view to promote the Company's interests. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Dixon rose to order. He submitted, that the court could not entertain two amendments at the same time. He was desirous to be informed, whether the sixty lac loan was made up of old debts, or in money? He stated, however, that his object in addressing the court was, to call their attention to the lateness of the hour, and to suggest the propriety of adjourning the discussion, for which purpose, he believed, a motion might at any time be made. The extracts, which had been read from the papers, had had the effect of clearing up certain points of the question before the court, of which, he was not before perfectly informed; and he thought that they were bound to acquit the Marquess of Hastings of all impropriety of conduct, if it could not be proved to demonstration, that he either directly or

indirectly sanctioned the proceedings of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. The conduct of the noble Marquess ought not to be mixed up with that of Messrs. Palmer and Co. With respect to the amount of the interest of the loan, he would observe, that whatever might be thought of a rate of 12 or 25 per cent, by gentlemen acquainted with Indian affairs, he was sure that there was no Englishman, who would not think such a rate monstrously exorbitant. The hon. proprietor concluded, by moving the adjournment of the question to a future day.

Sir J. Doyle seconded the motion. He had wished to make a few observations on the question, but he was sure from the exhausted state of every body about him, that any further discussion must be unpleasant.

The Chairman said, it would be most convenient to adjourn till next Friday, and put the question accordingly.

Mr. Carruthers complained of Mr. Dixon's conduct. He had risen to speak to order, and after expressing his sentiments on the subject under consideration, had moved an adjournment.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay thought that Friday might not be a convenient day to adjourn to, as a call of the House of Commons was fixed for that day.

The Chairman had chosen Friday, because that day would interfere least with the other business of the court. As to the call of the House of Commons, he did not fear it. He had been a member of parliament for 18 years, and knew very well what it was.

Mr. Twining wished to know, whether his amendment was to be seconded next Friday, and was assured by a proprietor that he would second it.

The Chairman said, that only one amendment could remain before the court at one time.

Sir G. Robinson said, if the mover and seconder of the first amendment consented to withdraw it, the hon. proprietor's motion would, of course, be the one upon which the sense of the court would be taken.

The question "that this debate be adjourned to Friday next," was then put and carried without dissent. The court separated at five o'clock.

East-India House, Feb. 18.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, was this day held, by adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Hyderabad papers now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor General of India.

The

The minutes of the last court having been read—

Mr. Pattison rose and announced, that in a future stage of the debate he would deliver his sentiments, upon the main question, but he rose at present merely to say, that a paper had been put into his hands which was of the following import.—"An old proprietor begs to submit to the Court of Proprietors, the following documents and resolutions of the Court of Directors, relating to the Marquess of Hastings, which ought to be read in the pending discussion:—the first, was a paper, dated the 7th January, 1824, and signed by Messrs. Elphinstone, Daniell and Mills." The last-mentioned gentleman was out of the question in the present debate, being much better engaged, and more pleasantly situated elsewhere; for he had been just married. (*A laugh*) But for the other gentlemen, whose names were adverted to in the paper, as well as himself (indeed he was sure he might include Mr. Mills also), he could assure the court, that the paper had never been circulated by them directly or indirectly, and that they had neither knowledge nor information of any description about it. (*Hear, hear!*) While on his legs, he begged to draw the attention of the court to one circumstance which he thought it was necessary they should know;—it was a document which he wished to have read in the words of the Court of Directors, communicated by letter to the Marquess of Hastings, on the 16th of last July, explanatory of their former resolution when his salary and other matters touching him were under their consideration.

The Chairman reminded the hon. Director, that he was advancing rather too rapidly and prematurely into the business of the day, for it was his duty before his hon. friend proceeded farther, to state to the court the regular question for debate, and afterwards, to give a little information of explanatory papers which lay on the table of the court, for the use of the proprietors.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird also wished to have the requisition read, in pursuance of which, this court had been convened.

The original motion and amendment were here read, for which *vide* debate of the 11th instant.

The Chairman then rose and said, that he wished to inform the court, that on the 16th inst., the Court of Directors had issued further papers and documents, which had reference to this subject, which were now laid on the table for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. Pattison again rose, and was called to order by Mr. Carruthers, who claimed precedence as having first risen.

Mr. Pattison said, that all he wanted now, was to have the letter of the 16th of July, read:—he did not mean to speak to

the question at that moment, but would rather reserve himself until a later period of the discussion. Still, he had, as a Director, thought it right that the proprietors should know what the Court of Directors had done in this business—he wished they should have the whole information before them.

Mr. Weeding concurred in the propriety of their having the fullest information before them upon the general question, although he disapproved of reading any *ex-parte* statement as a squib for the present effect.

Mr. Samuel Dixon reminded the court that all the worthy Director (Mr. Pattison) had called for, was to have a particular paper read, which he thought would throw further light upon the general question, and enable them to debate it upon a more extensive ground. He did not understand him to wish to make an *ex-parte* speech, but only to call for a paper throwing further information upon a very gray subject.

Mr. Rigby enforced the necessity of strictly observing the forms of order; no gentleman, whatever his situation might be, ought to be permitted to deviate from strict order. It was incorrect for any member of the court to put in one paper at one time, and then call for another and another in this detailed manner.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird agreed in the necessity of a strict and impartial observance of form, but they should bear in mind what had been the course taken by the Chairman during the former debate. He first made his opening speech, which was a long one, concluded by a motion. In the middle of the same debate he made another speech, introducing an enormous lot of papers, the reading of which so exhausted him, that he was obliged to call in the assistance of the clerk alternately, and even the clerk had too hard a task. (*A laugh!*) As far as form went therefore, it was the Chairman who had set the example of irregularity. If it were the opinion of the court that they ought now to depart from an irregular course, then they ought not to follow the Chairman's example, but reject it.

Mr. Freshfield said that all the Chairman had now to decide, was, whether the worthy Director (Mr. Pattison) was out of order. Those who supported the latter, and censured the former, wanted, it seemed, to have two bad precedents instead of one. (*A laugh!*)

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird replied, that he did not want the bad precedent repeated, but rather wished the worthy Director to restore the order of their proceedings, by not following the example which had been set to him.

General Thornton begged to state to the court, the result of his experience for a long time as a member of the House of Commons,

Commons, where it was always allowed to call for the reading of any paper connected with the subject of debate, without the member so calling for it, being thereby precluded from his privilege of speaking in a future stage of the proceedings. This course, he thought, not only convenient in practice, but quite consistent with common sense. He was, therefore, anxious to hear the contents of the paper, to which the hon. director referred. Let the court have all the light which could be thrown upon the discussion, and the sooner they had it, the better.

Mr. Pattison repeated that he was only anxious to have the fullest information before the court. If, by calling for the letter in question, he would be supposed to have forfeited his right to speak again in the debate, all that he should say, was, that the letter though short, would be better than any speech of his three hours long. The formal impediment, from Mr. Freshfield (if it were regular to name a member of the court) came with little grace from him, as he had himself introduced matter, and a paper, in a similar manner to the court, and who, was nevertheless, he knew, prepared to give them a long speech on this question. If he were incorrectly informed, then he would ask the hon. proprietor, whether he felt that his former speech precluded him from making another on this subject? If he did, then he (Mr. Pattison) would be content to pair off with him. (Cries of *hear!* and *read!*)

Mr. Freshfield wished to set the hon. director right. There was no question before the court, when he had the honour on the former day, of putting one to the Chairman. Being aware of the requisition which had been presented, he had merely asked about certain opinions, that were known to be in existence, connected with the subject, and then moved for their production. He did not say a word on the present question, and as the court had not heard him as yet raise his voice, respecting the Hyderabad papers, it would not be reasonable to deny him the opportunity of doing so. There was, therefore, no inconsistency whatever in his conduct, nor any reason for pressing his name into a public notoriety, for which he had no ambition.

Mr. Poynder and Mr. Carruthers rose at the same moment, and were interrupted with cries of "*read!*"

The Chairman said that the regular course of proceeding, was, for him to read the question; and then put it for debate. He could have no objection to read also any particular paper, if called for by the court. When he had so far proceeded, he thought Mr. Carruthers was in possession of the court to begin.

Mr. Randall Jackson (who had on the previous occasion moved the adjournment)

said, that who was in possession of the court, was a distinct question from that which had been agitated: he thought, that he himself was, from the fact of his having risen when they had last adjourned. At present, however, all that was asked of the Chairman, was to have the courtesy to read a particular paper, which was supposed to contain information that would be of use to them. (Cries of "*read!*" repeated.)

[The clerk then read the answer, dated East India House, 15th July 1824, transmitted by the secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, in reply to his letter, dated Naples, 24th April, as follows:]

Extract letter to the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, dated 15th July 1824.

"My Lord: I am commanded by the Court of Directors, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to the court by your Lordship, dated at Naples on the 24th of April last. The circumstance of that letter not having reached this House until the afternoon of the 8th instant, when it was delivered to a messenger belonging to their secretary's office by a person unknown to the messenger, will account to your Lordship for the apparent delay in answering it.

"With respect to what passed in the Court of Proprietors on the 3d of March, and the reply of the Court of Directors of the 11th of March last, to your Lordship's letter of the 16th of February preceding, on the subject of certain paragraphs which had appeared in the public newspapers, reflecting on your Lordship's character, I am commanded to state, that the court abstain from contradicting the allegations in question, from a sense of what they owed to themselves as a public body, and of the inconveniences which they apprehended would be entailed upon them by an official notice of anonymous accusations; the origin and authors of which, were to them equally unknown. Whilst they regret that any pain or anxiety should have been occasioned to your Lordship, by the reserve which they observed on those occasions, the court disclaim all intention by that reserve, of countenancing or suggesting any inferences unfavourable to your Lordship's reputation.

"The sentiments entertained by the court on the measures of your Lordship's government, have been conveyed to the Governor General in Council; the only quarter to which they can be regularly communicated, and for the purport of those official communications only, do the Court of Directors hold themselves responsible. From this responsibility they would not escape if they could by devolving it on any officer of their establishment. But whilst the court cannot admit that their silence when a question is put to them

them respecting an individual, necessarily implies the existence of an unfavourable sentiment on their part, towards the individual whom such question may concern; still less, can they concur in the doctrine, that when they have occasion to express partial dissatisfaction with the proceedings of any functionary of the Company, they are bound to prefer against him a criminal charge."

Mr. Carruthers then rose to speak to the general question. He regretted that nothing had been done during the adjournment to reconcile the difference of opinion which prevailed upon this subject; he had hoped that the interval would have been used to promote such a reconciliation, and that some mutual friend would have come forward and endeavoured to put an end to these adverse feelings, by the proposal of some intermediate course. This not having been done, he was led to infer, that it was found to be impracticable; and in entering upon the examination which had now become unfortunately necessary, he should endeavour to imitate the conduct of the hon. gent. (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) who had on the last occasion received, as he deserved, the gratifying approval of their highest authority, for the temperate manner in which he had introduced the question. If he had understood him right, he had expressed a hope that every Proprietor came to this consideration, after having examined the evidence submitted to the court, with a patience and diligence suited to its importance; he hoped he had done so, for that sentiment was candid and liberal. He (Mr. Carruthers) presented himself before them, determined to give his vote, or his verdict, upon the evidence which had been laid before him, deliberately and conscientiously—unmindful of passion, prejudice, or party influence. (Cries of *hear!*) In thus discharging his duty, he was indifferent to all censure, come from whence it may, always at the same time wishing to avoid that which would justly expose himself to animadversion. The hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith) had stated, that he considered this question had been reduced to a narrow compass, for that it was admitted by all, that the Marquess of Hastings was an honourable man. He was ready to say with that hon. member, that he believed the noble Marquess to be an honourable man; but though he yielded this admission, he was bound to carry the question further—he was still bound to ask himself this further question—Do I, or do I not believe that the Marquess of Hastings, from an unfortunate predilection through Sir W. Rumbold for the house of Palmer and Co., did commit himself in this particular transaction? he was obliged to say "yes" to this interrogatory. He carried the question further: "Do I or do I not be-

lieve the numbers of the Court of Directors to be honourable men?" Yes, he did; and he would add, that he entirely approved of their political letter to the Marquess of Hastings, which had been produced on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir G. Robinson. He would state to the court the evidence upon which he had formed the opinions that he had just expressed to the court; but, first, he would entreat them to grant him that indulgence of which he stood in so much need, while he stated his reasons, which he should do with as much brevity as was possible, repeating that he would endeavour to imitate the example of his hon. friend who had opened the debate, in a manner so enviable to his temper and so creditable to his feelings, notwithstanding the weighty task which he had to perform. In turning over the voluminous mass of documents which had been circulated for the use of the proprietors, he found in page 5 an instrument framed by the Marquess of Hastings, as gov.-general, individually—it was the licence which his lordship had himself granted in this business, and detailing the reasons by which he was influenced on the occasion. The licence expressly states, that "the Gov. General has taken into his consideration the benefits resulting to the government of his Highness the Nizam, and to the commercial interests of the territories of his said Highness, and of the neighbouring provinces of the Hon. the East-India Company, from the transactions and dealings of the firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. established at Hyderabad, in the territories of his said Highness, and is of opinion that the maintenance and extension of the dealings and transactions of the said firm of Palmer and Co. are a fit object of the encouragement and countenance of the British Government," &c. &c.; so that from this extract it was clear that the intention of the licence was to promote "the benefits resulting to the government of his Highness the Nizam," and not to establish any exclusive privilege. He implored the court to attend to dates in following him through his details of these transactions. With respect to the licence which he had just referred to, he was clearly of opinion, that it was in direct contravention of a special act of parliament, the 13th of George III., to prevent British subjects from entering into money transactions with the native princes of India, which had been previously productive of great and crying injustice to individuals. Yet, in the face of this act of parliament, had this licence been granted to Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and it was expressed to be so granted for the beneficial advantage of the British government in India, as well as that of his Highness the Nizam. It was in this manner that the money transactions in question had originated between the house

house of Palmer and the Nizam; and it was clear that at the time they were permitted, there existed among the members of the Council of the Governor General a great opposition to the licence, and that another plan was proposed, to obviate the dangers attributed to the operation of this specific contract. In page 45 of the papers, there was a minute of council, dated the 17th June 1820, in which the Governor General states, at the end of the document, "I recur, then, to my position, that they who impugn the plan, are under the obligation of this alternative: they must record that they think the existing distresses and apprehended subversion of the Nizam's government a less evil than the possible consequences of the projected remedy, or they should shew some other practicable course, through which the minister can effect what we have enjoined." He also found that, after this, both Mr. Adam and Mr. Stewart were still desirous of some other plan for adjusting the affairs of the Nizam, rather than that proposed through the medium of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; they thought that as the business was intended for the service of the Nizam, and not of Messrs. Palmer, it was desirable that a course more applicable to the reason should be pursued. They, therefore, jointly proposed two other methods for adoption, in preference to the licence. One was, that the loans which were deemed necessary to be advanced to the Nizam to put his almost ruined and shipwrecked affairs into any condition, should be found by the treasury and government of Bengal, and advanced upon the secured revenues of the Nizam's territory. That proposal fell to the ground, for the Marquess of Hastings took the opinion of the Advocate General (Mr. Spankie) upon a legal question, whether the government could carry such a project into execution? He should make no comment upon the way in which his Lordship had framed the question, he had submitted for the opinion of counsel, or whether it could have drawn any other answer than that it had received; but in examining the papers farther on, he found, in page 53, Mr. Adam's minute of the date of the 12th July, 1820, in which that gentleman still evinces great anxiety to have some other plan devised for the Nizam, than that of Palmer's, and says, "I am concerned to find that the plan of assisting the Nizam's government by a loan from the British treasury, is viewed with such repugnance by the Governor General. I certainly did not conceive it to be open to the objections urged by his Lordship and Mr. Fendall, nor on any other grounds materially exceptionable; and, with the utmost deference for the authority that has pronounced against it, I must continue to regard it as preferable, in every point of view, to the measure

recommended by the resident at Hyderabad. I imagine Rajah Chundoo Loll to entertain too just a confidence in our good faith, and in the sincerity with which we are co-operating with him in the reform of the administration at Hyderabad, to suspect us of any insidious design in tendering the loan directly from ourselves." What was that course? why, that the loans for the Nizam should be raised by open competition among the monied men at Calcutta, and from the glut of money at the time in that city, Mr. Adam and Mr. Stewart entertained a hope, that a loan could be raised there on advantageous terms; for whom? not for the house of Palmer, but of the Nizam.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird, "In what year was that glut of money in Calcutta."

Mr. Carruthers. "In the year 1820, but that has nothing to do with the force of my argument. I merely wish to shew what were the opinions avowed at the time by members of council respecting this licence."

The hon. D. Kinnaird. "I only wish you to state the date when you assert there was this glut of money in the market of Calcutta, for I can, at the time you spoke of, positively dispute the fact."

Mr. Carruthers. "What I am referring to is to be found in No. 46, of the minute of Mr. Stewart, and in the 14th and 15th paragraphs; the year was, I think, 1820; but I again hope to be spared further interruption, as I am unaccustomed to address a public assembly, and to be allowed to proceed with my argument."

The hon. proprietor then proceeded to state, that as the great question of relieving the pecuniary embarrassment of the Nizam, was the avowed cause of granting the licence to the house of Palmer, it was thought by the members of council he had named, that an open competition was the best way of raising the necessary loan, and that it might be had upon advantageous terms from the glut of money then in the market. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. Kinnaird.) That, at least, was a reason fairly applying to so feasible a plan. When he got to page 206, he found in the third paragraph, the Marquis of Hastings' minute, dated the 27th May, 1821, in which he persevered in giving the exclusive privilege to Messrs. Palmer, and still opposed all the repeated different modes suggested for relieving the embarrassments of this unfortunate native prince. "There then only remains what Mr. Adam still thinks feasible, without a guarantee, the raising the loan at a cheap rate of interest from the monied men of Calcutta. I can have no objection whatever to the trial, if the persons invited to subscribe shall be given to understand that they are not to look to this government for a particle of support, in the event of the Nizam's breach

of

of faith with them. I must not be made indirectly the cause of any shroff subscribing his money on a fallacious security.

There must be no supposition, that although government professes not to pledge any support, it would, in the hour of need, shield the creditors from any laxity on the part of the Nizam's government." He must repeat, that he was still at a loss to find any adequate reason why the Marquess should have persevered in granting this exclusive privilege to the house of Palmer and Co. His Lordship also went on to state, being anxious it should go abroad, that the license was intended for the benefit of the Nizam, and not for Messrs. Palmers; that "It would be required by me, that the persons who negotiated the loan should be brought to me by the political secretary, who should, in my presence, explain to them, that in no possible case would the interposition of this government be exerted for them, and that the resident would be enjoined, by an order from the Governor General in Council (consonantly to the commands of the hon. court relative to the loan of Messrs. Palmer and Co.) not even to employ good offices for them with the minister. That a loan would be procured here, after such an indispensable explanation, other than at an interest which would utterly defeat the object, seems to me a visionary hope. If Mr. Adam continue to think the arrangement practicable, I trust he will take such steps as may ascertain whether it be so or not. I repeat, that I have no objection to the attempt, but should wish it to be successful, provided I assure myself no one is taken in by a misconception of the ground on which he would have to stand." He must say again in open day, that he was at a loss to reconcile this conduct of the noble Marquess with what he (Mr. Carruthers) felt to have been the propriety of the case. He had gone with patience regularly through this whole book, — (pointing to the printed papers) — from his avocations, which he was always proud to acknowledge, and the pressure of his business in the day, he was obliged to read the papers until late hours of the night, and when he had arrived at page 733, he was almost induced to have put the book from him, for he found that it was at that part he should have begun, where he was led to hope he might have finished. He had reflected upon what he had then seen, and felt that he was not bound to follow the letter written by the Marquess of Hastings to Sir Wm. Rumbold on the 4th January, 1815, although that was to be deemed a private letter (Mr. D. Kinnaird "no, it is a public one"). Still he thought he owed an excuse for reading this letter (*cry of read*). It begun thus—

"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer

and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will ensure to you his attentions, and most earnest good offices." He (Mr. Carruthers) certainly did not quarrel with his lordship for using his good offices so far. "The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house, to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them; (*Hear, hear!*) it is a fair and honest calculation." Here the Governor General felt the value of his patronage, and so did the other parties. (*Hear!*) But he goes on to state, and here he admired his lordship's free and candid expression of opinion. "The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here." But he came to the latter part of this letter, which he confessed had a strong influence upon his mind. This was most important. (Mr. Hume, "that is not in the letter.") He again begged not to be interrupted. "Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you, by any other British partnership." (Mr. Hume "read on.") He begged the honourable proprietor would let him go on. (Mr. Hume, "Yes, but you read half a sentence and then stop; why not read the whole sentence, and then give your comment?") He repeated his request to be allowed to go on in his own way, whilst he read this further passage, "by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted." Why not, if it were for the benefit of the Nizam, have it to be done, "by any other British merchant?" (Hon. D. Kinnaird, "the next line will tell you.") He meant really to go on if allowed without this interruption. Could any man living read that passage, and not be convinced that the noble Marquess wished, in this instance, to prevent the competition which the markets of Calcutta were calculated to afford? It was impossible to get rid of this conviction. This was the concluding paragraph. "It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government, for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea." Again, he asked, why not, if all this were intended for the benefit of the Nizam, and not for the maintenance of an exclusive privilege? (*Hear, Hear!* from hon. D. Kinnaird.) He begged

begged again to repeat the words, "It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident,"—mark the words, "at the request of our resident." They would see how his lordship was borne out in that observation, by referring to page 2 instead of page 733, to the letter of the resident, which enclosed one from Messrs. Palmers' soliciting the countenance of government, and merely says—"The establishment of a commercial firm at Hyderabad, framed upon the principles, and conducted in the spirit of an English house of business, will, I have no doubt, prove a source of general convenience and benefit." (*Hear!*) Does the resident request the Governor General to give to the house of Palmer an exclusive privilege? no such thing, and therefore he contended the Marquess was not borne out by his subsequent statement. He again referred the court to the last paragraph of this unfortunately fatal letter, from the Marquess of Hastings to Sir Wm. Rumbold, which was the keystone of the whole transaction, and which was so conclusive against certain parties. (*Hear, hear!* from the hon. D. Kinnaid.) Why did the noble Marquess, in the conclusion of that letter, state "that no new establishment could have such a plea?" (Hon. D. Kinnaid, "The reason was, they had already rendered services.")—Yes, but did the resident at Hyderabad ask for this exclusive privilege for Messrs. Palmers? again, he would say, he asked for no such thing.—Where had he asked for it? Why not any new establishment have such a plea? why not have the power of asking for the same privilege, and requesting the same protection? He had now gone through this unfortunate letter, he saw enough there of competent and complete evidence, that the Marquess of Hastings had been most unfortunate, in permitting himself, out of regard to Sir Wm. Rumbold, to have given this exclusive preference and license to Messrs. Palmers in July 1816. If he felt that that court stood in the situation of a grand jury, he would desire no other evidence than that furnished by this letter, to ground their proceeding upon. On recurring to other parts of these papers, he saw in the political letter written by the noble Marquess to the Court of Directors, on the 20th October 1822, an accompanying detail composed of a vast number of affidavits, sent for his justification in this affair of the Nizam. The noble Marquess therein alludes to "voluntary affidavits:" he (Mr. Carruthers) declared, that when he came to these passages, he felt himself as it were treading upon burning lava; he would be happy to hear this point explained. (*Hear, Hear!*) Upon turning to page 376, he found the political letter of the Court of Directors, dated 24th January 1824, in which there was this passage, "con-

sidering the deceptive affidavit voluntarily tendered by Mr. W. Palmer and Sir Wm. Rumbold, and the delusive character of other statements furnished by the house, we are afraid that little reliance can be placed in the account current, which may be prepared by them in compliance with your requisition." But they would see how the Governor General justified their course of proceeding, and here he was compelled, from the nature of this subject, to pass backward and forward among these papers, and had to call their attention to page 735, to Lord Hastings' letter of the 10th June 1821 to Sir Wm. Rumbold, in which he said, "I apprized you long ago that it was expedient for the firm to define upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary, had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house which could influence him in countenancing your dealings with the Nizam's government?" After reading this, let them turn to page 158, to the date of the 26th June 1821, which was written sixteen days after this matter, and not long ago, as set forth in the affidavit. On the subject of this affidavit, there was one question to put, before whom was it sworn? before whom was the following deposition taken?

"We, the undersigned, William Palmer and William Rumbold, do hereby make oath and declare, that the partners of our house at Hyderabad, called by the name of William Palmer and Co. are as follow:—William Palmer, Esq.; Sir William Rumbold, Bart.; Hastings Palmer, Esq.; George Lambe, Esq.; and Bunketty Doss; and that no other persons of any description have, directly or indirectly, any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns, beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare, that no public functionary, at the head of any public office or department, ever had any avowed or direct partnership, directly or indirectly with us, or any interest in our concerns, which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantages from them.

"We think it proper to add, that several individuals, natives and Europeans, who supported us with their capital at the commencement of our establishment, did, in consequence of such accommodation to us, derive benefits from our house. These were, however, such as we gave them from private friendship, or a sense of private and pecuniary obligations to them; but, we repeat, that although we have made this declaration for the purpose of being perfectly explicit, no person or resident at the head of any public office or department of government, or any one to whom we looked for public support or influence, have had any such benefit; and that no

persons,

persons, of any description but the above named partners of their house, have been associated with us in any way, since the time we first entered into treaty for the loan we negotiated for the Nizam's government."

It was sworn before Mr. Hans Sotheby, first assistant to the resident at Hyderabad. It was with great pain he was forced to remark upon this fact, which was mixed up in this unfortunate transaction, that Mr. Sotheby was himself a partner in the house; he knew that to be the case, he knew the contents of this affidavit, and yet he allowed these gentlemen to swear he was not a partner in their firm: to have to make these allusions was a most painful duty. Further on, in that memorial of Mr. Sotheby's, in page 711, they would find that he admitted, in a memorial to the court, that he was a partner in the firm before Sir Wm. Rumbold had joined it, and his words are, that "the proposal originated in the private and personal friendship of Mr. Palmer, who was only desirous of stipulating, on one hand, that he should not suffer any possible loss which might accrue, and on the other, was desirous that the advantage which the business might derive from the extension of its capital in the sum advanced by your memorialist, should be enjoyed by him," and Mr. Sotheby justified himself in forming the original connection, "as a means of doing justice to his creditors, and for relieving himself from embarrassments which prudence and economy were insufficient," at a former period, to overcome in a most expensive part of India. But again he must remind the court, that here was not only a clear admission of the partnership, but that Mr. Sotheby knew the contents of the affidavit, which he had nevertheless permitted to have been sworn before him. If they went on to page 716, paragraph 19, of that memorial, they would see that the Marquess of Hastings knew him to be a partner both before and after Sir Wm. Rumbold joined the house, and yet he was the subscribing magistrate to such an affidavit as the noble Marquess had transmitted, and with all this knowledge of what had been done, he was contented to place this man as the government agent at Moorshedabad.

It had been said in the course of these proceedings, that the Marquess of Hastings was a great military chief and statesman,—he readily admitted the eminence of these services, and that they had placed his name (as had been said) on the pedestal of honour, covered with military renown, and clothed with stars and ribands most deservedly won. It was most painful, then, to reflect that this unfortunate transaction with the Nizam had raised a dim cloud over the brightness of such fame: it was not only unfortunate

for his Lordship, but it was equally so for the Nizam, whom he professed to befriend, and who participated in the general loss sustained by those who had embarked their capital in the firm of Palmer and Co., and who became ultimately involved in the general ruin of the house. Having gone thus far, he would say, that the question was not now before them, what were or were not the claims upon their consideration in behalf of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Let them be brought forward specifically for distinct consideration, and he should be found ready, if that firm had not received proper justice, to give his vote that it should be dealt out to them—he would ever be found on what he felt to be the side of justice, and always arguing *ad rem*, and not *ad hominem*. He wished it should also be understood that he had read the protest of the hon. Directors, who had dissented from the majority of their court; but with the greatest respect for the opinions of these gentlemen, he must be permitted to say, that their protest as little touched the question of this day, as did Lord Hastings' programme, which left out altogether the private letter, of so much importance in the consideration. With reference to the former days' discussion, he confessed he was exceedingly surprised at that part of the honourable proprietor's (Mr. Hume's) speech which advocated an exclusive privilege. Accustomed as he had been to identify the hon. gentleman's name with every liberal and comprehensive commercial view—always looking upon him as the enemy to jobs of whatever kind, the opponent of corruption wherever he found it, and of sinecure places wherever they were found to exist,—always thinking that, for an assiduous perseverance in this course, the hon. member founded his claim (and deservedly too) for public confidence and favour;—(*Hear, hear,* from Mr. Hume!) that he was looked up to as the sworn enemy of usurious loans and exclusive contracts, and the uniform opponent throughout his political career of all restrictive systems: he was, he must repeat, quite astonished at the line of argument taken by the hon. gentleman, and so at variance with his previously acknowledged sentiments,—a line of argument which made him, if not the advocate, most certainly the apologist of usurious loans and exclusive privileges, in the particular case of Messrs. Palmer and the Nizam. He was exceedingly astonished at this apparent inconsistency in the hon. member's conduct, and said at the time—"well, wonders will never cease." He now came back to the question which he meant to put to himself this day; and in doing so, he should follow the example of the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. John Smith), and ask himself—"Do I, or do I not, believe

believe the Marquess of Hastings to be an honourable man? I answer, that I believe he is—Do I, or do I not believe, that the Marquess of Hastings, from an unfortunate predilection for the house of Palmer and Co., arising in his mind from his connection with Sir Wm. Rumbold, alluded to in his private letter to Sir Wm. of the 4th January 1815, did confer an unjustifiable license to Messrs. Palmer, to the prejudice of other British establishments?—My answer to, and my verdict upon this second interrogatory is, I do believe he did." Another question then he ought to put to himself, and it was this:—"Do I, or do I not, believe the other members of the council in India to be hon. men? My answer is, I believe they are hon. men." And here he could not refrain from the expression of his unqualified astonishment, at an intimation which was given by the hon. member (Mr. Hume). He was both astonished and surprised at it—astonished from the boldness of the motion to impeach Mr. Adam, which was quite unjustified by any thing he had either read or heard of that gentleman; and surprised, because of knowing the tact and talents in debate of the hon. member, that he should have let out so prematurely and unnecessarily, if he entertained it, the future intention upon which he had so resolved. If any such impeachment should ever ensue from this inquiry (and it was ungenerous to hold out the threat if it were not intended to be followed up) he would predict that Mr. Adam would pass through the ordeal with pure and untarnished honour. He now came to the last interrogatory upon which he meant to pronounce his verdict. "Do I, or do I not, believe that the Court of Directors stand justified in their proceedings in this affair, and in their political letters which were transmitted in consequence of it, upon the evidence set forth in these documents? I say yes, I do believe they stand justified, and that had they not done so, they would have forfeited their claim for confidence, and infringed the provisions of their oath of office." For their conduct, then, in this affair, he thought them entitled to the thanks and vote of the Court of Proprietors upon this question. For these reasons, he should conclude, by imploring all the proprietors who were present in this crowded court, to give the Directors that support to which they had a just claim, for their wise and arduous conduct throughout this whole question. (Cries of *Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder, General Sir John Doyle, and Mr. Russell rose at the same moment.

Mr. Poynder declared that he merely wished to have read the resolution of the 3d March 1824, which passed on the printing of these papers.

The clerk here read the following resolution:—

"That there be laid before this court, all such papers and documents, respecting the loans made by Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad to his highness the Nizam, as may enable this court to decide on the merits of any claim which the Marquis of Hastings may have on the further liberality of the Company."

General Sir John Doyle then said, "I rose, Sir, for the purpose of addressing you on the question, but as I find a respectable proprietor (Mr. Russell) has risen for the same purpose, and with a preferable claim, as he is I understand about to address you in defence of his own character, I waive my claim of precedence, and willingly give way to an honourable proprietor so situated (*Hear, hear!*)"

Mr. Russell said, that when this debate began last Friday, he had not the honour of being a member of that court, nor would he on this day occupy a place among them, were it not for the terms in which his name had been mixed up in some of these proceedings. He did not mean to complain of passages in their printed papers, for these he had already seen, and answered; but his complaint was against the published opinions of the Attorney General, and the other counsel, promulgated in the speech of their chairman, and which they were now told lay on the table of the court for the information of the proprietors. Now with respect to these papers, the facts which form the bases of the opinions contained in them, were either assumed, or asserted—in other words, the opinions of counsel are called for upon an hypothesis, and to expound what would be the law if such and such facts were proved. The existence of these assumed facts, and the supposition founded upon them, lead to assertions which were made, not only without any adequate ground, but actually without any ground at all—not only without truth, but without any thing like evidence of truth, and made merely upon the assertions of those who were themselves deeply interested in maintaining one side of the question. This assumed statement, this hypothesis, to ascertain hypothetically what would be a consequence in certain contingencies, naturally enough involved further hypothesis in the opinions of counsel; so that at last they came to a hypothetical conclusion, or, in plain English, to no conclusion at all. Without entering into the form in which this particular subject had been referred to counsel, he might be permitted to state, that the real and just way to obtain counsel's opinion, was to call on them to state the law on any given point, and to suggest the ground and course of bringing the

the matter submitted to them before a proper tribunal. But when, as in this case, their counsel told them they had no ground to stand on if they went into a court of justice, that they could not look a jury upon it in the face, were they to have such opinions, so framed and so given, made the instruments and vehicles of personal libels upon others? (*Hear, hear.*) Were these opinions to be sent forth to the world, insinuating against those who were the objects of them, that they were either the dupes or the abettors of a conspiracy to defraud—was this to be tolerated? If the ground he stood upon be English ground, he need only state such a proposition to expose it to general abhorrence (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Besides, they should recollect, that the opinion of counsel was generally taken upon one side of a case only, and ought not surely to be adopted as a substitute for all other modes of proceeding; to be taken at once as the accusation, the proof in evidence, the conviction, and the punishment. If it were allowed to him, or indeed to any man, to state his own case, and to apply it in this way, would he not have the power of usurping the possession of any gentleman's estate in England, and of laying the character of any man prostrate in the dirt? (*Hear, hear!*) When the vote of the 3d March was passed, eleven months ago, for the printing of these papers, he applied to the Court of Directors for access to certain documents, for the purpose of preparing a vindication of his own character. He was not aware, either then or now, that there was any occasion for secrecy or concealment. The papers were at the time ordered to be published, and some of them must have been then in the hands of the printer. Had it been permitted to him on that occasion, as an act of justice, if not of consideration for an old servant—had it been permitted to him, he should have had the opportunity of placing his vindication along with the other papers which were published for the use of the proprietors, and would have been spared this detail, which could not fail to be irksome to the court at this period. He had read all the published papers with as much diligence and care as any other member of that court, and with, he might be permitted to add, additional information, such as great local experience furnished him, that enabled him to have fresh light for his guidance, (*Hear, hear!*) He wished therefore to declare, that, with the fullest information before him, he was prepared to vindicate the character and complexion of all the transactions arraigned in these voluminous papers. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not at all prepared to say, that because he was prepared to approve of these transactions in India, he was necessarily ready to arraign

the conduct of the Court of Directors, who had disapproved of them at home, for they had acted without having the full information before them of which the case was susceptible. The real merits of the question could only be decided upon a full hearing of both sides. He solemnly repeated, that were he not satisfied, as he had declared he was, with the fairness of all these impugned transactions, his voice, instead of being raised for their defence, should have been heard the loudest against them. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now state the reasons which governed his judgment upon the whole of this transaction. The first matter to which he meant to refer, was the 60 lac loan made in the year 1820. It had been asserted, and this too by lawyers, that this loan was fictitious, and for two reasons, one of which was, that it was fictitious for what it did consist of, and the other, for what it did not. It was said, that in the arrangements for this loan the parties were allowed to transfer an accumulation of an old balance, which had not been officially sanctioned, to the account of government, where, when so transferred, it became necessarily sanctioned. Now to this assertion he had to reply, that there was not at the time of this transaction one single rupee of unsanctioned balance then standing in the books of Messrs. Palmer and Co.—he was in a condition to prove this to have been the fact when that loan was sanctioned. (*Cries of Hear!*) Respecting the letter of Sir William Rumbold which had been lately printed, he (Mr. Russell) had this to say, first premising that he went not only upon the credit of Sir William's statement, but after having himself examined and proved the accuracy of every thing which it contained: he wished this to be perfectly understood, though he read the statement, for convenience sake, from the printed paper. When the house of Palmer and Co. had made this loan, they had a separate account with the Nizam's government. It was said, why not have kept the Nizam's pecuniary account in one, instead of three separate heads? To those who are unacquainted with the real nature of transactions like these, it would of course appear desirable that such an account, for the sake of perspicuity, should be kept singly; but those who thought so would please to recollect, that in keeping accounts with foreign powers it was necessary to adopt the mode of arranging them to the financial forms preserved by those with whom they were kept. (*Hear, hear!*) These accounts were kept separate, not only for the convenience of the British authorities in India, but also for the convenience of the Nizam himself; and they were rendered to him according to the form and manner best adapted to his own financial arrangements. It was for this reason that the accounts

counts with the Nizam were kept under three separate heads, the Berar Suwar account, the Aurungabad account, and the Hyderabad account. The first account related to the expenses incurred by the Nizam in bringing into the field certain irregular cavalry, which he (Mr. Russell) had recommended him to organize, when the Pindarree and Mahratta war was apprehended. It was quite obvious, that unless some adequate provision was made for the sustenance of this cavalry, the British government in India must have dispensed with their services. It was one of the crying evils of the Indian native troops, that they wanted food, and, to supply it, wanted pay. (*a laugh and Hear!*) One of the great and distinguishing advantages of British troops over all others, was, that being assured, as they were, of regular pay, they acted with steady and determined valour, and equal discipline. (*Hear!*) The same means which had been so well applied to British troops, had been with equal advantage provided for the native troops of India, and the result was, that they had now in their Indian territory whole regiments, composed of black faces, ready to stand or fall with officers who had white ones. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) So much for the provision made in the first account. He could not himself speak positively how the first proposition for this loan had originated—he had communicated the fact to the government in the manner in which he had been informed of it. He need not trouble the court to read that which he supposed the proprietors had already perused, namely, the answer of the government, in which they approved of the proposition. He did not know whether there was then present in the court any military officer who had served in this campaign with any branch of the army of the Deccan, but, if there were, he would appeal to that officer as to the services rendered by those troops. He would ask, whether they had not conducted themselves like brave and active soldiers?

Col. Fitzclarence said, he had served at the period alluded to, and he never saw better troops in his life. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Russell continued. He thanked the gallant officer for the testimony he had borne to the excellence of those troops. In the Berar war, though they formed one body of the Nizam's cavalry, yet they were composed of an infinite number of small parties (as all the troops of the native princes did), each being in the habit of receiving its pay from its own immediate commander. These sometimes amounted to fifty or sixty, who, possibly, had not the means of procuring funds for the liquidation of arrears. He (Mr. Russell) therefore called on the Nizam's minister to take on himself the payment of the troops, and to settle the subordinate ac-

counts afterwards with the officers in the best way he could. This was considered the most clear and easy way of proceeding, since it would have been very embarrassing to the minister if these accounts had been mixed up and confounded with others. With respect to the Aurungabad arrangement, it arose thus: it was observed by Capt. George Sydenham that the troops were not regularly paid; and, from his (Mr. Russell's) knowledge and experience, he was convinced, that if they were not paid well they would not fight well. Capt. Sydenham mentioned this to Mr. Palmer, and that gentleman noticed it to him. Mr. Palmer observed, and he gave him credit for the statement, that he did not anticipate any immediate advantage to his own establishment; but that in adopting an arrangement which he (Mr. Russell) had said would be useful to the service, and therefore acceptable to the English government, he hoped, on that ground, he would be entitled to future support. The money, in this case, was to be levied by assignments on certain districts of the Nizam's territories. Those troops belonged to Berar, and it was therefore deemed necessary that the accounts relative to them should be kept separate. The only remaining account was the Hyderabad account, which consisted of a variety of miscellaneous articles which he did not deem it necessary to detail. By the printed papers it appeared that, on the 16th of Feb. 1820, the balance on these three accounts were as follow:—

	Rs.	A.P.
Aurungabad balance ..	13,50,826	6 6
Berar Suwar ditto	18,36,825	12 3
Hyderabad ditto	4,63,979	2 3
	Rs. 36,51,631	5 0

The Aurungabad arrangement did not appear to give satisfaction, and a long discussion in council took place on its expediency. In consequence of that discussion, he was directed to call on Mr. Palmer for a figured statement, connected with particular parts of the accounts of the firm. Sir W. Rumbold was at that time in Calcutta, and he wrote a letter, protesting vehemently against laying before the government the detailed account of the transactions of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam's government, because they would then be sent to England, where they would be liable to the examination of persons, who, from ignorance of the habits of the country, would be very likely to draw erroneous conclusions. But when he said to Mr. Palmer, "We call on you to afford information on certain points contained in your accounts;" he immediately answered, "It is my wish, through you, to furnish a complete detail

tail. (*Hear!*) I willingly submit to government the whole of my books: I wish to conceal nothing. (*Hear!*) I know that serious discussions have taken place in Calcutta; and I am so satisfied of the justice and integrity maintained in this transaction, that, if I were to choose a ground on which the conflict should take place, it would be this." (*Hear!*) Those accounts he (Mr. Russell) sent to Calcutta; they were subsequently returned to him, with direction that he should restore them to Mr. Palmer. It appeared, however, that they had been circulated amongst the members of the government, and closely examined; for, when they came back to his hands he observed some pencil marks, which shewed that some person had taken the trouble of comparing them. Now, although the accounts were submitted to the government at Calcutta, and the arrangement was approved of, it was asserted that the rate of interest was not known. This was very extraordinary, for the balance was kept separate; there were detailed interest accounts, and, at the top of every page, the rate of interest charged was specified. (*Hear!*) He thought it could not be doubted that these accounts were read in Calcutta, for Mr. Fendall, in one of his letters, stated the interest on the Aurungabad account to be 24 per cent. Now, when Mr. Fendall stated that in his place, and no person said otherwise, or made any observation on that statement—and when the amount of interest was marked on the top of each page—it could not be said, that government were in the dark on that occasion. (*Hear!*) At the time when the loan was made, there were due to the house by the minister, on two accounts, the Aurungabad and the Berar Suwar accounts, Rs. 37,87,652; but, on the Hyderabad account, the house owed the minister Rs. 1,36,020, and they held at the time *tunkas*, or assignments, which had since been realized, to the amount of Rs. 10,56,711. These two sums made an aggregate of Rs. 11,92,742, which, deducted from Rs. 37,87,652, the minister's actual account in Feb. 1820, left a balance of Rs. 25,94,910 due from the minister to the house, and there was no portion of this sum that was unsanctioned by the government. That body knew the money had been paid—they knew, and they shewed they knew, the rate of interest charged by the house. The Aurungabad and Berar Suwar accounts, on which this balance of 25 lacs of rupees was due, were both sanctioned by government, and that, too, at the rate of 24 per cent. The balance carried an interest of 24 per cent, the loan of 18, which, together with the bonus of eight lacs, equivalent to 24 per cent., formed a net interest of 20½. What benefit, then, could the house of Palmer

and Co. derive from the transfer of those balances to the loan? The only operation which such a transfer could have produced was, as common arithmetic would shew, to induce a loss of 3¼ per cent., the difference between 24 and 20½ per cent. It would be clearly an advantage, therefore, not an injury to the Nizam, if the balances had been transferred, since the rate of interest became thereby so much reduced. Having said so much relative to the sums of which the balances were not composed, he should now advert to that of which they were, in fact, constituted. He observed it stated in the correspondence, which was to be found in the Hyderabad papers, that no cash payments had been made on this loan—that, in truth, nothing had been paid. But it would be found, on reference to the account, in pages 620, 621 and 624 of the Hyderabad papers, or in page 26 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, that, at five different payments, upwards of 38 lacs of rupees were advanced. (*Hear!*) This comprehended a period, beginning about the middle of February, and ending about the beginning of August. But it was said, that the first two or three of these payments ought not to be taken into account, because the contract for making the loan was not dated until the month of May. Now, supposing it to be assumed, that the date of the contract must be taken as the beginning of the loan, and that nothing advanced prior to that period should be included in the account, still it appeared, that the actual cash payments made in the months of June, July, and August, amounted to 34 lacs of rupees. Some partial objection might be made to this; but, in his opinion, it formed a complete answer to the assertion that the loan was fictitious—that no cash payments whatever were made. He must also call the attention of the court to a very remarkable fact, the object of which was to shew that the loan was a *bona fide* loan, and not at all fictitious. In page 27 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, an account was given of the advances made to the Nizam in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, being the five years preceding that in which the loan was made. In that time Rs. 42,41,542 were paid by the house of Palmer and Co. to the minister. This was at the rate of Rs. 8,48,308 annually, or, taking it every six months, it was better than four lacs half yearly; while, in a similar period of time, in the six months from February to August 1820, a sum of upwards of 40 lacs was advanced. If the loan were not the cause of this ten-fold increase of disbursement, as compared with former years, there must be some other reason for it, and he should be glad to learn what that reason was. This rate of advance did not of course go on, because the loan began and

and ended in the six months. He had stated that, from February to August, thirty-eight lacs of rupees were paid in cash by the house to the Nizam's minister; and it was a remarkable fact, that when Sir C. Metcalf called on that minister for an account of what had been received, he mentioned the identical sum, thirty-eight lacs. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Russell) did not know any reason the minister could have had at the time to give a false or fabricated account. No cause whatever was adduced to justify the supposition that he spoke otherwise than truly. At two subsequent periods the minister gave the same account. He had always stated that this was the amount of cash payments he had received at Hyderabad on account of the loan. When first called on, he said that sixty-seven lacs of rupees had been received, and this was eagerly seized hold of as a proof that his statements were not correct. This, however, was easily explained. There was no word in the Persian tongue which was exactly synonymous with our word *loan*; the word "*qarz*," which signified debt, generally, would be the term used in making any inquiry about a loan, and understanding it in that sense, the minister had spoken of the entire debt due by the Nizam to the house. It was in consequence of this error that the minister had invalidated his own statement, since he admitted that fifteen lacs of rupees had been received beyond the fifty-two lacs of payment on account of the loan, and the eight lacs of *bonus*. It did not, it seemed, strike those who made this observation, that the minister was not speaking merely of the loan, but of what had been borrowed from the house altogether. (*Hear!*) The minister was afterwards asked, what was received specifically on the loan. He

Rs.

at Hyderabad,	38,64,957	1	9
at Aurungabad	13,45,042	14	3

making, exactly, - 52,00,000 0 0 to which, if eight lacs of *bonus* be added, they had at once the whole amount of the loan. (*Hear!*) Sir C. Metcalf had however discovered, that twenty-two lacs of rupees had been paid by the minister to particular troops that had been disbanded; and therefore, because the minister had paid a certain sum for that purpose, Sir Charles inferred that he had laid out no money for any other. (*Hear!*) This he appeared to think was all the good that had been done, and the loan he, in consequence, treated as a mere fiction. The first objection was, that the loan was too much, then that it was too little, and, presently, he came to the conclusion, that it consisted of nothing at all. (*A laugh.*) Now surely, when gentlemen came forward on such a subject as this, where the fortunes, and

what was dearer still, the characters of individuals who had held high situations in society, were at stake, it was not to be tolerated that they should proceed upon light rumours of ill-founded reports.— (*Loud cheering from the left side of the court.*)

A Proprietor.—We want to hear what Mr. Russell says: we are very anxious to hear it, and it is most injudicious conduct on the part of his friends to interrupt him in this manner.

Mr. Russell continued.—What he meant to say was, that when they saw the same persons objecting to the same transactions in different modes, they should be very slow in giving credence to their arguments and assertions.—(*Hear!*) In addition to the thirty lacs of rupees, a sum of 49,275 rupees was charged to the minister for jewellery, and 97,519 rupees for miscellaneous purchases; these sums running through the same six months he had already spoken of. He might say, that the amount of these sums was in itself so inconsiderable, that it was not at all sufficient to vitiate the loan. But, if it were deemed necessary to conceal the furnishing this jewellery and these miscellaneous purchases; if it were necessary that the whole payment should appear to have been in money, how easy would it have been to have paid the rupees with one hand, to have sold those articles, and to have received back the specie with the other. The amount of the sum charged for jewellery was not one lac of rupees, and it was not to be supposed that Chundoo Loll received it either to bedizen himself or his wife. Any person in the court who happened to have known that minister, must admit that no man ever dressed more plainly. He always wore plain white, with ordinary leather shoes, divested of every particle of jewellery, glitter, or ornament. On some very particular occasions, in order to shew respect to the Nizam, he wore round his neck a string of pearls, which one of his servants would scarcely have exhibited. The jewellery was purchased for distribution, as was the eastern custom, on public occasions. Those pieces of jewellery which were denominated *ruccums*, were given away as presents at court; and a man's greatness was estimated according to the number of *ruccums* he could display. They heard of presentations at court here, and of the gracious reception which individuals met with from their sovereign. In the East, the proof of a gracious reception was to be inferred from the presents that were made. They were considered as a part of the public expenditure. There was an office in which those jewels were kept and registered; and it was part of the duty of the minister to provide a proper supply. With respect to the other charge, for miscellaneous purchases,

chases, it was laid out chiefly in cloths and glass. The glass, he believed, was for the minister, and the cloths were for presents. These charges were, however, so very inconsiderable, that they did not weigh a single feather in the loan. He thought he had now answered the objection, that the loan consisted entirely of unsanctioned balances; and next, that it was a loan without cash payments. There was, however, another objection; he alluded to the arrangement of the loan, which left the advances entirely at the disposal of the minister, who might make any internal arrangement he thought fit; this charge affected the house, and it affected him. It had been made to affect the house, though, he thought, most unreasonably; because, as the firm had made the contract with the minister, they were bound to pay the money to him, and were not responsible for the after application of it. If the charge applied at all, it applied to him; he had been employed by the government to put in order the Nizam's affairs, and he thought the immediate reduction of expense was the best plan he could pursue. It had been objected to him, that, in the month of September, six months after the loan had been concluded, and before he quitted Hyderabad, he had reported that twenty-three lacs of rupees had been applied by the minister to the reduction of the Nizam's debts. He was conscientiously of that opinion; he declared, upon his honour, that when he made the report in question he believed it to be true, and he now declared that he still believed it; the minister had never deceived him, and he had no right to suppose that Chundoo Loll would gratuitously deceive him on that occasion. But, if there were deceit in the case, he was not the only person deceived; for a considerable period afterwards, on Sir C. Metcalf making an inquiry of Chundoo Loll, the latter informed him that he had made a further reduction to the amount of sixteen lacs, making a total of forty-one lacs of rupees. Sir C. Metcalf did not give credence to this, but Chundoo Loll challenged him to the proof. He says, "Those people whom I have sent away are very much dissatisfied with me. I have disbanded some of the troops, who are not very likely to tell falsehoods in my favour. There are the men at your door; if you doubt that I have made these reductions, examine them. I challenge investigation into the truth of what I assert." These were his words; and, if this course were not adopted, if the minister's statement were not repelled, he was surely entitled to credit. Surely, Sir C. Metcalf, who shewed no unwillingness to undertake work which would be very unpleasant to other persons, if he could have thrown Chundoo Loll's assertion into the dirt, would have done so. He said, that he did not believe Chundoo Loll's statement to

be accurate—but still he admitted that a considerable reduction had been made, though he could not specify the amount. A farther objection was made to the loan, namely, that it consisted of a transfer from one account to another. Now he could not perceive how that fact, standing alone, could be advanced as an objection to the loan. If the entries on one account were bad, transferring them to another would not make them good; and, if they were already good, the transfer could not make them better. Was it to be said, when a merchant proceeded to copy entries into his ledger, that he sat down to effect purposes of fraud and dishonesty? because every entry that appeared in the ledger, was previously in some other account. He would say, and he defied contradiction, that loans made in India were formed precisely on this principle. An hon. gentleman behind the bar well knew the manner of conducting those loans. Persons were instructed to receive subscriptions to those loans, and a period was appointed when the subscriptions should commence. When the subscription to the loan was completed, acknowledgements, bearing interest, were given to the parties; and when the proper period arrived, the whole was combined—principal was added to interest, and the entire was referred to the general register of transfer. What was the difference between the transfer in the books of Palmer and Co. from that which took place in these transactions? Palmer and Co. were to advance a certain amount of rupees: they were not, however, to do this in one day; but, as the minister called for money, they were to provide it. Of course, they made their payments and their entries according to the applications which they received and answered, and, when the proper period arrived, they transferred the whole to a separate account; not to an *old* account, but to a *new* one, of which it alone almost formed the basis. (*Hear, hear!*) The interest charged by Palmer and Co. on other transactions, had been very much objected to. He was not surprised to hear such an objection as this in England, because it was difficult to explain to persons in one country the custom which prevailed in another. The country, too, where those transactions took place, was not near us—it was in another quarter of the globe, and differed essentially from us in customs, habits, usages, and manners. To speak of the various rates of interest, was the same as to say that a commodity was dear or cheap. But that dearness or cheapness must be considered, not in comparison with what obtained in other countries, but with reference to that country in which the transaction took place. If Messrs. Palmer and Co. got 24 per cent. interest when the Nizam might have procured mo-

ney elsewhere for 23 per cent., then the charge was exorbitant. But if the charge, whatever it might be, was the lowest the Nizam ever paid, and such he believed was the fact, then it was a moderate charge. It was called a monstrous charge—and, compared with the charge in England, it was. Gentlemen would stare at interest of 17 or 18 per cent. on 'Change, though they would be glad of it. (*A laugh.*) As he understood the word "monstrous," it meant something that was unusual. Thus 5 per cent. at Hyderabad would be monstrous, for such a thing had never been heard of there (*a laugh*); and 18 per cent. would be considered equally monstrous here, where such a rate of interest was wholly unknown. But he would contend, that the lowest rate of interest recognized in the country where the loan was made was not monstrous. As to the bonus, it must be considered as part of the interest. It raised the interest on the loan from 18 to 20½ per cent.; it made an addition of 2½. The bonus gave a sum of about 2 per cent. on the principal of the loan, after deducting certain expenses. This had been charged against the house as an inordinate profit, which the partners had shared *instanter*. It was called "the booty," which they had hastily put into their pockets. Now, notwithstanding such hardy assertions, it was impossible for any man to read those papers, and not to see that not a single shilling of it had been paid. (*Hear.*) The assignments for principal and interest were sixteen lacs a year. One half-year's instalment of eight lacs had been paid; and when the firm gave credit for that first half year's instalment, it was supposed by Sir C. Metcalf and others, because they saw the figure "8," at the head of the page, that the sum there entered was the bonus. (*Hear, hear!*) If mistakes of this kind were committed, if misrepresentations of this nature were promulgated, what reliance could the proprietors place on the accuracy of those who fell into such palpable errors? (*Hear!*) He did not mean to say that they wished to send forth false statements: but they did go out to the world sanctioned by their authority, and they were calculated to deceive those whose province it was to act as judges. It was surely very hard, that individuals, who had not erred, should be punished for the mistakes of others. The loan was to consist of fifty-two lacs of rupees, and was to be repaid, in a given time, with sixty lacs. Therefore, the first payment which reached the house, was to be considered as liquidating in part the sums advanced by Palmer and Co., and so on, with each succeeding payment, until fifty-two lacs were paid—then, and not till then, when the loan was concluded, could they arrive at the eight lacs which were intended as bonus. This bonus,

had been spoken of as if it were something monstrous—as if it were a sort of bugaboo—as if no such thing had ever before been heard of. This was pointed out as "the head and front of offending," on the part of Palmer and Co. But, let the court look to their own loan of the year 1818, which was not very long before the loan was contracted for by Messrs. Palmer and Co. At that period, a loan was raised at Hyderabad for sixty lacs of rupees, and the bonus was seven lacs and 80,000 rupees, which was within 20,000 rupees of the bonus on the loan contracted for the Nizam. In 1819, another loan was made, and a bonus of five lacs was secured on sixty lacs of rupees. Therefore, it was clear that the mere fact of bonus or no bonus had nothing to do with the integrity of the loan. The amount, undoubtedly, was another thing. If the terms had been higher than those on which the Nizam had raised money before, or could have procured it at that time, then the charge would have been exorbitant; but if he got it as low as it could possibly be advanced, then the bonus must be allowed to have been a proper one. He could refer to the letter of Sir W. Rumbold, and there it would be seen, that, on looking over the books of the firm, it was found that Palmer and Co. had themselves paid 18, 20, and 24 per cent. interest, on the money borrowed by them to supply the Nizam. (*Hear!*) Why, then, should a mercantile body be charged with fraud and dishonesty, when they actually received a less amount of interest on some parts of this transaction than they had themselves paid? (*Hear!*) If they could have raised the money at a lower rate of interest, they would have done so. But the soucars, the native bankers, saw their advantage. They knew the house could not command funds, and that they would be therefore obliged to seek assistance from them. They were in consequence compelled to meet the demands of the soucars, and they paid 24 per cent. which was more than they charged the Nizam, the interest and bonus on the loan being 20½ per cent.

He would here beg permission of the court to try back a little. He had omitted one important feature of the loan, when arguing that it was not fictitious. When an accusatory statement was made to government on the subject of the loan, it was said, that it was nothing more than equitable to allow Messrs. Palmer and Co. to make their defence; it was deemed just that they should be heard, not before the government came to a decision, for it appeared their minds were made up on the subject, but before they proceeded to punish the parties. But it appeared, that they altered their determination. Prompt measures they thought were the most proper; and

and on the 23d of July, 1823, they declared their sentiments without waiting for any explanation. (*Hear!*) He wished here to draw the attention of the court to a short letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf, to Messrs. Palmer and Co. as it related very much to the charge of this being a fictitious loan. It was as follows:—"Gentlemen, it appearing from your accounts, that, at the time when you obtained the sanction of the British government for a loan of 60 lacs of rupees to the Nizam's government, that transaction was effected by a transfer of fifty-two lacs from your former Hyderabad account, to a new account, with the addition of eight lacs bonus, as a compensation for the reduction of interest on the said fifty-two lacs, from 2 per cent. per mensem to 1½ per cent. per mensem; and there being no appearance of any payment at that period, which can be considered as a loan of sixty lacs, or any other specific sum, I am directed by the hon. the Governor General in council, to call on you to state, whether the conclusion above noticed as drawn from your accounts, be correct or otherwise, or to furnish any explanation of that transaction that you may judge to be satisfactory." The answer of the house was—"we beg to submit to you, for the consideration of the right hon. the Governor General in council, that the whole of the loan of sixty lacs of rupees, was not a transfer of an old account, but was a new loan negotiation, and was supported by the several payments in cash or otherwise, which followed the balance of 4,63,979 rupees, 2½ annas, as exhibited in our accounts." There was here a clear reference to the balance sheet, which was to be found in page 620 of the printed papers. Messrs. Palmer and Co. in their answer, proceeded thus:—"We beg further to state, that we conceive the misapprehension of the government has arisen from the manner in which our accounts have been kept, and which was unavoidable from the circumstance, that the negotiation for the loan was in progress prior to the termination of the year, at which time the minister could not fulfil his part of the engagements; and all entries of payments by us, made in anticipation, was necessarily debited to him in his general accounts till the end of the year, when the new loan account was distinguished.

"We have already had the honour to submit to you the circumstances of the transfer of rupees 20,57,219, 7 annas, on account Berar soucars, which we have already considered, (being in fact a return of the minister's own assets) as equivalent to a cash payment. Our letter of the 14th October, 1822, having already explained the nature of this claim against the Nizam's government, we will not intrude upon your time by any further details. The balance of rupees 4,63,979, 2½ annas,

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before referred to, could alone be considered, in fact, as the transfer of an old debt. We beg further to be permitted to call your attention to the notoriety, and to the circumstances which attended the negotiation of this loan. We invited our commercial correspondents in Calcutta and Madras, to engage with us in the transaction. We made a similar reference to the native bankers at this place, with whom we had commercial intercourse. Our proposition was declined by European houses of business, and was acceded to by the native bankers only, on our agreeing to a total change of the rates of dealing which had subsisted between us. They proposed to accommodate us with their funds, provided the former balances at their credit, in common with the advances then made us, were held by us at 16 per cent. per annum, instead of 9 and 12 per cent. as formerly. As their funds were even thus invested on current account, they took advantage of our pecuniary embarrassments, and raised the interest on the bulk of their property, by repeated transfers to 21 and 24 per cent. which was the general rate of interest allowed by us to them, till the advances from your treasury enabled us to adjust their accounts in June and July last.

"We hope it will be admitted, that had the loan been the transfer of an old account, we neither could have had the necessity, nor any purpose, in resorting to the market for money, when its immediate tendency was not only to subject us to a higher rate of interest on what we then borrowed, but on all former balances.—We beg to submit to you, that about one half of the amount of our loan was thus borrowed, and although in the occupation of the monied men of this place, it was held unprofitably by us on our exclusive responsibility, occasioning the necessity of a bonus to cover us eventually from loss."

Such was the case, and such the answer. Now for the comment. That was to be found in page 743. There observing on the answer of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to his letter, Sir C. T. Metcalf expressed himself thus:—"Their reply is similar to every production that comes from that quarter, shuffling and evasive, and in my opinion completely confirms the conclusion before drawn respecting that fraudulent transaction." Really he knew not what Sir C. Metcalf wished these gentlemen to do? When called on to explain the nature of the loan, how could they do so with more distinctness, than by saying—"If you will wet your finger, and turn over those leaves, you will come to the explanation you desire?" Would it be believed, that Sir C. Metcalf took no notice of this. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Carruthers called on the hon. proprietor to read more of Sir C. Metcalf's letter,

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letter, and then he would see the reason of his conduct.

Mr. Russell said, he had no objection. Sir C. Metcalf went on to say,—"Instead of stating what sums they did actually advance on account of that pretended loan, they argue that it ought to be inferred, that there must have been a loan to the Nizam's government, because they were themselves obliged to obtain funds. This is by no means a necessary conclusion; for, having above sixty lacs locked up in the hands of the Nizam's government, and having still to feed, for their own advantage, the minister's lavish waste, and having also to supply, for their own profit, the wants of others, with whom they had dealings, there were abundant reasons why they should endeavour to obtain additional funds. The assertion, that a sum of between four and five lacs is all that can be considered as a transfer of old debts, does not require any comment. How they could venture on such an assertion in the face of their own accounts, is utterly incomprehensible. The pretence that the transfer of the whole balance of 20 or 21 lacs, on account of Berar soucars, was equivalent to a cash payment, is too preposterous to require remark. This point has been discussed in one of my former despatches. In the document herewith transmitted, Messrs. Palmer and Co. state, that the *bonus* of eight lacs was intended to cover them from eventual loss on account of their exclusive responsibility. In their accounts it was represented, a compensation for reduction of interest. I apprehend that their explanation cannot be deemed satisfactory; I shall therefore proceed to execute the instruction which I have lately received regarding them." He was glad that the hon. proprietor had given him an opportunity of reading the whole of that dispatch, because it proved that Sir C. Metcalf did not take notice of the statement of Palmer and Co., that statement being, that, if he would look to a certain page in the accounts, he would there find the items of which the loan was composed. (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared to him, that of all the modes which could be devised for giving the government a clear and proper notion on this subject, that which had been pursued was the plainest and best. Messrs. Palmer and Co. when questioned, said, "Turn to such an account, and you will find the information you require." One would suppose, as Sir C. T. Metcalf had not done this, that he believed there were no such entries, or that they were entries not connected with the loan. Certain it was, that the statement contained in the letter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. was utterly passed over without a word of notice. Another charge made against the interest of the loan was, that it was quite illegal. Now,

on the subject of illegality, he must, with all due deference, observe, that it was still a moot point, whether the rate of interest taken in the Nizam's territory came within the scope and operation of British law. The legal authorities in India held one opinion: they said it did not. The legal authorities in England advanced another opinion, they maintained that it did. Now he did not mean to assert that the opinion of the law officers in India was the best, but he would say, that when conflicting opinions arose—when Mr. Strettell, and at a later period, Mr. Spankie (whose opinion was formed on an elaborate review of all the statutes connected with the subject), stated that the law did not reach contracts entered into in the Nizam's country, it was too much to accuse Messrs. Palmer and Co. with having wilfully acted in an illegal manner. It should also be recollected, that the opinion of Mr. Strettell was not surreptitiously obtained by the house, for the purpose of defending and justifying themselves after they had acted improperly. When they were about to make the loan to the Nizam's government, they felt that it would be necessary to demand more than 12 per cent. interest.—They, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Strettell, requesting his opinion. The letter they sent was not amongst the printed papers, but the answer to that letter was. Mr. Strettell then stated, that he had no doubt whatever of the law on the subject. In his opinion, the parties had a right to take more than 12 per cent. Therefore, even supposing his opinion to be erroneous, and that the opinion of the counsel here was right, still, so far as the conduct of the house was concerned, their justification was complete. (*Hear!*) In a moral point of view, they had committed no wrong, for they acted under the best advice they could procure; and he thought that, even in a legal point of view, they were right. (*Hear! hear!*) He had been told, that when parties acted by advice of counsel—when they submitted themselves to the control of counsel, although they might be in error, still they were always very leniently dealt with. The circumstance of their having taken legal advice, so far as punishment was considered, was never lost sight of. On this ground, certainly, Messrs. Palmer and Co. had a very strong claim to consideration. The uncertainty of the law on this point had been alluded to by Mr. Canning, in a speech which he delivered in the House of Commons when he was about to proceed to India as Governor General. At that time, he, of course, devoted his mind to the duties which he was likely to be called on to perform; and, probably, he had turned his attention to this particular subject. Mr. Canning said, the law was so doubtful on this point, that it required a declara-

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tory act to set it at rest; and he called on his right hon. friend, the President of the Board of Control to introduce a measure for the purpose of defining it. If Mr. Canning, and Mr. Strettell, and Mr. Spankie entertained such opinions of the law, could any unbiassed person blame Palmer and Co. for the line of conduct they had adopted? (*Hear!*) He contended, whether the transaction was legal or illegal, that the justification of Palmer and Co. on this point was complete.—(*Hear!*) But if it be culpable to proceed in this way; if indeed there was a breach of the law, then very high authority had been guilty of allowing individuals to take more than twelve per cent. interest. To prove this, he would call the attention of the court to the Bengal regulations of 1793 and 1803. Those regulations were similar to the statute law of this country. They were the statute laws of the Bengal provinces, and were framed for the guidance of the judges in the Company's courts beyond the town of Calcutta; they were drawn by the law officers of the crown, and the Company; passed by the Governor General in Council, by virtue of powers which the statute vested in him, registered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature, and laid yearly upon the table of the House of Commons. The fifteenth Bengal regulation, framed in 1793, directed the courts of judicature not to decree higher or lower rates of interest than the following:—if the cause of action shall have arisen before the 28th of March 1780, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, thirty-seven and a half per annum; on sums exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. If after the 28th of March 1780, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. The Bengal regulation thirty-four, of 1803, appeared to have had reference exclusively to the territories then recently acquired from the Nuwab Vizier. It directed, that where the cause of action shall have arisen before the 10th of November 1801, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, the interest should be thirty per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. Now the first of these regulations was passed twenty years after the 13 Geo. III. which was now said to have limited the rate of interest to twelve per cent. over all India; and the second regulation was framed thirty years after the passing of that act, ten years later than the 33 Geo. III., and six years posterior to the 37 Geo. III., yet it directed the judges in the Company's courts to decree thirty per cent. per annum in some cases, and twenty-four per cent. per annum in all others, where the debts were incurred before the 10th Nov. 1801, in the territories which the Nuwab Vizier then ceded to the Company. Now, he contended, that the territories of the Nuwab at that time, and of the Nizam at the

present day, were similarly situated. They were native princes, in alliance with the British government, and it was only by the Nizam's being so in alliance, that the law could extend to his territories at all. If, in 1793 and 1803, a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. was sanctioned; if the judges were desired to award thirty per cent. interest in territories similarly situated with those of the Nizam at present, why should those who now required a larger rate of interest be visited with reproach and vituperation? Why couple ignorance of the law with a wilful determination to do wrong? If the act of the 33 Geo. III. had been supposed to restrict the rate of interest all over India, certainly neither of the regulations he had cited would ever have been framed. Surely, if that act had been considered to extend to the territories of native princes, the regulation of 1803 would not have been passed. He now came to another part of the subject. In order to cast a slur on the house, and to injure him, it had been insidiously alleged, that he had a personal interest in the establishment. In a letter which he some time ago addressed to the court, and which had been printed and published, he stated, that many years ago he had confided a sum of money to the care of Mr. S. Russell, an old and valued friend, who resided at Hyderabad, and whom he requested to employ it at that station. Such transactions he believed took place every day. Those who were not in the habit of conducting money speculations, constantly entrusted their capital to others, who better understood the mode in which it was most likely to be profitably employed. Why did he (Mr. Russell) afterwards withdraw his property? Because he thought that the transactions which Messrs. Palmer and Co. were getting into were objectionable: not objectionable in themselves; he never so considered them, but objectionable to him personally. (*Hear!*) When did he withdraw, it was the next question? He withdrew it at a time when there was a substantive establishment, and when profitable speculations had been set afloat. If he were desirous of amassing fortune, that was the very time at which he should not have withdrawn his money. Lastly came the inquiry; how did he withdraw it? He withdrew it so suddenly, and with measures so precipitate, that he made an enemy of his old, valued, and respected friend, Mr. S. Russell as well as of Mr. W. Palmer. They were then of opinion, and that opinion they still entertained, that he (Mr. Russell) was jealous of their proceedings, and wished to injure the house. There might be some gentlemen then in court, who were at Hyderabad at the time, and he defied any one of them to get up and say, that the rupture between him and Mr. Palmer was not perfectly notorious.

It would, perhaps, be contended, that he was influenced, at that period, by partiality. The truth was, that those parties actually quarrelled with him, and they had continued on bad terms ever since. Did he withdraw from apprehension of any thing unpleasant to himself, respecting these transactions—or did he ever support the parties from a feeling of that kind, or on that account? If he had done so, if he had withdrawn from apprehension, would he have come to an open rupture with them? Would he have given them an opportunity of speaking ill of him? He had given them an opportunity of doing so—and, that they did not seize hold of that opportunity, afforded the best proof that they had no reason to censure him. It had also been alleged, that his brother, Mr. C. Russell, had a connection with Messrs. Palmer and Co., which was continued up to the day he quitted India. He would give a short and decisive answer to this assertion—it was utterly and entirely unfounded. (*Hear!*) He did not see it stated, in any of the papers, that he (Mr. Russell) had any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the proceedings that had been alleged against the house. If such a suspicion existed, he would only meet it verbally, as he had already done in print, by a solemn, total, and unqualified denial. (*Hear!*) Again, it had been asserted, and some reference had been made to the fact, by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers), that the Nizam might have procured money elsewhere at a lower rate than the loan was contracted for. He however, would say, after 20 years experience at Hyderabad, that he could not have procured money, from any other person, at a more reduced rate of interest. With regard to the Aurungabad transaction, which he believed to be the largest the house ever had with the Nizam, it appeared, from the statement in page 17 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, that, in four years, from 1818 to 1822, the actual payments made by the house amounted to 111 lacs of rupees, or 1,000,000 sterling; and that, on the sum so advanced, the charges of the house (he meant every species of charge, interest, agency, commission, every item that could come under the head of charge) amounted to six lacs and 43,000 rupees, which was less than a single charge of six per cent. on the actual payments. If gentlemen would look to the accounts, they would find, that, in 1820 and 1821, they not only made no charge of interest, but they themselves sustained a charge of interest; the payments of the Nizam, at those two periods, having exceeded what they had advanced, they gave him credit for the excess. But to prove more clearly, that the Nizam could not have borrowed money at a lower rate of interest, he would

call the attention of the court to a circumstance which occurred in 1820. An attempt was made in that year to negotiate a loan of 6½ lacs of rupees for the Rajah of Nagpore. The resident there wrote to the resident at Hyderabad, requesting that he would issue proposals for the loan. Proposals were accordingly sent forth, and the lowest offer was 24 per cent. The loan was to be made through the resident at Hyderabad, by whom it was to be received, and by him it was to be paid over to the resident at Nagpore. So that, besides 24 per cent, there was the additional charge of transmitting it to Nagpore, and afterwards, when the payments came round, of sending it back again to Hyderabad. Now, if under a regular guarantee, the two residents could not borrow money, for less than 24 per cent, what possible reason was there to suppose, that the Nizam could have got it for less? (*Hear!*) The Nizam's government had, in fact, no credit. The monied men had no confidence in them; and a reason might be found in the printed papers to shew why that was the case. Chundoo Loll, when negotiating about the liquidation of the Nizam's debts, cleared up this point completely. Sir C. T. Metcalf said, "you have provided for the payment of Palmer and Co., but here is money due to the native bankers, how do you mean to pay them?" "Pay them!" answered the minister; "why I don't mean to pay them any thing at all. (*A laugh.*) They have received interest over and over again,—they have got a great deal too much, and I will give them no more." (*Hear!*) When the minister wanted money, and could not apply to any other source, he was content to pay a high rate of interest to the native bankers; but the moment he found that he could procure a supply elsewhere at a more reasonable rate, he turned round upon them, and said, "I don't care a straw for you—you have had interest enough; and I'll pay you no more." Under such a system as this, was it likely that persons would lend money without the guarantee of the British government? He thought that argument was conclusive in defeating the assertion, that the Nizam could have borrowed money at a cheaper rate elsewhere. But this was not all: Sir C. T. Metcalf, at one time, was endeavouring to raise money for the Nizam, at Hyderabad. From the statement contained in Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, page 113, it appeared, that "the Dookan of Mahomed Ram, of Begum Bazar, advanced a sum of 80,000 rupees to the minister, on the resident's guarantee; but arranged matters so as to acquire 5½ per cent., for a two months' loan." This was at the rate of 33 per cent. per annum. The charge did not appear distinctly under the form of interest. The lender

lender gave bills on Jaulna and Aurungabad, at a premium of one per cent. whilst they were marketable at a discount of 2½ per cent. This sum of 3½ with two per cent. interest, gave the amount stated. Here money was borrowed at the rate of 33 per cent. per annum, although the sum was only 80,000 rupees. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now refer the court to page 40 of Sir W. Rumbold's letter, which would shew the result of the endeavour made by Sir C. Metcalf to raise money at Aurungabad, after the contract of Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been put an end to. Sir C. Metcalf had declared, "that the arrangement had been effected at a considerable charge to the Nizam's government, which, with proper management, might have been avoided." When Sir C. Metcalf perceived it necessary to borrow, he was not wanting in zeal and diligence—and yet it would presently appear, that he found it extremely difficult to raise money. The picture he gave of the army was truly deplorable. In some instances, he declared he had found the troops fainting in their ranks for the want of proper sustenance. He would, with the permission of the court, read the entire passage from Sir W. Rumbold's letter. "An end having been thus put to the Aurungabad contract, Sir C. Metcalf, of course, pursued that method, in providing for the payment of the troops, which, in his judgment, ought to have been followed originally. He did, no doubt, the best he could, both for the Nizam's government, and for the troops; yet what was the result of his experiment? at the expiration of a year and a half, in Nov. 1823, he himself described it in the following remarkable terms:—'The payment of the regular troops has been effected only by incessant attention on our part. At first I trusted to the minister's positive assurances, that he had actually supplied the requisite funds, but it at length appeared, that a portion of the troops had been for five months without receiving any pay, and that, in some instances, the recruits had fainted in the ranks from the want of wholesome subsistence. It became necessary to give more direct attention to this subject, and, partly by continual urgency, partly by persuading the native bankers to advance money at 12 per cent. interest, and partly by occasional recourse in emergency, to the extreme measure of advancing cash from the treasury, on the security of the Peishcush, the troops have latterly been paid with tolerable regularity. The subject will, however, continue to require incessant attention, for no reliance can be placed on the most solemn promises of Chundoo Loll, and if the payment of the troops be left to his management, without continual inquiry and urgency on our part,

the arrears will rapidly increase, until the pressure become insupportable on the troops, and relief impracticable on the part of the government.'" Now he (Mr. Russell) wished the court to recollect, the particular crisis of their affairs, when Messrs. Palmer and Co. entered into the Aurungabad contract, which answered in every respect. They were then in the middle of the most critical and perilous war, that they had ever been engaged in. The danger in which they were placed did not arise from the opposition of declared enemies—but from the disaffection of pretended friends and allies. Poonah and Nagpore declared against the Company. To whatever quarter you turned your eyes, there was danger to be apprehended. Hyderabad was the only court and capital that remained true, faithful, and steady to its connection. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt himself justified in claiming the merit of this; and he would not suppress his conviction, that, if at that time he had but held up his finger, the Nizam would have turned against the Company. This could not justly be denied—though he knew it was stated to the world, that it had been denied. In 1818, when the Aurungabad contract was made, money was so scarce, that, in Calcutta, the houses of business, even depositing Company's paper, were borrowing at 12 per cent. In 1823, when with great difficulty Sir C. Metcalf could borrow from the native bankers, on the security of the English resident, a very small sum, at 12 per cent. peace prevailed throughout the whole of India, and money was so plenty, that, in Calcutta, the houses of agency allowed only 6 per cent. on fixed, and 4 per cent. on floating balances. Thus, it appeared, that, in 1823, when there were no extraordinary difficulties to be encountered, Sir C. Metcalf, who could scarcely get food for his soldiers, fainting in the ranks, was obliged to pay at Hyderabad, on a small sum, an interest which was double the amount of that charged at the same time at Calcutta. What good objection, then, could be brought against the terms of the arrangement with Palmer and Co. in 1818, when the same relative proportion of interest prevailed between Hyderabad and Calcutta? If, in the midst of the war of 1818, he (Mr. Russell) had allowed the troops to become so reduced as to faint in the ranks, what co-operation could they have afforded to the Company's forces? And what would have been said to him, if he had, in consequence, been called upon to account for his conduct? (*Hear!*) It was observed to him, at the time, that if money could be borrowed at one rate, it must at another—for it was quite clear that it was necessary for the due maintenance of the troops. He did not mean to say, that they could not have

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fought without the Nizam's troops, but in their absence they must have fought at great disadvantage; and a protracted warfare would most probably have ensued. If the war had not been brought to a speedy conclusion, they would have been put to the expense of lacs, nay, of crores of rupees, in prosecuting a number of consecutive campaigns. In a time of war it was not wise to higggle about a rupee. He now contended, that the money was borrowed at as cheap a rate as possible, and more they could not expect. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been accused of negligence in not representing to the government what was going on. Now, as to the expression of surprise on the part of the Court of Directors, that he had not done so, in conformity with their order, he should merely observe, that that order did not reach Hyderabad until he had left it. But he did, in fact, report the particulars of those transactions. They were distinctly exhibited in three accounts. The Berar soucar account was laid before government. The detailed account of the Aurangabad contract, exhibiting the rate of interest, (24 per cent.) had also been furnished; and the Hyderabad arrangement was likewise produced. They were all of them before the Bengal government. As to the Hyderabad transactions, they were so miscellaneous, that unless a daily account were made out, it was impossible to embrace them all. The government, however, were furnished with an outline, sufficient to acquaint them with the nature and object of those transactions; and on the balance of that account he had shewn, that the house had not a claim on the Nizam for a single rupee. He would now, in justice to the house, enumerate the advantages, which, he thought, their conduct had produced. He believed, that, but for the assistance afforded by Messrs. Palmer and Co. the Nizam's government could not have been supported during either the peace or the war. In his opinion the conduct of that house had mainly contributed to benefit both the Nizam's government and that of the Company. Without the assistance which Palmer and Co. had given, the Nizam could not have brought his troops into the field at all—much more in such a state of order and discipline as to enable them to co-operate with the Company's forces. He (Mr. Russell) had induced the Nizam with the money of that house, to form a body of troops, commanded by English officers who had acted most serviceably during the war; and who, at this present moment, when a sanguinary contest was raging on their frontiers were perfectly capable of defending the territories of the Nizam; thus giving to the government abroad an opportunity of withdrawing the Company's forces from that country, for the purpose of employing them in any other place

where the exigencies of the time might require their presence. Therefore, he must say, that those gentlemen were entitled to the liberal consideration of the East India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the substantive question before the court, the personal conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, he could have no undue bias, no prejudiced feeling on the subject. He never saw the noble Marquess in his life, and had no intercourse with him, but what arose out of his official duty. But, in common with his fellow proprietors, he entertained a due sense of that noble person's great merits, and extraordinary services. (*Hear!*) Although remuneration for those services had been kept from the noble Marquess, he (Mr. Russell) would never remain silent, when it was necessary that his voice should be raised in the defence of that illustrious individual, who was entitled to, and would receive, the gratitude of his country. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the amendment that was proposed, he called on the proprietors to weigh its purport, to mark the end for which it was designed, and to consider the consequences to which it would lead. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped nothing would be done to shut the door against future discussion, for which Messrs. Palmer and Co. put in their claim. In one of the legal opinions, he found it stated, that though the Company had no grounds for bringing the house into a court of justice, for trial and punishment, they held, in their own hands, the means of inflicting punishment. That by the intervention of the government abroad, Messrs. Palmer and Co. might be mulcted in a sum of money. What that sum was, had already been estimated. Already had Mr. Palmer been mulcted in a sum of £500,000 in India. Was it allowed, in a free country, without inquiry or trial, to inflict such a punishment as this? (*Hear, hear!*) If such were the case, he would advise gentlemen to seek refuge in the security of the inquiry; (*hear!*) for there could not be any security here. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that hon. proprietors would clearly and distinctly understand what the effect and operation of this amendment might be;—and that they would abstain from doing any thing that might affect the claims of Messrs. Palmer and Co., till they had carefully and patiently examined both sides of the question. Could any gentleman, he would ask, come to a fair decision, without having first made himself thoroughly master of Sir W. Rumbold's letter? He did not mean to say, that any man's letter was, without examination, to be received as true. All he would say, was, let it be considered. If right, let it stand—if wrong, let it be rejected. (*Hear!*) Those whom he had the honour of addressing,

sing, must have minds very differently constituted from his, if they could lay their heads quietly on their pillows, without considering, most seriously, the circumstances to which he had referred. (*Loud cries of Hear!*)

Mr. Freshfield said, it was impossible not to have heard, with interest, the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just addressed the court. It was interesting, from the manliness with which he had delivered his sentiments,—and it was also interesting, because he was speaking in his own defence. The hon. gentleman had, undoubtedly a right to defend himself, if he supposed that any attack had been made upon him, and he paid the utmost attention to his observations, even, at the expense of some very valuable time. He would, however, put it to the court, whether much of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, all he would say, except the few last sentences of his speech, might not have been spared. He would be one of the last men to decide against the claims of Palmer and Co. If they had been harshly dealt with, he would be ready to hear their complaint. Whatever vote he might give this day, he certainly did not mean to conclude against them. He would not trouble the court with that which he did not understand, and could not explain, the subject of the accounts of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; but it appeared to him, that without going minutely into these accounts, he might come to a decision very readily on the real question moved by the hon. mover. When, however, the subject of the accounts of Palmer and Co. was introduced by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell), he was of opinion that the hon. proprietor might have told them the whole story. He had informed the court, quoting from Sir W. Rumbold's able letter, that thirty-two lacs of rupees were advanced to the Nizam, between Feb. 1820 and the July of that year. (The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird — "August.") Certainly not—between July and August the advance was said to have risen to thirty-nine lacs. As the hon. gent. had not been interrupted by him, he hoped he would not receive any unnecessary interruption from the hon. gent. At the same time, he was willing to be corrected if he was wrong. Up to the beginning of August, it appeared, then, that thirty-two lacs of rupees were supplied. Now, he had learned from a published statement of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, that, early in the month of February, 1820, this Sixty Lac Loan was under consideration. The matter was referred to him, he being then resident at Hyderabad, in order that he might have the "sanction" of government given to the arrangement. (Mr. Russell. "Guarantee.") He contended that the term used by the hon. proprietor, was not

"guarantee." He stated in his letter, "so satisfied was I that government would not grant the sanction called for, that I refused to forward the representation to Calcutta." This occurred early in 1820. At that time, and long after, no one fact or statement appeared to shew that any sanction was given to this Sixty Lac Loan. (Mr. Russell. "Not to my knowledge.") This had to do with more than his casual knowledge, for he had stated (and the court were in possession of that statement) the following fact:—"I find," said he, "amongst my papers, a copy of a note written by me to Sir W. Rumbold on the 1st of May 1820, in which I say, 'that I have just received a letter from the minister, which alters, in the most essential manner, his original proposition. He before stipulated for the sanction of the resident, but he now stipulates that I, the resident, should call on the house to make the loan!' Now, could any one doubt that, at this time there was no sanction—there was no settlement for a loan, between Palmer and Co. and the minister? Here was the representation of the minister to the resident, which the latter incorporated in a note to Sir W. Rumbold. At that moment, it appeared the minister was requesting him to call on the house to furnish a loan; and they had it in evidence, that at the very same moment Palmer and Co. were making advances to the Nizam's government without any sanction whatsoever. This, on the hon. proprietor's own shewing, was the course that was pursued at the very time when the minister was soliciting his interference to induce the house to make a loan. He would say but a single word more with reference to the hon. proprietor. It appeared to him that he had proved rather too much. Intaking merit to himself, he had, perhaps, gone somewhat too far. He had not alarmed the fears of the proprietors, but roused their caution, when he told them with gravity, that if he but held up his finger, the Nizam would have turned against this government!—(*Hear!*) Yes, if he held up his finger, the Nizam would become unfaithful to his generous ally, after having received the most munificent treatment at his hands!—after having his territory enlarged by the exertions of that ally! Was he bound to this country by gratitude? Was he influenced in his conduct by the power of England? No; it appeared that he was entirely guided by the finger of the hon. resident. (*A laugh!*) If so much depended on the prudence and integrity of a gentleman holding the rank which the hon. proprietor at that time held, how much more necessarily depend on the prudence and integrity of a Governor General? (*Hear!*) He mentioned this part of the subject, not because it had any thing to do with the question, but because it had been forced

forced on the notice of the court. One other point on which the hon. proprietor, as well as the hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) had adverted to, he wished to notice. The hon. proprietor had told them, as Sir W. Rumbold in his letter had done, that interest was relative—that which was considered moderate in one place, might be viewed as exorbitant in another. Therefore, they were called on not to deal with money transactions which took place in India, with the same sort of feeling, which might be very proper, if those transactions were confined to England. They were not to measure Indian interest according to the standard of English notions. This, he thought, had little to do with the present question. If gentlemen would read those papers, they would find one of the reasons assigned for the high rate of interest, was the difficulty of enforcing the re-payment of loans, when the time for their liquidation arrived. As the hon. member for Aberdeen had, when this question was last discussed, indulged in some strong expressions towards a friend of his (Mr. Freshfield's), whom he accused of ignorance with respect to the state of India, he ought, in common fairness, to have imparted to the court some of that information, which he, of course, possessed on that subject. But it did not appear that the hon. gentleman had derived much knowledge, even from the reading of those documents. It seemed that, whether the persons who lent money to the Nizam were to obtain payment of their interest or not, depended on the influence which the minister had over his sovereign. There were no courts of justice in the Nizam's territory, at least none where satisfaction was likely to be obtained, and no appeal was left but to the minister. Now, what better security could be desired, than the right of appeal to such a person as Chundoo Loll, who was said to be most perfectly in the confidence of the Nizam? He could, with less than the upheld finger of the hon. proprietor, manage the prince as he liked. Could he not, if applied to, enforce the necessary payments from the Nizam? In the political consultation of the 1st of Jan., 1820, the minister was thus described: "He is indebted exclusively to our government for both his elevation and his support, and he is bound to us by the suzerainty of all ties, that of knowing that the very tenure of his office depends upon our ascendancy. If we were to lose our control over the government, he would certainly lose his authority, and probably his life. On all occasions, of what magnitude soever, where we may require his co-operation, we may confidently depend upon him to the utmost of his power." In the letter of the 12th of October, 1822, which was inserted in the

printed papers, it was stated, that "Messrs. Palmer and Co. frequently acknowledged that they would not have entered into these transactions with the minister, if they were not confident, that, as British subjects, they would be perfectly secure." He meant to prove, from these facts, that there was no want of security for the loan that was to be contracted; and therefore, that there was no excuse for demanding this high rate of interest. If 12 per cent. were the legal rate of interest (speaking with all the ignorance which the hon. member for Aberdeen had imputed to those, who were at such a distance from the scene of these transactions, and giving him every advantage that he could derive from their want of knowledge) that was the interest that should have been charged. In fact, in a case of that nature, the very lowest rate of interest was the highest that should be asked, as an appeal lay to the minister; and it appeared from the extract which he had read, that the minister was, from the nature of his situation, compelled to attend to that appeal. The hon. member for Aberdeen had again repeated his threat of impeaching Mr. Adam. He (Mr. Freshfield) was astonished at the statement, and he mentioned the circumstance only to separate it from the present question. If the hon. proprietor ever ventured on a direct attack on Mr. Adam, —(a gentleman not now before the court) —he would find, that that individual had defenders. (*Hear!*) It was, he thought, uncandid and unmanly (he meant not to use the word offensively) to animadvert on the conduct of Mr. Adam, or of any other person, when he was not present. (*Hear!*) When he talked of impeachment, he was sure the hon. gentleman did not mean it; but it went forth to the world, and many persons might suppose that he intended to do what he said. There might be an impeachment of judgment, an impeachment of discretion, an impeachment of common sense, but to talk of an impeachment in a legal point of view, was so absurd, so very ridiculous, that he thought it was a pity the hon. gentleman should have used the word. —(*Hear!*) The two opportunities taken by the hon. gentleman for threatening impeachment were peculiarly unsuitable. On the first occasion, the question of Mr. Adam's conduct was scarcely before the court at all; and, on the second, which was at the last court, he (Mr. Freshfield) to steer clear of that subject had made certain inquiries about the opinions given by counsel, and was informed by the Chairman that they were, in no respect, connected with Mr. Adam. The hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had brought forward his motion, with a degree of mildness, which he thought, no doubt, was the most likely mode to carry him through. He had offered

ferred no argument in support of his proposition, but had contented himself with telling the proprietors, that they would find in the papers all the grounds upon which his motion was built. His motion set forth, that "after a due consideration of the Hyderabad papers, the court could see nothing that tended to reflect, in the slightest degree, on the personal character or conduct of the late Governor General of India." He, for one, found it very difficult to construe the language the hon. proprietor had used. Personal character and personal conduct! What, he demanded, was the personal character of a public officer? He supposed they might fairly infer, that his individual character was his personal character, whether private or public. They had little to do with his private character, properly so called; that only mixed itself up with feelings of private affection and respect. But with his personal character, in his public capacity, they had much to do. How was it possible, with those papers before him, (and he meant not to strain any point) to say, that the individual character of the Marquess of Hastings was such, that they could not find the slightest particle of blame attached to it? They had heard, in the course of the debate, of the letter written by the Marquess of Hastings to Sir W. Rumbold. How could they, with such a document in their hands, agree to the motion of the hon. proprietor? The noble Marquess, high and elevated as was his situation, important as were the affairs connected with his charge, had clearly acted upon a system of partiality. How was it possible, that he could have felt himself authorized to say to an individual favourite, "you and your friends alone shall enjoy certain exclusive advantages?" yet he had done so. How was it possible that he could think he might, with justice, give to a particular house, on account of that favourite, the exclusive enjoyment of profitable advantages, with a sanction, encouragement, and, he would even add, command, which no other individual could hope for? Yet such was the fact. This being proved, how could his friends come forward and say, that he was not guilty of any partial conduct? —(*Hear!*) The effect of the noble Marquess's letter was to declare, that no other party, save the individual whom he was addressing, should have the advantage of his countenance; that he and his house never should have any rival. The hon. gentleman who proposed the motion might comment on that letter, and give his own explanation of it. He (Mr. Freshfield) in the discharge of his duty had undisguisedly given his; and, not knowing the noble Marquess, but certainly respecting him, he had put no forced construction on the contents of that document, for he would rather err, if he did

err, on the liberal side of the question. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) had referred them to a publication, which had been handed about to individual proprietors. He had told the court, in triumphant terms, so important was that publication—(the letter of Sir W. Rumbold), that they ought to get its contents by heart—that they ought to take no steps in this business, until they had perfectly digested it; that they ought, such was the nature of the matter it contained, to bear it constantly in their recollection. Now, in that very letter, he found the statement he had already noticed to the proprietors, of advances made by the house to the minister, between the months of February and August, 1820. It appeared, that large advances were made between February and August, in that year; and it also appeared that application was made to government to grant their sanction to the sixty lac loan, on the 19th of May, (although many advances which were transferred to that loan were made in February) that that sanction was not granted until the 16th of July; and that it did not arrive at Hyderabad until the month of August. Therefore it was, that he separated the advances made in the month of August, which amounted to seven lacs, and which were really supplied after the sanction of government had been received, from those that were made between February and August, without a sanction of any description. It appeared, from the published documents, in which reference was made to the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, that when the subject of the sanction of government to the intended loan was mentioned to him, by Messrs. Palmer and Co., "so satisfied was he that the sanction would not be granted, that he refused to forward the representation to the government." The hon. proprietor added, "the letter which contained that passage proceeded thus:—'My share in the transaction amounted to this, that I refused to communicate the original proposition to government,—that I forced the house to abandon, at the time, the project of obtaining the sanction of government; and, if they made the loan at all, at that period, it could only be with the ordinary support and assistance which the resident of the government had already afforded them.'" The loan, therefore, at the commencement involved no sanction of government, but rested on the same basis as any previous transaction between the house and the minister. But it appeared that while these discussions were going on at Hyderabad, the partner in the house wrote to the government; and, in one of the documents that were in possession of the court, the hon. proprietor who had just addressed them, said—"Sir W. Rumbold shewed to me a letter from the Marquess of Hastings

to Mr. J. Palmer of Calcutta, in which his Lordship expressed his surprise that I should have hesitated to lay the representation of Messrs. Palmer and Co. relative to a sanction, before the government. Wishing chastely, correctly, and strictly, to confine himself to the motion before the court, he submitted, that here was evidence of that unfortunate partiality which the noble Marquess entertained for the interests of an individual. He had undoubtedly a right to entertain that partiality, but he should not have suffered it to intermix with his public duty. By writing to an individual, in this way, he evidently superseded the power and authority of the resident. He could not conceive how any Governor General could, under such circumstances, have received a memorial. It was his duty to keep his mind as it were blank on the subject, until the opinion of the resident had been communicated to him. He was very unwilling to trespass on the time and patience of the court, by reading extracts from the enormous volume of papers in their hands, but he felt it his duty to bring under the notice of the court some circumstances of a very extraordinary nature, connected with the voluntary affidavit. These points might have escaped the notice of some hon. proprietor, who either wanted leisure to wade with the requisite attention through the enormous mass of documents, or were unwilling to consider them with the minuteness which is required for a proper understanding of their contents. He should therefore refer them to page 109, where they would find a letter of the Marquess of Hastings, dated August 20th 1822, in which this affidavit was mentioned in the following terms:—"A considerable time after, it struck the members of the firm that what had passed in council did not leave a registered exoneration of them from a suspicion so injurious to their reputation, as the possibility of their having seduced a public functionary to promote their interests unfidly. From that reflection they sent to me the affidavit, a copy of which is annexed to this letter." He found it difficult to imagine how his Lordship could know what was passing in the minds of the members of a commercial house. The letter he had just read did however imply as much. He could not conceive how any Governor General could hold communication with a private house of business except through his council, and unless he did so, how could he know what was passing in their minds? In a political despatch from Bengal, dated 20th Dec. 1822, this subject is again alluded to in this way:—"On that occasion his Lordship produced an affidavit, forwarded by two of the members of the house in consequence of his Lordship's

having incidentally expressed regret that he had not persevered in his proposal of having Sir W. Rumbold sworn at the Council Board, to answer to the point." This paragraph shewed that the noble Marquess let fall an expression, the consequence of which was, that the house adopted a measure which was afterwards made use of by his Lordship. He became, in fact, the medium of communication between the house and his council. And he brought forward the voluntary affidavit which originated in an incidental expression dropped by him. He would now proceed to read to them a passage from the statement of Sir W. Rumbold, at page 730, which said, "On the 10th of June 1820, Lord Hastings addressed a private letter to Sir W. Rumbold, desiring that with a view to remove any doubt on his own mind, the firm of Palmer and Co. should define upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house, which could influence him in countenancing their dealings with the Nizam's government. In the end of his letter, Lord Hastings expressly states the object of his inquiry to relate to Mr. Henry Russell. In this letter Lord Hastings refers to a former communication he had made to Sir W. Rumbold, stating the expediency of Mr. Palmer's making a similar declaration the preceding month of Dec. 1820. On that occasion Sir W. Rumbold waited on Mr. Metcalf the resident, and communicated to him Lord Hastings' wish, and at the same time read to him the declaration to which Mr. Palmer was ready to swear. He also stated to Mr. Metcalf, the fact of Mr. Sotheby having been at one time a partner in the house, whilst he occupied the station of assistant to the resident." Here they had the "incidental expression" dropped by the noble Marquess, and which incidentally reached the ears of the house. It in fact appeared, that he distinctly desired the fact to be communicated to Sir W. Rumbold. He found a letter from this last individual to Lord Hastings, at page 737, it was dated 22d Dec. and proceeds in the following strain:—"I trust it will be satisfactory in proving that whatever support we have received from public officers, has been disinterested, and from a view of justice to us. I will, however, beg of your Lordship merely to use this paper in the event of your wishing to send it to England. Of course our inclination as well as our duty would lead us at all times to give your Lordship any information you require; but we should not like such a declaration to be used officially in Calcutta, because we might be liable to be perpetually called upon in the same way." Sir W. Rumbold had the reputation of being an honourable man,

man, and he believed that reputation was just. He did not blame him for being cautious in what he swore. When that ill advised connection with Lord Hastings had placed Sir W. Rumbold, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, he shaped his course with great dexterity in swearing to what was strictly true. (*Hear!*) He hoped the phrase would not be construed offensively, but Sir Wm., like a prudent man, when he was placed in difficulties, took particular care in what he deposed to on oath. The affidavit at page 158, states, that the partners in the firm were, "W. Palmer, Esq., Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bt., Hastings Palmer, Esq., George Lamb, Esq. and Bunketty Doss, and that no other persons of any description, have directly or indirectly any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare that no public functionary at the head of any public office or department, ever had any avowed or direct partnership, directly or indirectly, with us, or any interest in our concerns which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantage from them." He would put it to the court, to the hon. proprietor who had introduced this discussion, whether this affidavit, which had been required by the Marquess of Hastings, was not calculated rather to give rise to, than to allay suspicion. For what did it say? After giving the names of those who could safely be named as connected with the house, it proceeded to declare—not that no individual connected with the Indian government, had, or ever had, any direct or indirect concern in the firm. No, it preserves two salvos. It in the first place affirmed that "no public functionary at the head of any public office was a partner; and secondly, that no public functionary had such a concern in the house, "which could influence him in countenancing" their transactions with the Nizam's government. (*Hear!*) It did not state that no assistant resident (Mr. Sotheby) had been a partner in the firm. He would direct their attention to the memorial of Mr. Sotheby, inserted at page 716, where he put forward an excuse for his having, in the character of a commissioner or magistrate, signed the affidavit, and declares that, at the time he received the affidavit, the Marquess of Hastings was well acquainted with the fact of his having a share in the house. Were they after this, to exonerate the Marquess of Hastings from all share of blame? The most they could do was to acquit him of all imputation of corrupt motive. (*Hear!*) It appeared to him an impossibility to acquit the noble Mar-

quess, in the language of the original resolution, of the slightest degree of personal misconduct, after the statements he had just commented on. (*Hear!*) What was their next consideration? An amendment had been moved from the other side of the bar, in which the only thing he lamented was, that it did not come from his side of the bar. He could have wished that an amendment, which he trusted they would carry twice or thrice were it necessary, which exonerated the Court of Directors from all blame—that body who had so well merited their gratitude—should rather have emanated from them (the proprietors). He had stated the view which he took of the original motion. To praise only the private character of the noble Marquess, would not have been worth a motion; but to go farther, and assert that his private conduct, in his public capacity was unblameable, was, he considered, asking more than the court would grant. But what did the amendment say? It called upon the Court of Proprietors to exonerate the Marquess of Hastings, and every member of the Bengal government, from all imputation of corrupt motive, and likewise to give their meed of praise to the Directors, for their conduct throughout the transactions alluded to. His hon. friend, the member for Midhurst, was not then in his place. He regarded that hon. gentleman with a feeling even beyond friendship, and he sincerely regretted he could not come to the conclusion he had arrived at with respect to this question. That hon. gentleman thought that he was bound to answer any question put to him, if the answer must be in the affirmative. He could not agree in that opinion. A variety of documents were placed before them, in which the conduct of one person is so mixed up with that of others, that it was impossible to separate them. They had served up to them expressions from Lord Hastings, which should never have fallen from him. He called them highly insulting to the Court of Directors (*Hear, hear!*) and discreditable to himself ("read" from Mr. Kinnaid). He was surprised the hon. proprietor should say "read." He had purposely abstained from reading, in consideration of the disposition of the court, which was that they should, if possible, terminate the debate that day. He thought the letters even of the noble Marquess to the Court of Directors, would put the adoption of the original motion entirely out of the question. In those documents, Lord Hastings reflected most unwarrantably on the members of the government, who acted in concert with him. (*Hear, hear!*) He brutally attacked them, assailed them with sarcasm, yet were the papers that contained those most unqualified attacks, brought under

their consideration by the hon. proprietor's motion. How was he to give his opinion on those mixed transactions, if it should be asked of him to give an answer to the following question, "You have heard much respecting Mr. Stuart, Mr. Adam, the Court of Directors, and the Marquess of Hastings, do you consider the Marquess of Hastings free from all personal misconduct in the course of the transactions referred to?"

The hon. D. Kinnaird observed, that those were not the words of his motion.

Mr. Freshfield continued; he placed little stress on words; he merely looked to sentiments. To such a question it would be impossible for him to return any but a qualified answer. He would say, "the individual's conduct which you call upon me to praise is wound up with transactions in which are involved the characters of many men who are very dear to me. Are their characters not intitled to be considered free from blame as well as that of the noble Marquess? (Hear, hear!) Was he not justified in asking that question? in requiring that information? Let the supporters of the original motion answer it, for they could do it, and then they would know their intention; now the amendment acquits the other members of the government of corruption as well as the noble Marquess. He could not help expressing his sorrow at the phrase *trick* which the hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) had applied to the conduct of the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear!) He could only suppose it was dropped inadvertently by the hon. proprietor; he could not mean it. (Mr. Hume exclaimed, "I did mean it.") Well, he must say, that was plain speaking, and, at all events, vernacular. He, however, would not cast the same stigma upon the hon. mover of the original motion; but he would say, that if it were adopted he (Mr. Kinnaird) would be one of the first to regret that he cast on individuals, not mentioned in his resolution, the weight of odium. (Hear, hear!) Why not have inserted some saving clause which would have made it imperative on the Chairman to move the amendment? The entire transactions should be placed at once under their consideration. He would not trespass further on the indulgence of the court. Before he sat down he would, however, remind them that the question they were discussing was important, not only as it related to the Marquess of Hastings, and the firm of Palmer and Co., but to the interests of the East-India Company, and to England herself. (Hear, hear!) Should the vote of the court be favourable to the original motion, then adieu to the high honour and liberality of feeling which had always characterised the conduct of their

public functionaries; adieu to their efforts to impede the progress of corruption in India; and adieu to the observance of the wholesome laws laid down by the Company to prevent British subjects from lending money to native princes at an exorbitant rate of interest. (Hear, hear!) By adopting such a course, they would run counter to the wise and safe line of conduct the Company had long followed. He conjured them not to inoculate the Company's servants with the old stigma of avarice and rapacity. If money was to be lent to the natives, let it not be through the influence of a Governor General, who had it in his power to elevate or destroy them. Were they to adopt the motion, immediately would they have other Governor Generals acting in a similar manner to the Marquess of Hastings, and they would be obliged to declare them free from all blame. If the court refused the amendment, then he would say that there would be no encouragement to future Governors, to future members of council, or even to future Directors (Hear, hear!) to discharge their duties with honesty. Should they refuse their approbation to those despatches of the Directors, which were of a fair and moderate character, when they saw them goaded and reviled by the despatches of the Marquess of Hastings. (Hear, hear!) They would not, he repeated, hold out any encouragement to future Directors if they did not approve of those despatches. He considered the amendment intitled to their warmest support. On the one hand it did justice to the Marquess of Hastings, and on the other to the Directors and the Indian government. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Russel rose for the purpose of explaining an expression of his which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Freshfield) had commented on. When he spoke of holding up his finger, he merely meant it in a figurative sense, to imply that the minds of their native allies were in such a state, that a very little circumstance would have been sufficient to influence them one way or the other.

Sir J. Doyle was sorry to detain the court at the late hour at which he rose, for he was extremely exhausted, besides suffering under severe indisposition. He could not, however, sit and hear what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, who had last spoken, without reply. He assured the court, that in the observations he was about to make, nothing was further from his intention than to shew any want of respect to the hon. Court of Directors, though the sentiments he entertained on the subject under discussion might vary from the opinions of most of those gentlemen who composed it. On the contrary, that body held a place

place very high in his estimation, for some of his dearest friends were members of it; and the manly conduct of an individual (Mr. Pattison) belonging to the Direction, in coming forward to defend the character of one of their first functionaries, when assailed by slander, was an act of generosity, the recollection of which would always remain imprinted on his memory. Though the gentleman who, at the period he alluded to, filled the chair, might, by a single word, have suppressed the slander, yet was that word pertinaciously withheld on a mere point of form; then did that individual stand up, and, disregarding all pedantic formalities, denounce the slanderous report as false. He was bound by the regulations of the court not to mention the gentleman he alluded to, but he would describe him as the originator of a protest, which did equal honour to his head and heart, a document which could vie with the most celebrated political papers that were ever penned. (Hear!) Another member of that body had likewise a particular call upon his respect. He alluded to the venerable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) who preceded the hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) in the manly line of conduct, he adopted, and whose happy restoration to health, had, he was confident, filled all their hearts with joy. He could imagine he now beheld him rising with innate dignity, of a true high caste, and placing his hand on that breast, the sanctuary of every pure and noble sentiment, assert, by his unsullied honour, the falsehood of the charge against the noble Marquess of Hastings. (Hear, hear!) The virtues of two such men, as those he had alluded to, would suffice to redeem the errors of the whole body, were there any to expiate. It had been said of the advocates of the Marquess of Hastings that they fought with shadows, and were zealous in provoking discussion when no charge was preferred. It did indeed appear to him, that if any set of words in the British vocabulary could have a tendency to produce discussion, those which the hon. mover of the original motion has made use of in his resolution, are precisely calculated to have that effect. And as to the temperate manner in which that hon. proprietor had brought forward his motion, he trusted no difference of opinion existed in that Court. Speaking of shadows, he recollected that the uncourteous behaviour of the former Chairman (Sir W. Wigram) had had the effect of making a substance out of a shadow, of constituting a positive charge, on an anonymous report. (Hear!) The treatment which Lord Hastings had received at their hands was, in truth, enough to put any one out of patience; but he would raise his voice

in support of that Noble Lord's character, though the words he uttered should be his last. There would, at least, be a consolation in dying in the defence of such a man. He had been on terms of the strictest intimacy with the noble Marquess for forty years, and he would say, though this were the last day of his existence, and his life should end with his speech, that he never came in contact with a being so pure in principle, so virtuous in action. In thus expressing his sentiments, he acted only from the disinterested motive of a love of justice, and his interest in that court would not, he was confident, be advanced by the course he was pursuing. If there existed a man who could afford to have a window in his breast, that man was the Marquess of Hastings. (Hear!) He had, as all men have, his errors, for infallibility is not the lot of mortals, but is the attribute of the deity alone. He would not stand up the defender of every petty and minute measure which might be adopted, during a nine years' administration in a government the most arduous to be managed that could be conceived, and at a period too, when that government was placed in circumstances of the utmost difficulty. And the reason was plain, because the individual who adopted those measures, was a man, and therefore, liable to the failings of their frail nature. He would not attempt to follow the footsteps of the hon. proprietor who spoke last, through the labyrinth of his special pleading and jesuitical sophistry, but would content himself by touching on two or three of the topics he had selected. That hon. proprietor had not a retentive memory for his scholastic rules, for in the course of his reasoning, he had made out an *argumentum ad absurdum*. (Laughter.) They should see how the hon. proprietor's argument would look, if they carried it as far as it would admit of. He set out by asserting that the proposition before the court militated against the reputation of many individuals; that, in fact, if they declare for the noble Marquess, they must condemn the Court of Directors. The amount of such reasoning was simply this, that as long as the Marquess of Hastings bore a doubtful and suspected reputation, so long are the Court of Directors and he very good friends; but clear his character from all tarnish, and immediately the Court of Directors and he are at points ends. (Hear, hear! and laughter.) He must not however forget to notice an hon. proprietor, who, on the last occasion this subject was discussed, favoured the court with a two hours long lecture, on the documents which had been under their inspection for six months. Though it was his misfortune to fail in convincing the court by his arguments, he certainly succeeded in

in clearing it (*much laughter*). He would however do him credit for his generosity, in stepping forward, as the protector of the whole of the government abroad, not only of the Court of Directors, but of the Board of Control also, Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Wynn, and (here some one exclaimed, "of Mr. Canning also"). He thanked the hon. proprietor for prompting him. He knew that the hon. member he alluded to had likewise taken Mr. Canning under his wing. He was well aware of that circumstance, but intended to reserve the right hon. gentleman for the last. (*Laughter*.) He must again say he could not do sufficient justice to the spirit of generosity, and amiableness of feeling, which induced the hon. proprietor to undertake the defence of those who were never attacked; but in what terms of admiration should he describe his disinterestedness and good nature in casting over poor Mr. Canning, the buckler of his protection, who every one knew was so unfit and incompetent to defend himself (*roars of laughter*). He doubted not but Mr. Canning, though of course lying under infinite obligations to his eloquent protector, would be rether inclined to address him in the words of the poet:—

"Haud tali auxilio, haud defensoribus istis."

The hon. proprietor who had preceded him in this day's discussion was the only individual as far as his (Sir J. Doyle's) observations went, who had the boldness to impute to the Marquess of Hastings impurity of motive. The observations even of the worthy seconder of the amendment (Sir G. Robinson) were of a character to do himself credit, as well as the noble Marquess honour: and he repeated, that if the sentiments of the whole court agreed in any respect, it was in acquitting the noble Marquess of all taint of impurity of motive; though some had launched forth the charge, of want of judgement. He admitted this was very possible, but in such a case, what was the course he would pursue? Begging the pardons of the hon. gentlemen who sat within the bar, for pretending to assume the office of a dictator to them, he would say, "I entertain some doubts of the soundness of the line of policy adopted by the Marquess of Hastings, and consider him to have been deficient in judgement." Some might be of opinion, that the noble Marquess's policy was unsuitable to the occasion. On that point, he would not now give an opinion, nor indeed did it appear necessary, considering the nature of the question before the court. He thought himself entitled to the thanks of the court for allowing the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) to take the precedence of him, since the result had been the delivery of one of the

soundest, most unadorned and convincing speeches, it had ever been his lot to listen to. He never stickled much for precedence, for he would in most cases give way to any hon. proprietor who wished to address the court. But in the present instance he should have been at once committing an act of injustice, and of ill nature, had he opposed the speaking of a gentleman so adequately gifted to enlighten the court on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, and besides so desirous of vindicating his own character. Had his hon. friend, who had indulged so much in special pleading, not compelled him to rise, he would have willingly left the cause of the Marquess of Hastings in the hands of that hon. proprietor. The points which had been selected for censure, in the conduct of the noble Marquess were three, the transactions relative to Aurungabad, the sixty lac loan, and the granting of the license to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and these he understood were the only points. Let them be brought forward if there were any others. It had been said by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) that the Nizam's troops could not have been in a condition to act, had it not been for the aid afforded by Messrs. Palmer and Co. That hon. proprietor though merely intending in the observations he made to defend himself, had nevertheless, made out a complete case in their favour. The justification of the noble Marquess's character, must follow *a fortiori* the justification of that hon. proprietor, and if he had succeeded in the one, he has also accomplished the other. He would state to the court a case which he thought quite in point; a fellow was once indicted for suborning another to commit a murder; the man who had committed the murder had already been tried and convicted, and the suborner was about to share a similar fate, when lo! the murdered man walked coolly into court, and swore he had not been killed at all (*roars of laughter*). He would assert that the case of the noble Marquess was quite opposite to this; it had been alleged, as one charge out of the ninety-nine, that the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. did no good. In answer to this imputation, he would read them a despatch from the commander of Nagpore, in which the spirited and steady conduct of the *Russell Brigade* in the service of the Nizam, was spoken of in terms of the highest praise; the despatch was dated 22d Dec. 1823. (The hon. Bart. then read the despatch, which bestowed great commendation on the Nizam's troops, for the example they had shown to the Company's regulars).

A list of the killed and wounded in five days, to belonging that brigade was attach-

to

to the despatch; the number was 134, (*Hear! hear!*) and the largeness of that number was a proof, at least, of efficiency; for what other way could a man show his efficiency in the field of battle, than by losing his life? this efficiency was mainly brought about by the aid afforded to the Nizam's government, under the hon. proprietor's (Mr. Russell's) excellent regulations. (*Hear!*) It was not a little extraordinary, that the Nizam and his minister had not been heard to complain of the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Sir William Metcalf, in the benevolence of his nature, alone lamented entering into the transactions in which he had engaged with Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Laughter*). He would now shew them the cruel treatment the poor Nizam had received. In the last battle fought during the war, that of Nagpore, it was well known, one half of the native army was composed of the Nizam's troops, and it has been shewn that those troops could not have been there but for Messrs. Palmer and Co.; it was equally well known that it was mainly through these troops, that the battle was gained, and the consequence was the successful termination of the whole campaign. (*Hear!*) The victory at Nagpore concluded the war; and how was the Nizam a gainer by this battle? Why thus, he in the first place kept in his pocket five millions of hard cash, which otherwise the Pashav would have got hold of; in the next, he obtained the remission of *Chout*, amounting to £300,000 per annum; and lastly, he gained an acquisition of territory to an extent which brought him £400,000. (*Hear!*) It put him in mind of the house that Jack built—these are the men that paid the troops, that won the battle, that (*continued roars of laughter drowned the hon. proprietor's voice, and prevented the conclusion of the simile he struck out*). It was not to be wondered at, that the hon. proprietor should have been passive in respect to this question, or indeed, that they had offered opposition to it, for they had not been put in possession of the real facts of the case. If his hon. brother proprietors would only bring with them a little of their British understanding, the truth would soon be apparent to them; it had been roundly asserted that the licence to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been the individual act of Lord Hastings; now the fact was, that the noble Marquess was not the only individual composing the Bengal government at the time the licence was granted, Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. Seaton, and Mr. Dowdeswell were also attached to it; and men more adapted to their situations could not be found; they did not consider the measure improper, or they would have recorded their dissent; they, in truth, all

agreed in its fitness; it had not, he believed, been insinuated that these gentlemen were partners in the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Laughter*.) But did those gentlemen entertain no doubts on the subjects? Yes, they did so, and proceeded to do that which they were directed to, when any question involving a legal responsibility arose; namely, to consult the first law officers in the country; the opinion of the Advocate General was in favour of the legality to the measure. It was now however asserted, that the Attorney General and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet had decided it to be illegal, well, be it so; it was not to be wondered at if lawyers disagreed on such a point, that four individuals who were not lawyers should err. But when the arrangement was made, the Marquess of Hastings was not at Calcutta, he was up the country, employed in putting down the Pindaries, and if he had not put them down, "they would soon have put you down." The particular enjoinder of the noble Marquess when he left Calcutta was to render the Nizam such assistance as would place him in a condition to march to the frontiers; the noble Marquess then after acting the part of a provident statesman, proceeded to act the part of a warrior, proving the correctness of the observation of the hon. proprietor's protégé, Mr. Canning, that, "it abates nothing of military skill, to be aided by political sagacity," and the compliment was as well merited as it was applied. The first act of the noble Marquess on his return to Calcutta was to write to the resident, requesting to know if the loan could be obtained on easier terms. The answer was, that it could not. Though this was very good authority, he had a still better, which was contained in a minute of Mr. Adam, where he assigns the following reasons for agreeing in the Aurungabad transaction:—"There seemed at the moment no other equally convenient mode of securing the supply of the required funds, at a specified time and place, for the regular payment of the troops, on the punctuality of which their efficiency was understood to depend; the ordinary resources had failed, or, at least, were in such danger of failure, as to make any reliance on them wholly insecure. The terms offered by Messrs. William Palmer and Co. were represented, and I believe correctly, to be more favourable than any other that could be obtained by the Nizam's minister on his own credit, or that of the state, while the condition of the money market, and of our treasury, did not enable us to assist him in procuring funds elsewhere, or by direct pecuniary advances; on the whole, it appeared to be as favourable an arrangement for the Nizam as circumstances would admit of,

of, and as such, a fit object for the sanction of the British government; so deeply interested in the welfare of its ally, and in the performance of an establishment so conducive to the preservation of our ascendancy and of the general tranquillity as the Nizam's regular forces; and further on Mr. Adam says, "In dissenting from Mr. Russell's recommendation, I distinctly disclaim the slightest suspicion of his having been influenced by any other motive in bringing it before us, than a sense of public duty; I am satisfied that he considers the plan to be the best that can be followed for the benefit of the Nizam's government, and although I cannot agree in this view of the subject, a doubt of his sincerity never entered my mind." That last sentiment did Mr. Adam credit. He begged leave to read them another letter written by Mr. Adam, but he would remind them, that not even the success of the cause he was advocating, should tempt him to read a letter which was in the least of a private nature; he would not at this moment offer any observations on the part aided by Sir William Rumbold in delivering up the private letters of the firm to those who were known to be its enemies; he could not, however, feel sorry for the occasion that proceeding had afforded him of vindicating the persons whom those letters were alleged to criminate. The document he would first refer to, was a minute of Mr. Stuart, and while mentioning the name of that gentleman, he begged to be understood, that nothing was farther from his intention to say any thing that savoured of want of respect towards him; he had always been an opponent of the Marquess of Hastings, but he could not blame him for that, he had a right to maintain his opinions. He (Sir J. Doyle) himself, had been for many years in opposition, and though perhaps he was poorer, he did not think himself a worse man for it. Mr. Stuart set out with remarking the strangeness of the circumstance, that, in the large city of Hyderabad, there could not be found any native bankers to lend their prince money; he, however, accounts for this anomaly by saying a little afterwards, "it is clear the native merchants dread to lend money to their government, and if they have any to lend, they will lend it to Messrs. Palmer and Co.;" and the reason was plain enough, for the assignments given by the Nizam as securities were not worth the paper they were written on; he would now, while discussing this point, read them a letter written to him by the Marquess of Hastings. It was a private communication, and, as it was very important, he requested the particular attention of the court. From that he might conclude that the noble Marquess instead of indiscriminately befriending the

firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., from corrupt motives, or extreme good nature, was more severe upon them than any other person; and here he must observe that the great distance at which the noble Marquess resided at present, Malta, and the impossibility of frequent conveyance, were not among the least difficulties, which the friends of the noble Marquess had to contend with. The noble Marquess had been accused of extending, in every thing he did, an indulgence to the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Now all the Marquess said was this; "I do not think I have a right to withdraw my protection from these people, unless some substantial and tangible charge shall be brought against them. I do not wish to condemn them on the surmises of their personal enemies." He would prove before he was done, that Sir Chas. Metcalf was a bitter enemy of that house, and this by his own writing. That gentleman had furnished the whole of the evidence on which the amendment had been founded.

The legal question which he should presently touch, all hung upon an "if." He should in the present instance, make Shakespear's words good, and prove that an "if is your only peace-maker." Looking at the whole of the transactions, he was compelled to say, that Sir C. Metcalf had been blinded throughout by passion or something worse. He knew nothing of Sir C. Metcalf, personally, but he should conclude from his despatches, that he was more adapted for a resident in Bedlam, than at the court where he was placed. (*Laughter and Hears!*) He is reported to be a very clever man; it may be so, "great wits to madness nearly are allied." He did not wish to impute corrupt motives to him; but the effects were the same, whether he be mad with rage, or with wine. But, to return to the Marquess of Hastings, (here the hon. bart. read the letter he had alluded to, in which the Marquess of Hastings gave his reasons for not adopting any measures against the house, when its enemies wished to excite his hostility towards it, and cautioned him against believing the statements put forth by Sir C. Metcalf).

The way in which the sixty lac loan was effected was simply this: he was not aware that the loan itself had ever been objected to. All the quarrel was about the best way of effecting it. The resident's plan was to have it paid through the house of Palmer and Co., and the Marquess of Hastings was inclined to support this plan; but before he determined to adopt it, he asked Mr. Adam's opinion of it, and requested him, if he knew of a better way, to explain it to him, and he would abide by it. The

answer

answer of Mr. Adam was in effect, that he had no right to oppose the plan proposed by the resident, unless he was able to propose a better, but that he was confident he could propose a better. Mr. Adam then stated his plan. Another plan was also proposed by Mr. Stuart, at the request of the noble Marquess, and both were sent by him to the Advocate-General for his opinion. That gentleman declared that the two schemes were in direct contradiction to the law, and thus it was rendered impossible to put either of them into practice. Without entering into any explanation, why the plan proposed by the resident was adopted, he would mention, that at least it was not stigmatised by the charge of illegality. He would now give them the opinion which Mr. Adam entertained on the subject. It was contained in a letter written by that gentleman, about a year after the time he alluded to. The approbation of the hon. gent. was extended not only to the Auringabad transaction, but likewise to the sixty lac loan. The letter was addressed to Mr. Swinton, and is couched in the following terms:—

"Garden Reach, Feb. 18, 1821.

"My dear Swinton:—I beg you will offer my best thanks to Lord Hastings for his obliging attention to the observations I took the liberty of making on the proposed instructions to the resident at Hyderabad. As the draught now stands I can have no objection to it, and I trust his lordship will receive this as the most convincing proof I can afford of the entire absence from my thoughts of any imputation on the honour and fair dealing of the house of W. Palmer and Co. If my note seems to convey such a meaning I desire pointedly, and unequivocally, to disclaim it. No suspicion of their integrity having been expressed or implied, in the communications made to the house. I did not feel the necessity for disavowing it, or for passing an encomium on proceedings which were not questioned. I now perceive that I gave a wider construction to this part of the sentence, than it was intended to bear, for I conceived it to apply to the general dealings of the house, of which we had no particular information, and not exclusively to the transactions with the Nizam's government, with the particulars of which we are informed: still I cannot discover in the matter or terms of my note, any thing implying a doubt of the integrity of the house. If I had entertained any, or if the line I had adopted in this affair had been founded on any such suspicion, I should have had no hesitation in avowing them, but my opinions rested on quite different grounds, as has been fully explained in the different minutes which I have recorded on the subject. With

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regard to the benefits derived from the Nizam's government, I have never wished to deny them. They have on the contrary been always admitted by me, and are so even in the note already referred to. One only difference of sentiment was as to the mode in which those benefits could best be attained, and having a very decided opinion on that point, I conceive that I cannot consistently with that opinion, join in any unqualified approbation of a measure in which I had not been concerned. On this account I should still wish that my concurrence on the present draught, be stated on the proceedings, as given, with a reservation of the opinions expressed in former minutes. This may be done by a few words on the proceedings, and will not require a separate minute. You will oblige me by communicating the foregoing explanations to Lord Hastings, to whom I trust they will be satisfactory.

"Yours ever,

(Signed) "J. ADAM,"

As the hon. bart. was concluding the letter, the cries of "adjourn" became very general, and he was endeavouring to make the court understand, that if the wish for adjournment was general he had no objections, when

Mr. S. Dixon rose and said, that if the court adjourned, he trusted it would be distinctly understood, that the hon. bart. was in possession of the court, and had a right to resume the discussion on the day it again met.

Mr. Impey said he had no doubt, that if the hon. bart. was unable from exhaustion, or any other cause, to continue his speech, that it was the unanimous opinion of the court, out of respect to him, and from a wish to bring the important question which agitated it, to a proper conclusion, that they should adjourn without any loss of time, (*mingled cries of "adjourn," "go on, go on!"*).

General Thornton thought that the gallant General must be tired, from the length of time he had been waiting to address them, and that they therefore ought to adjourn.

The Chairman said, the person who ought to be consulted on such an occasion, was the hon. bart., and he was sure, that if he wished them to conclude his address, the court would very willingly hear him, or that if he should prefer to adjourn, he had no doubt the court would be happy to accommodate him in that respect likewise. (*Hear, hear! and much confusion*).

Sir John Doyle sincerely thanked the court for their kindness to him. He must confess he felt exhausted both from what he had said and what he had that day heard. He thanked his hon. brother proprietors from the bottom of his soul, for the atten-

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tion

tion which had been paid to him. He certainly had intended to offer some further observations, but he thought it would be better for the court to adjourn than to suffer him to trespass longer on its attention at present. (*shouts of "adjourn adjourn"*).

The *Chairman* said that as the court seemed disposed to adjourn, it was his duty to remind it that they had to fix the day of adjournment. He thought this day week, (*cries of "to-morrow"*). He hoped the court would extend its favour to him for a few moments. Some hon. proprietor had said that the adjournment should only be till to-morrow. On that point he had a few words to say. The court must be aware that the ordinary business of the Company was of some importance, and its postponement would occasion great inconvenience. Saturday was a day which was a holiday for almost every person connected with the Company, except the *Chairman* and the *Directors*. Monday was always appropriated for a meeting of the Court of *Directors*, and as he did not see any advantage that would result from adjourning to an earlier day than this day week, he should therefore propose the adjournment to that day.

Sir John Doyle wished to be informed, if he should be considered as having possession of the Court when it met again.

The *Chairman* assured him that he should.

The question was then put and the adjournment to Monday was carried in the affirmative, and the court broke up at half-past five.

East-India House, Feb. 25.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (*William Astell, Esq.*) acquainted the proprietors that they were assembled, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the consideration "of the Hyderabad Papers, now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, late Governor-General of India."

Sir John Doyle said, before he should resume the argument which he had had the honour of commencing in the last debate, he begged leave to express his grateful acknowledgments to the court for the patient hearing and the very kind consideration which they had afforded him

on that occasion. He would acknowledge the charge; he would claim the accusation of being the personal friend of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings. He was induced to take the part which he was now about endeavouring to fulfil, as well because many years of intimacy had excited in his mind the warmest regard for that nobleman, as because he knew that the imputations which had been cast upon him were wholly unfounded and unmerited. It was not a little gratifying to him to find that he was not alone in this endeavour. He rejoiced heartily to know that those persons who had undertaken the same task, had done it so not because they were, as he (*Sir J. Doyle*) avowed himself to be, the personal and intimate friend of the Marquess of Hastings, but because they were impelled to it by their own upright and manly feelings, and by a laudable desire to rescue from unmerited obloquy the reputation of a man who had been for many years the brave, active, and faithful servant of the public. They came forward, not because they were the friends of the Marquess of Hastings, but because they were the friends of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now address himself to the business of the day as briefly as was possible, because it was his earnest wish to put an end (as far as it was in his power to assist in doing so) to a discussion which could be attended with little good in any way, and which might in its results produce a great, and, perhaps, irreparable injury to the interests of India. Before, however, he proceeded, he requested that the *Chairman* would be so good as to inform him, whether in moving the amendment which he had proposed in the last debate, he had done so as the *Chairman* of the Court of *Directors*, or in his private and individual capacity of a proprietor.

The *Chairman* regretted that he had not so clearly explained himself in answer to a similar question put to him on a former occasion, as to prevent the necessity of the hon. baronet's present inquiry. He had no hesitation in saying that he moved the amendment to which that inquiry referred, as an individual proprietor of India stock. He would, however, take this opportunity of saying, he had every reason to believe that if time had been allowed, the Court of *Directors* would have adopted the resolution contained in that amendment. A counter-motion had been made before the *Directors* to the effect, that no opposition should be offered on their part to the amended motion now before the court. The numbers for and against that motion convinced him, that if the Court of *Directors* had had time, they would have made the proposed amendment their own act and deed; he repeated, however, that

that the amendment, as it now stood, was moved by him in his individual capacity of a proprietor.

Sir John Doyle resumed. He apologised to the hon. *Chairman* for the trouble he had given him of repeating an explanation, which it appeared the hon. gentlemen had given on the former debate, and which he (*Sir J. Doyle*) had unfortunately not heard. He could not, however, regret having done so, since it gave him an opportunity of removing impressions which were entertained by some of his friends, and of destroying the grounds upon which some other hon. gentlemen had founded their opposition to the amendment. He had a right now to say that the latter gentlemen had used, in the course of their speeches, many observations which did not apply to the actual state of the question. That question contained a proposition as plain as the mind of man could imagine. It was not, as had been said by an hon. gentleman (*Mr. Poynder*) in a former debate, for the purpose of "throwing dirt" at any body, but for that of wiping away dirt, which had been thrown from most unworthy quarters upon the character of a man whose integrity defied reproach. He repeated, he did not believe that a plainer or a more modest proposition had ever been submitted than that now before the court. It attacked nobody; it carefully guarded against the possibility of provoking any discussions of an irritating nature, so far as human ingenuity could go to prevent those discussions; but from what had already passed, he was convinced that the whole force of the English language would not be sufficient to accomplish that object. He commented on the speeches which the court had heard in the former debate from certain legal gentlemen, alluding, as we understood him, to *Mr. Poynder*, and *Mr. Freshfield*. The view which those gentlemen had taken of the subject on which they spoke might be, and in all probability was, extremely correct, up to a certain point; but they had not taken into consideration subsequent circumstances which gave a very different complexion to the whole affair. This partial method of considering a subject reminded him of a circumstance which took place in the last war in Holland. A young officer entrusted with a guard near the enemy's posts, had placed his sentinels with great order and care for the night watch, and this being done he set about preparing the report which he was to hand in to his commander at the following morning's parade. He wrote at the foot of it, after having detailed with great minuteness all that had happened in the previous day, "nothing extraordinary has occurred since the guard mounted." But

he, like the legal gentleman, had jumped at his conclusion rather too hastily. In the course of the night his troops, which were Dutchmen, mutinied; his post was attacked by the French, his guard-house burnt over his head, and the whole of his company cut to pieces. Notwithstanding all this, and the great alteration which had taken place during the guard, his report remained unaltered; he had no time, as might be easily conceived, to think about erasing his remarks at the foot of it, and his report went in, "nothing extraordinary has occurred since the guard mounted." He should for the present leave the legal gentlemen to the application of this little history in such manner as they might think fit, with this single observation: one of the learned gent. (*Mr. Freshfield*), as he had been informed, was not only the advocate here, but the solicitor elsewhere of *Mr. John Adam*; if this were really so, he must say to that learned gentleman, that he thought he could not follow a more injudicious course than beginning a defence before an attack was made, and anticipating an assault which was probably never contemplated. It was not good generalship; it shewed no tactical skill to fire off great guns before an enemy was in sight; since the greatness of guns depended upon the greatness of the bore, he had a right, upon this occasion, to call the speeches, to which he alluded, great guns. (*A laugh.*) He now came to the Aurangabad concern, and the sixty lacs loan. This loan, it should in the first place be remembered, was approved of by every one at the time when it was made. It was highly necessary to the government of the Nizam, that money should be raised somewhere, and by some means. There was no time to consider the properest and the best means which should be adopted, because the readiest were the properest and the best. There was a state-necessity for it, and this was enough to suspend all minor considerations. It might be injudiciously — it might even be illegally done, but it was necessary. It was a bad thing to break a clause in an act of parliament, but circumstances might occur which would not justify it, but which, in a choice of evils, made it wholly unavoidable. Suppose, for example, he should be asked, "will you lose India, or will you violate a clause in an act of parliament?" I should reply, "let the act go back to the parliament house where it was made, and let them mend it if they will—for my part I shall save India!" It was true that since the loan had been negotiated, objections were raised to it, and it was found out, or thought to be found out, that the war was altogether wrong. Why, supposing that it

was so, although he (Sir John Doyle) was far from admitting that it was so in fact—but suppose for the sake of the argument that it was so—how could the Marquess of Hastings know at that time what nobody knew until long afterwards? Unless he had possessed that faculty of second-sight, which was attributed to some of his brethren in council, how could he foreknow that what was agreed on all hands to be highly advisable in India, under the circumstances, and at the time when it took place, would be censured and opposed in England at a distant period; and when the lapse of time had discovered circumstances of the existence of which no man had dreamt until then? In the various observations which had been made upon the Aurungabad arrangement, much stress had been laid upon the minute of council, by Mr. Stuart. That minute stated, that “the accountant general suggested that the house should be required to furnish figured statements, shewing the sums paid by them in advance to the Nizam’s government from time to time; the interest hereon charged and received by them, specifying dates; the tankhas or assignments, received and realized by them, specifying dates; the payments made to them in cash at Aurungabad under the third article of their agreement; the discount and premium on different currencies admitted under the fifth article of the agreement; the premium on bills admitted under the sixth article of the agreement. The government acceded to the accountant general’s proposition, and the necessary call was made upon the resident.” Mr. Stuart went on to say, that Sir William Rumbold objected personally, and by letter, to give the accounts required, on the ground that, as mercantile men, the firm of which he was a partner could not furnish copies of their accounts with their constituents, lest it should destroy the public confidence reposed in them. Mr. Stuart added, “I am sure that the board will recollect the surprise which that intimation excited when we first received it. We are quite at a loss to conceive in what manner the production of figured statements, comprising particulars of a pecuniary arrangement concluded with the Nizam’s minister, under the sanction of the resident, for the public service of the Nizam’s government, could be thought to involve a disclosure of the affairs of the constituents of the house, and a breach of private confidence. He had not imagined that in speaking of their constituents, Sir William Rumbold could possibly have alluded to the Nizam’s government. In the reply of the government of the date of the 19th October last, Sir William Rumbold was accordingly reminded, that the house had not been called upon to furnish the account of their constituents,

but merely the account with the Nizam’s government. Sir W. Rumbold, however, when he attended the Board, explained that he meant to include the Nizam’s government among their constituents, whose accounts their house could not lay open to the government, without an injurious breach of confidence. “I should be sorry,” adds Mr. Stuart, “to treat too lightly a representation from respectable individuals professing to maintain their rights and interests; but I acknowledge that antecedently I could not have brought myself to believe that such an objection could be seriously urged. The slightest attention to the circumstances in which the house stands relatively to this government and to the Marquess’s government, will, it appears to me, suffice to appreciate the validity of their plea.” This statement had made a very considerable impression in this country; and having been made public, it must of necessity, in no small degree, influence the opinion which had been formed on the subject to which it related. It became, therefore, the more necessary to state, that although it was true, or rather, had been true at one period of time, it was wholly untrue in the shape in which it at present stood. He should endeavour to explain this as clearly as he could, and he felt obliged, with reference to this as well as to many other important topics which his speech must embrace, to beg the court would not confound the merits of the case he had to lay before them with the weakness of its advocate. (*Hear! hear!*) One of the greatest objections which had yet been urged against Sir W. Rumbold was, that he had refused to produce the accounts referred to by Mr. Stuart. His reason for that refusal was, as had been stated in Mr. Stuart’s minute, because he thought it would be unjust to his constituents, (for so it appeared the customers of merchants were called) and highly injurious to the firm. Upon this refusal of Sir W. Rumbold’s, Mr. Stuart’s minute was framed, and at that period it was altogether true and correct. The refusal which he stated to have been given by Sir W. Rumbold, was given and in the same words. But there was an additional fact of which no notice was taken in the minute; it was this, while Sir W. Rumbold was in one place refusing to give up the accounts required of him, his partners, in another, who knew their duty much better, complied without the least hesitation. They transmitted immediately, not only the accounts which had been demanded of them, but all other accounts which related to their transactions with the Nizam from beginning to end. Mr. Stuart’s minute, however, remained unaltered, and was thus calculated to convey an impression which the real circumstances of the case did not justify, but which was the last

last degree prejudicial to the parties who were concerned in it. In any other person than Mr. Stuart, he should not hesitate to charge this conduct as highly unjust and unfair; but that gentleman was too honourable to have wilfully conveyed a misrepresentation, and he, Sir John Doyle, did not hesitate to attribute it to haste, or to some accident, which in the hurry of business was always likely to occur. He was, however, glad of this opportunity to explain the real truth of that transaction, and he trusted that this explanation, which he knew could not be contradicted, would have the effect of removing the unjust and prejudicial impressions to which the statement in the minute had given rise. He now recurred again to the sixty lac loan. All parties, as he had said before, agreed in the necessity of that loan, but they differed as to the mode in which it was to be raised. The resident recommended one plan, and Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam were each of them in favour of another. Of these three plans, two were deemed illegal. He (Sir J. Doyle) would not undertake to say whether they were so or not, but they had been pronounced to be so by the Advocate General, the law officer appointed by the Court of Directors as the highest authority, to whom in such cases their servants were to apply. Against his decision, therefore, of course his appeal could be had in India, and here no one would venture to impugn an authority created as was that of the Advocate General. The opinion of Mr. Adam was in favour of the loan being raised through the house of Palmer and Co. He had great satisfaction in quoting the opinion of Mr. Adam, as well on account of the weight to which it was of itself entitled, as for two other reasons. The first was, that he was in direct and strong opposition to the Marquess of Hastings; the second, because he (Sir J. Doyle), although he differed from Mr. Adam altogether in opinion, he did not believe that gentleman would knowingly state what he thought to be wrong. He would now read an extract from his letter on this subject: “Having assented to the arrangement made with Wm. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, under the sanction of the British Government, for providing funds for the payment of the regular forces of his highness the Nizam in Berar, it is necessary that I should state distinctly my sentiments on the measure now proposed by the resident, which may seem to rest on a similar footing of expediency. The considerations which weighed with me, in acceding to the former plan, were shortly these. There seemed, at the moment, no other equally convenient and economical mode of securing the supply of the required funds, at a specified time and place, for the regular payment of the troops, on the punctuality of which their efficacy was un-

derstood to depend. The ordinary resources had failed, or at least were in such danger of failure, as to make any reliance on them wholly insecure. The terms offered by Messrs. Palmer and Co. were represented, and I believe correctly, to be more favourable than any other that could be obtained by the Nizam’s minister, on his own credit, or that of the state, while the condition of the money market, and of our own treasury, did not enable us to assist him in procuring funds elsewhere, or by direct pecuniary advances. On the whole, it appeared to be as favourable an arrangement for the Nizam as circumstances would admit of; and, as such, a fit object for the sanction of the British government, so deeply interested in the welfare of its ally, and in the permanence of an establishment so conducive to the preservation of our ascendancy, and of the general tranquillity, as the Nizam’s regular forces.” This was the opinion of Mr. Adam with respect to the loan, and yet it was alleged to be one of the great sins of the Marquess of Hastings, that he had consented to its being carried into effect. Surely it could not be said that, because the proposed plan contained something objectionable, that it was therefore to be wholly abandoned; nor that the Governor General could have refused, under the urgent necessity which existed, for a loan of some kind to sanction this project, unless there was another and a better to be suggested. Honourable gentlemen might, if they thought proper, entertain whatever doubts seemed to them reasonable, respecting the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings; but they surely could not hesitate to believe the statements of Mr. Adam, who was in avowed hostility to his noble friend. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Baronet then read an extract from a letter, addressed by Mr. Adam to Mr. Secretary Swinton, in which nearly the same opinions were expressed, and to the minute by the same gentleman, in which he even expressed some suspicions as to the integrity of the house of Palmer and Co., in respect to the loan; but said that, as to the benefits which it had produced to the Nizam’s government, it was impossible to deny them. It was upon the statement and letters of Mr. Metcalf, that the whole of this tale had been got up, by which the public mind had been so much prejudiced, and induced to take a bias highly unfavourable to the Marquess of Hastings, and not less opposed to the true and rational state of the case. Of this statement, he (Sir J. Doyle) said openly, and without hesitation, that not one word of it could be relied on. If this were his own assertion only, he could not ask the court to take it for granted. He knew, however, the danger which he should run, if he made any statement, whether in the hope of making an impression

impression on the court or not, which he could not substantiate by evidence; he knew that he should be looked upon as a dishonest man, and that he could never hope to be believed again. He repeated, that he did not wish to make any assertion merely on his own authority: he would state chapter and verse for all that he should advance. He would not follow the example which Mr. Metcalf had set him. He would not offer statements and then raise his own arguments upon them. He would shew the court what Mr. Metcalf had done, and what his character was, from his own words, and his own actions. It would be no answer to this for any hon. gentleman to rise and say, "I know Mr. Metcalf to be an hon. man." He (Sir J. Doyle) did not say that he was not an hon. man; but his own experience in the world had taught him to know, that there were passions in the human mind so foul and so powerful, that they would carry away all the best qualities of the head and of the heart, which might be possessed by the man in whose bosom they should take root. Suspicion, jealousy, envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, would shake the heart in which they took up their dwelling; that not only all the virtues which once inhabited it, would be driven away, but the common sagacity and prudence which directed the operations of its owner, would be weakened and obscured by their baleful influence. (*Hear, hear!*) Of these infirmities, to use a quiet word, he would shew the court such a catalogue concentrated in the heart of Mr. Metcalf, as had hardly ever before fallen to the lot of any one man. He would now proceed to quote Mr. Metcalf's own opinion respecting this man, for the purpose of showing the grounds upon which this attack was founded. It purported, as he very well knew, to be an attack on the house of Palmer and Co.; but that man must be less of an old soldier than he (Sir J. Doyle) was, who could not see that the house was merely made a stalking-horse in the matter, and that although the fire was apparently directed against them, it was only aimed so that it might wound by *ricochet*, and in its rebound strike the Governor General. The necessity of the loan was beyond all question; there was in its favour, first, the opinion of the Nizam himself; secondly, that of his government; and thirdly, that of the East-Indian government. The loan was effected, and there was as little doubt that it had the effect of relieving the Nizam's government from the difficulties which embarrassed it. Very large and urgent incumbrances were cleared by means of it, and charges which had been long accumulating were liquidated. Mr. Metcalf's own words in a letter dated the

17th March, 1821, were, "The government was undoubtedly relieved from such pecuniary embarrassment by the loan, and was enabled to pay off large arrears, which had accumulated in several branches of expenditure; but I have been disappointed in finding that the relief was not so much of a permanent nature as I expected, and that the loan was not appropriated to the permanent reduction of expense to such an extent as I had supposed." It was not necessary for him (Sir J. Doyle) to apologise to the house for the egotistical tone which prevailed throughout the communication. It was Mr. Metcalf's letter, not his. It was throughout in the *ego et rex meus* style, and "Great I" was "the hero of each little tale." Mr. Metcalf went on to say, "Nevertheless there is no doubt, that the loan was most convenient to the Nizam's government at the time, and especially to the minister himself personally; and by enabling him to struggle through temporary difficulties and embarrassments, it may possibly prove the means of greatly assisting the restoration of prosperity in the country." In another part of the same letter, Mr. Metcalf's opinion was still more strongly expressed, thus: "It does not strike me that the interests of the hon. Company have been much affected, in any way, by the loan; disadvantageously, certainly not. But for the loan, the increasing embarrassments of the Nizam's government might have induced, perhaps must have induced, some other measure; and other measures might perhaps have been devised more advantageous to the Nizam's interests, and so far indirectly to our own than the one under discussion. There is, however, some advantage gained, that the Nizam's government has been enabled to struggle on without any sacrifice on our part to its present position, from which, with proper measures, there is a prospect of future prosperity. Now he would call the attention of the court to the fact, that the whole of this discussion arose from a statement made by Mr. Metcalf, that the loan was a fictitious one, and that not a single rupee in money had been advanced. His charge contained two points, first, that the loan which he said was a pretended one, had been made at a most usurious and exorbitant rate of interest; and secondly, that not one farthing of the money had been advanced. Notwithstanding these singular and comprehensive assertions, here, in his own hand-writing, he admitted that it had been highly advantageous to the Nizam, and not otherwise to the East-India Company. So much for the effects of a fictitious loan contracted for at an exorbitant rate of interest. He (Sir J. Doyle) did not wonder that the Directors had been imposed upon by the statements of Mr. Metcalf. The Marquess

of

of Hastings had been imposed upon in exactly the same way, and had even been induced in consequence of them to write what he could not but believe was an unjustly severe letter to the house of Palmer and Co. Having prayed then, by testimony which could not be doubted, that the loan had been beneficial to the government, it remained to examine the truth of the statement, that the loan had been a pretended one. So far from this being the fact it appeared from the figured statement that 38 lacs and a half of rupees had been advanced in specie, and that one and a half had been furnished in jewellery and other purchased goods. Every gentleman who was acquainted with the customs of India must know that the latter were the same as money. The universal custom which prevailed there of making presents by all persons to those who might happen to be above them in authority, and for which purpose goods of this description were in constant demand, made them quite as current and as valuable as specie of the same amount. With respect to the other charge of Mr. Metcalf's, that the rate of interest was exorbitant, it was not necessary for him to remind the court that what we thought a fair rate of interest would have a very different appearance in India. Besides these local circumstances there was to be considered also the risk which the parties lending ran of not receiving payment, of their principal, and which regulated in all commercial transactions, the amount of interest. Leaving Mr. Metcalf and his charges here, he came now to the accusation of favouritism, which had been made against the Marquess. The word favouritism was of itself a very vague expression, and those persons who, like the learned gentleman opposite, sought to create out of it a censure upon the late Governor General, ought first to explain what they meant by it. There was no harm in simple favouritism, but when it took such a shape as to injure the public interests, or to interfere with the rights of individuals, then, indeed, it deserved all the blame that could be heaped upon it. (*Hear!*) In order to make out this charge against the Marquess of Hastings, a letter had been produced of a private nature, and never intended for the eyes of any other person than he to whom it was addressed. Sir William Rumbold was that person. He had married a ward of the Marquess of Hastings, and his Lordship afterward exerted his influence to promote his welfare by establishing the house of Palmer and Co. in which he had become a partner. There was no part of this transaction, which he (Sir J. Doyle) wished to conceal: as the friend of the Marquess of Hastings, he was most anxious that the whole of the facts relating to it should be made public. He would

even wish if it were possible, that that book (pointing to the volume containing the Hyderabad papers) which had been raised to its present size for the purposes of mystification, should be wholly before the public. As this, however, was impossible, it should be his endeavour to strip it of that embroidery with which the inventive fancies of some of the workmen employed about it had decorated it for the purpose of passing off the original manufacture. This book had grown to the size of the largest family Bible, but, excepting in the particular of its magnitude, there was no point of resemblance between them. The real Bible had some chapters which were marked as apocryphal, but the volume before them had few chapters, few pages, which were not apocryphal. The refutation of the charge which had been made required more of the subtle sophistry of metaphysical special pleading. The explanation which a British nobleman had to give of his conduct to a British public, might be made without any of the quibbles and subterfuges which professional sagacity could suggest. He would indulge himself in only one short comment on the charges; that while so many accusers presented themselves, while there were so many undertrappers ready, for their own interested ends, to back the assertions of those whose influence they hoped to obtain, the only evidence which was brought to support them was a letter which the Marquess of Hastings had written to his ward's husband, on the expediency of his becoming a partner in a commercial house. (The hon. Baronet begged permission here to sit down while he referred to this document.) The letter was written from the Camp of Kurnul, and was in answer to one in which Sir Wm. Rumbold expressed his desire to join the house of Palmer and Co. The Marquess endeavoured in this answer to dissuade Sir William from putting that desire into effect. He would read the letter, it was as follows:—

"My dear Sir William:—The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well

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in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea."

Now upon all this he should like to know what pretence could be found to fix a charge of unjust favouritism? Sir Wm. Rumbold, from the connexion which his marriage had formed between himself and the Marquess of Hastings, thought, as every man in his situation would think, that he might rely upon his good offices in promoting his establishment. He (Sir J. Doyle) would appeal to the hon. Chairman, to any man who heard him, whether any thing could be more natural than this? Was any thing more common than to say, "So-and-so has made a good thing of it, by marrying the niece of the Lord Chancellor, or the ward of the Lord Chief Justice? He will of course get an appointment." Nothing could be more proper than that such men should get the appointments, provided that they were competent to fill them, and that the public interests received no injury. It had been said that the passage in the noble Marquess's letter, in which he spoke of the discouragement to competition by any other British partnership, proved that he had unfairly favoured the firm.

But to what did this passage allude? Not as was supposed or pretended by those persons who preferred this charge against the Marquess, that it was the enjoyment of his favour that would give to the house of Palmer and Co. such advantages as no other could possess—but because their past services entitled them to those advantages. Mr. William Palmer, the head of the house, was a native of India. He had been for 20 years an officer in the service of the Nizam. He had quelled a very dangerous mutiny which broke out among that sovereign's troops, and was in consequence appointed to a high and important post—the command of the body guard. Was not Lord Hastings, to whom these facts were very well known, entitled to say, that no other house could possess equal advantages with that of Palmer and Co.? He begged the court to recollect that this was not an intercepted letter—it was not a letter which they had come to the knowledge of by any accident; but it was laid before the court by Sir William Rumbold, to whom it was addressed (*Hear! hear!*). He (Sir J. Doyle) could not praise the wisdom which had prompted the giving up that letter:

but it was evident, at least, that there was no desire for concealment on the parts of those who were most interested in it. He was content that the letter should speak for itself, and in the confidence that it would do so satisfactorily, he left it to be used as they could by those who thought they could find out grounds for tarnishing the reputation of a nobleman who had faithfully and successfully discharged the important duties which were entrusted to him. (*Hear! hear!*) Before he proceeded further, he wished to give the court some account of the nature of this drama with which they were now regaled. It had been got up at Hyderabad, rehearsed at Calcutta, and was now acting in London. Sir Charles Metcalf appeared to fulfil several capacities; he was the author, manager, and performer in it; Mr. Adam occasionally discharging the office of prompter. Of Mr. Adam, he wished to say nothing unnecessarily harsh. He had an hereditary claim on his regard, and had been pronounced, by Lord Hastings himself, to be an able and amiable man. He (Sir J. Doyle) had no wish to impeach that testimony; but able and amiable as Mr. Adam might be, he was open to those prejudices which seemed to govern the Company's civil officers in favour of their colleagues. Highly respectable as they were, for their conduct and talents, they were to a man influenced by a strong *esprit de corps*. Mr. Metcalf was the friend and fellow-labourer of Mr. Adam, and to his regard for him, he (Sir J. Doyle) was inclined to attribute that conduct which Mr. Adam had pursued towards the Marquess of Hastings, and of which he wholly disapproved. With respect to Mr. Metcalf (he begged pardon, it was Sir Charles Metcalf, he had hitherto called him Mr. Metcalf by mistake, but he now restored to him his real title), he should now examine into that gentleman's conduct. He believed that all the stories about Palmer and Co. were merely subterfuges, invented for the purpose of concealing the attack on the Marquess of Hastings. They were tubs thrown out to the whale, and only calculated to divert attention from Sir C. Metcalf's real design. The first thing that gentleman did was to throw off the authority of the government by which he was appointed, and to act upon his own. He found, when he took possession of his office, instructions there, by which his conduct was to have been regulated. He did not choose to obey those instructions, until they were repeated from the seat of government. And in the mean time what did he do? He took a parcel of young men whom he made pro-consuls, and whom he sent into the provinces in the possession of powers which the event proved he did not know how to exercise. He selected among others,

others, for the discharge of this duty, a young cornet of dragoons. The court had heard of a certain "bold dragoon with his long sword, saddle, bridle," (*a laugh*), but the dragoon he had to introduce to them altogether at that dero of song, and was a bolder dragoon by half (*great laughter*). Instead of employing himself to prevent riots, arrest thieves, and preserve the tranquillity of the country which it was his duty to do, this cornet, panting to distinguish himself, and being mounted by Sir C. Metcalf upon his high horse, galloped away, riding without distinction over friends and foes. He was directed to go to a particular place, which he altogether mistook and went to another. The first thing he did there was to seize one of the prime minister's people, and then he took upon himself wholly to do away an arrangement which had subsisted for five years. He thought that arrangement was not so wise as one he could make, and he therefore substituted his own in the place of it. The exploits of this cornet of dragoons were just as if a cornet should be sent from the Horse-Guards to Cornwall, and find himself in the respectable city of Edinburgh, riding over the Lord Provost and the bailies (*Hear and Laughter*). Sir C. Metcalf had attributed to Chundoo Loll a participation in what he called the fictitious loan of Palmer and Co. He had also been unsparing in his censure upon this person who was the Nizam's minister. He (Sir J. Doyle) was glad to be able to refer the court to the opinion expressed by Mr. Stuart, with respect to this minister, of whose character his long residence in India had enabled him to form an accurate estimate.

"Rajah Chundoo Loll is a man of great industry and aptitude in business. He is indefatigable in his application, and directs, in his own person, the details of every branch of the government. In his manners he is gentle and unassuming, and his disposition is particularly mild and amiable; but his personal virtues constitute the great defect of his public character. He wants firmness to command respect, and energy to control the violence and rapacity of those who act under his authority: every body likes him, but nobody fears him. He is indebted exclusively to our government for both his elevation and his support, and he is bound to us by the surest of all ties, that of knowing that the very tenure of his office depends on our ascendency. If we were to lose our control over the government, he would certainly lose his authority, and probably his life. On all occasions, if what magnitude soever, where we require his co-operation, we may confidently depend on him."

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to the utmost of his power, He will direct and authorise the measure, but it must be enforced by ourselves."

It was quite impossible that Chundoo Loll could be as he was represented by Sir C. Metcalf, if Mr. Stuart's descriptions of him was correct.

Mr. S. Dixon here said, that the Court would no doubt take it for granted that Chundoo Loll had a good character.

Mr. Rigby said it was impossible that the Court could do so, since this same Chundoo Loll was described to them, upon good authority, as a monster of rapacity and falsehood.

An hon. Proprietor here exclaimed that Chundoo Loll had brought plague, pestilence, and famine upon the province.

Mr. Pattison rose to order, and said he trusted they would conduct the discussion with that good temper and decorum which ought to distinguish such an assembly. He recommended the hon. Proprietor who had spoken last to consult the documents before the Court, and he hoped for the sake of his consistency, he would find in them the same authority for the strong epithets he had used.

Sir J. Doyle resumed. The hon. Proprietor might answer him if he could, and he would willingly set down to give him an opportunity of doing so, but he would not permit himself to be interrupted in so unwarrantable a manner. Sir C. Metcalf, it seemed, had called this Chundoo Loll a monster of iniquity, and Mr. Stuart in his minute gave of him the character he had just read; and it was because he had stated this that the two hon. gentlemen flew at him like Bengal tigers, (*a laugh*). He did not say it was impossible for him to be mistaken. It was the fashion of his country to make blunders; but some more gentle method might be found of setting him right.

Mr. Stuart rose for the purpose of explaining to the hon. bart. that the paper which he had read was no part of his (Mr. Stuart's) minute. It was an extract from a report on the military resources and political state of the Nizam's dominions, addressed by the resident at Hyderabad to Sir Thomas Hislop, and only referred to by him (Mr. Stuart) in that minute. His residence in India would not have enabled him to express the opinions which that document contained.

Sir G. A. Robinson rose to order. With a wish to set the hon. Baronet and the court right, (and nothing was so desirable, in every stage of this business) he must observe, that if the hon. Baronet had looked at the heading of the article which he was reading, he would have seen that it was an extract from another paper, and not

from the minute of Mr. Stuart. It was, in fact, an extract from a report on the military resources and political state of the Nizam's dominions, addressed by the resident at Hyderabad to Sir T. Hislop, in 1817. The hon. Baronet would perceive that he was giving this passage to another person.

Sir J. Doyle thought, that as the extract was appended to the minute, he might, in perfect fairness, make use of it. The document to which he referred went on to speak of Chundoo Loll as a man "indefatigable in his application, and who directed, in his own person, the details of every branch of government." His manners were described to be "gentle and unassuming," and his disposition "particularly mild and amiable." Chundoo Loll, it seemed, had two characters and a half. Two of them were in his favour, but the half, which was supplied by Sir C. Metcalf, was decidedly against him. There were two testimonies strongly in his favour, and half a one opposed to him. He now came to the letter written by Chundoo Loll to Mr. Barnett, which appeared to have given a great deal of offence; but which, he thought perfectly justifiable. That letter was addressed to Mr. Barnett, in the absence of Sir C. Metcalf, and complained of the unfriendly conduct of that individual, and of his authorising individuals to interfere with the minister's arrangement. The communication concluded thus:—"What more need I write? I am quite powerless: It rests with the resident to decide the matter. If you will be so obliging as to write all this to the sudder, and lend me the benefit of your assistance, it will be an excessive favour. I have not made the above statement for my own benefit; but my sense of duty toward his highness the Nizam has impelled me to draw it up. Pray make all this known to the resident." What was there improper in this? The minister was anxious that the grievances of which he complained should be made known to the highest authority; and who could justly blame him? In a subsequent letter, the minister said,—"Although it is not my practice to write against gentlemen, I am compelled now to state the following circumstances for your information. I find, from the representation of the Vakeel of the Talookdar of Ferozabad, that some havildar having taken a few rupees from a village under the head of Khurch land, Mr. Hislop laid hold of the Sundhoo Pundit, the Naib of the Talook, and put him in confinement. Also the Vakeel of Rawna Pundit, Talookdar of Bhownagurh, states that Mr. Lye took the Wasil Bukee of that pergunnah, under the Pundit's seal, Mohummud Resburn, talookdar of the Circa of Nelcondah;

and represents likewise that the above gentleman has called for his accounts. Three months ago I granted leases for five years, at a jumma reduced by the sum of rupees 1,20,000 per ann., to the ryots of Kafunga and Chuchalea, in the presence of Mr. Sotheby. Mr. Hislop has set aside my leases, and granted such further reductions as he was pleased to think proper, giving leases from himself, and also allowing them to appropriate the crops: after this, what security is there for the payment of the public resources? Under these circumstances, the ryots of Kalburga, &c. who only want an excuse, hold back payment of the revenue, even on the reduced terms of their last engagements. When the talookdars are treated in this way, and required to produce their accounts, it is easy to imagine what an opinion the ryots and the public will form of leases granted by me, and of my authority in the country. I will say no more. The resident is just and supreme." Now was it surprising, when the prime minister of a native prince was thus treated,—when his authority was contemned,—when his character was struck at,—when his credit was shaken, was it surprising that he should complain of such conduct? (Hear!) The consequence of the minister's representation was, that the Marquess of Hastings wrote a letter to Sir C. Metcalf disapproving of what had been done by the cornet (Mr. Hislop) in very pointed terms. He trusted the court would now permit the clerk to read the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 15th of May, 1822, and also the resolution of the court of proprietors, of the 29th of May, 1822, in both of which the services of the noble Marquess were spoken of in terms the most just and the most flattering.

The Chairman. "Do I understand the hon. Bart. to wish to have those documents read as part of his speech?"

Sir J. Doyle. "If you please, sir."

The Clerk then read the resolutions as follow:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th of May 1822:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration, on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his present station.

"And this Court being desirous that

the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquess of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company."

"At a General Court of the Proprietors 9 o'clock, held on the 29th May, 1822.

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability, with which the most Noble the Marquess of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company.

"That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors, in Dec. 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepaulesse; to their resolution of the 3d of February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence, experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India, applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's valued merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withhold him from the govern-

ment of their Asiatic Territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander in Chief, their expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause."

The court (continued Sir J. Doyle) had here the opinion of the Court of Directors and of the Court of Proprietors on the conduct of the noble Marquess during his administration of the government of India. Those resolutions which were so warm and so laudatory, were passed unanimously two years after the sixty lac loan, and six years after the Aurungabad arrangement. (Hear!) They were agreed to at a time when the whole of the circumstances were before the eyes of the Company. (Hear!) He would not detail all the benefits which the noble Marquess had conferred on this most respectable Company; they were too notorious to need particularization. In consequence of his wise and prudent conduct, the noble Marquess had received the unanimous thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, as well as the most marked approbation of his country, generally. (Hear, hear!) He had been honoured with the grateful thanks of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, and the testimony which they bore to his merits was perfectly consonant with the general feeling of the public. (Hear, hear!) When the noble Marquess returned from India, it was resolved that he should be treated as great men were usually treated on their retirement from office, with a splendid entertainment. Although the town was thin at the time, yet the company filled the largest room in this great city. Members of the royal family, cabinet ministers, individuals of the first rank in the country were present. Whig and Tory-men, who disagreed on almost every other point agreed in doing honour to the noble Marquess—and, as it were, clubbed their eloquence, in order to eulogise him.—(Hear!) But they were deprived of the pleasure of the Chairman's company. He was absent, from indisposition; but whether that indisposition was mental or bodily, history unfortunately left then, on that point, in a state of ignorance. (A laugh). When the noble Marquess was about to quit India, the European inhabitants of Calcutta presented an address to him, from which he begged leave to read the following extract:—"We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures in the prosecution of two just and necessary wars, in which you have been engaged, and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore to the wisdom and energy of your

your administration, confirmed by the applause of your king and country. When you took into your hands the reins of administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the peace and stability of the British power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, those dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents at this moment a scene of happiness and tranquillity unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our native subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our government commands from the surrounding states—or in the increasing amount of a revenue drawn from an industrious and contented people, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's government, has beheld our dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable foundations." (*Hear, hear!*) It was not an uncommon thing for persons high in rank and office to receive complimentary addresses. But here the case was widely different. Here was a Governor General without influence. He was not in the plenitude of his power, but on the point of relinquishing his authority, and not likely at any future period to resume it. Under these circumstances, the address of the European inhabitants of Calcutta could only have been the result of the favourable impression which his Lordship's conduct had forced on them. And who were the addressers? The wealthy merchants of that great city—the judges of the land—and the civil servants of the government. The last signatures appended to that address, were the names of three gentlemen, who, were at this moment, secretaries to the government of India—men who were on the spot—who had known all the acts of the noble Lord's administration,—and who must have judged of them in a mature and deliberate manner. (*Hear!*) This, he repeated, was two years after the sixty lac loan, and six years after the Aurungabad transaction. (*Hear!*) With all this before their eyes, the European inhabitants of Calcutta agreed to this address, approving of the whole of his Lordship's proceedings. (*Hear!*) The example was followed at Madras, at Bombay, at Cawnpore, at Singapore, at Prince of Wales's island, and lastly, by the natives of the capital; (*Hear!*) who, in the artless language of unsophisticated nature, poured out the grateful approbation of their hearts, for the many benefits they had received under the administration of the noble Marquess. (*Hear!*) Here was all Europe and Asia in one scale—and who were in the other? Sir C. Metcalf, Mr. Adam, and, if Mr. Stuart

would allow him (Sir J. Doyle) to place him as a make-weight in the scale, together with the Chairman, and some other very respectable gentlemen around him, they would then find the entire balance. They would see Europe and Asia in one scale, and in the other those eight or ten gentlemen. (*Hear!*) He confessed, that he could not comprehend how a man, the whole tenour of whose life exhibited one series of generous and beneficent actions, could make enemies; but still more, how he could make enemies of those who had been his friends. Perhaps this might be best explained in the beautiful language of Tacitus: "*Nam beneficia eousque laeta sunt, dum violentur evolvunt posse; ubi multum antecurere pro gratia odium redditur.*" The same observation had been made by Seneca, who said, "*Quidam quod plus debent, magis oderunt. Leve as alienum debitorem facit; grave inimicum.*" It appeared, then, that this sort of conduct was not confined to our time. The same thing appeared to be as well understood in the time of Tacitus as it was at present. He had, unfortunately, not read that which he had intended to lay before the court; but he had put his notes on a loose piece of paper, he believed on a spare leaf of that veritable historian, the celebrated Baron Munchausen (*a laugh*), and he found it difficult to arrange them. He was also ashamed to bring a part of such a work to the court, though an extract or two from that author would seem to have been adopted for the purpose of embellishing this case. He would now call the attention of the court to the inconsistencies into which Sir C. Metcalf had fallen. In p. 232, para. 26, Sir C. Metcalf, speaking of the minister, observes: "His scheme for liquidating the debt due to native bankers is characteristic. He says that he does not mean to allow them any more interest; that they have had interest enough, indeed a great deal too much; in short, that the debt is almost all interest, and that he has no idea of paying any more. It is fortunate for Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. that he does not apply the same reasoning to them, and that, while they charge, on a considerable portion of their transactions, the same rate of interest charged by the people who incur such risks, they are secured in the full enjoyment of their profits, by the virtual guarantee of British influence." In p. 263, para. 17, Sir C. Metcalf says, "The minister's explanation regarding the bonus is in the highest degree preposterous. It amounts, to this, that being in pressing want of eleven lacs of rupees, for the payment of arrears to troops discharged, he gave Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. eight lacs of rupees to induce him to advance eleven lacs for the same purpose, at 1½ per cent. per mensem, because he did not be bor-

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rowed from native money-dealers, at less than two per cent. per mensem; the difference between two per cent. and 1½ per cent. on eleven lacs, for four months, being rupees 22,000. In other words, he gave eight lacs to cover a charge of 22,000. This is such nonsense, that there is no refuge from its absurdity, except in the belief of its want of veracity." But what did Sir C. Metcalf state, in p. 193, para. 19? He there said, "The debt which Messrs. Palmer and Co. hold of the Nizam's government bears a very high interest, which it is desirable to reduce; and in this particular alone, I think their interests and those of the Nizam's government, opposed to each other, and that only under the supposition, that, with the countenance of the British government, it might not be difficult to raise money on better terms elsewhere; for here, without a guarantee, and perhaps, even with it, money could not be procured for the Nizam's government on advantageous terms." (*Hear!*) And yet he complained that the house of Palmer and Co. would not advance money for less than two per cent. a month. In p. 244, para. 70, Sir C. Metcalf says, speaking of the influence of the house of Palmer and Co., "A blood relation of the minister had charge of rich districts, in which he committed great extortion. He had been nominated, it was said, at the recommendation of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; and on his nomination, had been presented to the late Resident, I have been told, by Sir W. Rumbold. They had large assignments on his districts, and were supposed to be intimately connected with him. At length he was removed on account of his extortions. I had repeatedly recommended the measure, but it did not take place till it was understood that he had quarrelled with Messrs. Palmer and Co. I had always supposed that the minister was partial to this man on account of relationship, but he now disavows any partiality, reprobates his extortions, says that he was his enemy, and alleges, as his only reason for formerly heaping favours on him, and intrusting to him the charge of extensive districts, that this relation had made interest with Sir W. Rumbold to turn out him (Chundoo Loll), and get himself made minister in his room, and was very near succeeding; and that, therefore, it was necessary to conciliate him." In p. 245, para. 88, Sir C. Metcalf proceeds to observe, "I have also reason to believe that Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. take advantage of the known opinion of their supposed influence, and that they sometimes use it wrong, and even threatening language down carry their objects with the late William. They make ample use of native influence, and one of the persons notoriously employed between them and the minister, is the head of the

court of justice in the city of Hyderabad, an extraordinary person to be also the agent of this commercial firm. It is reported that he was appointed to his judicial station by their influence; and whether the report be true or false, the effect in their favour must be nearly the same. He is not their only agent, and I am disposed to think, that they obtain more influence over the minister through native agents, than they otherwise could; for these, with all the zeal inspired by self-interest, and with a perfect knowledge of the minister's character, would have no scruple to work on his weaknesses, by any falsehood suited to their purpose, unknown perhaps to their own employers." In p. 245, para. 83, Sir C. Metcalf notices the observations of persons not now alive, in support of his assertions, as to the supposed influence of the house of Palmer and Co. In p. 244, para. 71, Sir C. Metcalf accuses the minister of insincerity and duplicity; observing, "what he says to day, he would not scruple to contradict to-morrow, and it is not possible to fix him to any point from which he wishes to make his escape:" while, in p. 247, para. 100, he calls Chundoo Loll, "his friend, the minister." (*Hear!*) In p. 248, para. 106, Sir C. Metcalf says, "I entertain no feeling whatever of hostility towards those gentlemen, no desire whatever that they should be injured; I utterly disclaim such unworthy motives." But in p. 414, para. 3, he distinctly avows himself to be the personal enemy of Sir W. Rumbold. (*Hear!*) In p. 267, para. 33, of the letter of Sir C. Metcalf, dated 16th of Oct. 1822, he recognizes the appropriation of the assignments intended for the payment of the troops to other purposes of the Nizam's government; while in p. 809, para. 2, of his letter of the 13th Sept. 1823, he states, "that the minister denied that the house ever returned any assignments at any time, excepting such as they could not realize." In p. 425—

Mr. Poynder rose to order. He objected to the course the hon. Baronet was taking, in reading what he had denominated "extracts." What he was now laying before the court, was not the actual documents that were printed for the use of the proprietors, but notes made from them.

Sir J. Doyle proceeded. Those extracts were taken from the large book, and for each of them he had given chapter and verse, page and paragraph. He really did not know where the learned gentleman (Mr. Poynder) had procured his brief; but he had intended, so far as the order of debate allowed, to have addressed himself personally to the learned gentleman, and to have advised him not to take a brief from the same client again, because he had put into the mouth of the learned gentleman, a direct rank, and positive falsehood.

falsehood. (*Hear, hear!* He (Sir J. Doyle) had got up for the purpose of calling the learned gentleman to order, when he made the assertion, but he believed the hon. Chairman had not observed him. The learned gentleman was bound to declare where he got the statement which he made on that occasion. The statement was—that Lord Hastings himself solicited the house of Palmer and Co. to admit Sir W. Rumbold into the firm as a partner. (*Hear! hear!*) This he had thought fit in the course of his argument to assert. Now, he (Sir J. Doyle) would repeat, that whoever might have drawn up that brief, had put into it a rank, decided, and gross falsehood. (*Hear! hear!*) Where did the learned gentleman find that the Marquess of Hastings applied to Messrs. Palmer and Co. to admit Sir W. Rumbold into their house? So far from that being the case, Sir W. Rumbold himself did not apply to Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear! hear!*) It appeared that the house of Palmer and Co. requested Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta, to join them. He wrote back that he could not, but that there was a gentleman at Calcutta whom he could recommend. That gentleman was Sir W. Rumbold. The answer to this was—"We are sorry that you cannot join us, as things would go on better. We are, however, willing that Sir W. Rumbold should take a part in the concern, but be it recollected that he must bring his portion of capital into the concern." Yet it had been most impudently stated that he brought no property into the house, but that he had been admitted because he had married the ward of the Marquess of Hastings. He liked fair and open argument, however it might make against him; but, rank and gross falsehood never should be submitted to, and he certainly would not bow down before it. (*Hear! hear!*) He (Sir John Doyle) was very sure that nobody would more strenuously resist the imposition of an untruth for truth, than the hon. proprietor himself. Must not that hon. proprietor whom he alluded to (Mr. Poynder) feel how much he was bound to point out the passage in the printed volume wherein he found this assertion. (*Hear! hear!*) As the assertion was made, the court must have supposed it to be taken from the printed papers already before them. (*Hear!*) He had, however, stated what was in itself a positive falsehood. (*Hear!*) That statement was taken, no doubt, from the hon. gentleman's brief (*a laugh*), for he (Sir J. Doyle) could not possibly suppose that that hon. gentleman would willingly or knowingly affirm anything that was incorrect. But he had stated that, which was, in fact, a rank falsehood, (*Hear!*) and yet he was not ashamed to get up in that court and call anybody to order, while he had still sticking in his throat that undigested

falsehood? (Loud cries of *Order, order, order.*) Did anybody really expect that the cries of the janizaries who called for "order," with such vehemence would put down him (Sir J. Doyle)? "Sir," said the hon. baronet, addressing himself to one of the proprietors, (Mr. Poynder, we believe), "I have unfortunately excited your animosity: but be assured, that you are quite mistaken, if"—(Loud cries of *order and chair.*) "I shall pay great respect, Sir, to the Chair, and to order;—and to every thing, I hope, that is civil. But if I am to be allowed to request that anything like the truth and that only, may be stated to this court;—if I have the delicacy to repeat,—in declaring that a gross falsehood has been uttered, (*Hear!*)—to repeat what I believe to be the fact:—(namely, that the hon. proprietor did not affirm it of his own knowledge and designedly, but that he found it recited in his brief;) I think that hon. gentleman ought to have backed what I have said. (*Hear!*) If he have a love for truth, he ought at once to acknowledge that what he has so asserted from his brief is not true, for that he cannot find it in the printed papers. (*Hear, hear!*) I have now attempted to set right a point which has been falsely stated, and I hope that I have satisfied the hon. gentleman. (*Hear, and a laugh!*) He (Sir John Doyle) had now gone through the Hyderabad business,—the sixty lac loan,—the transactions at Aurungabad,—and a great many other things which were in question. As to the capital charge against the noble Marquess, which had been attempted to be set up, that had been withdrawn, altogether, from the indictment, (*Hear!*) "it would appear that it could be no longer contended" (said the hon. bart.) "that we have robbed your treasury of about £800,000; (*a laugh!*) which, however was the original accusation. On the contrary, it is admitted to us, that we have effected very considerable alterations, indeed, in the treasuries both of the Nizam, and of the East-India Company; but those alterations have been produced by the influx of additional millions, and not by the reduction of one single shilling." (*Cheers!*) Having now read the unanimous vote of thanks passed by that Court, and adverted to that expression of sentiment in which all the enlightened inhabitants of England participated;—and having touched upon a great variety of other matters, connected with the great administration of his noble friend;—he had next only to state, as the result, that it appeared upon the united testimony of the whole of that crowded court, of all ranks in India, and of the documents which had been produced,—that the noble Marquess had done the East-India Company a finite service; (*Cheers!*) that he had increased their credit; (*Cheers!*) that he had increased their treasury; (*Cheers!*)

(*Cheers!*)—He (Sir J. Doyle) recollected that the hon. Chairman had been so good as to ask him, how they were to distinguish Lord Hastings, as Lord Hastings, from the Governor-General of India? Why he did not want to distinguish the one from the other; (*Hear!*) nor would such distinction be taken between them. They would go down together, in history, as the property of posterity. (*Hear, hear!*) And therefore he did acknowledge, now, before that Court, that the consummate statesman who, by a happy combination of military skill and political sagacity had saved the empire of India to the East-India Company,—had filled that Company's exhausted coffers,—had extended blessings of the dearest nature to millions who had been before labouring, from their birth, under a hopeless condition of misery and bondage and distress;—that great statesman, he did admit, who had so changed the moral condition of a vast population was, in very truth, the very same Lord Hastings, upon whom the hon. proprietor near him had, with so much ability, attempted to fasten such heavy imputations. (*Loud cheering!*) But he (Sir John Doyle) implored that Court to recollect, if they looked to his Lordship himself for a vindication of his character from these imputations,—that he was unfortunately at that distance from them, as to be subject to the grievous disadvantage under which both he and they must, to some degree, labour;—and this was, that they could not obtain from the noble Lord himself answers to such questions as they might desire to put to him. That difficulty would not be relieved by any sort of delay that was likely to be suggested. The noble Marquess would not probably be there in time enough to give such answers; and if he were, he would have no opportunity, as not being a proprietor, of offering himself to that court. (*Hear, hear!*) Having said thus much, he (Sir J. Doyle) put it quite confidently to the court, whether it would acquiesce in such propositions as that which had been submitted to them by the hon. Chairman? Sure he was, that it would not be for the interest of the East-India Company to do so. There was not a person then present who would not concur with him in thinking that discussions of his kind, if persisted in, might lead to animosities between the Company and its government abroad, which might never be extinguished;—that they might lead to consequences so disastrous that he was not even to anticipate them. (*Hear, hear!*) There was not one person, William Pitt, at that moment, but of the hon. at the same conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) He now desired to be remembered as, that this present discussion, what it might be its results hereafter, could not be prevented by the

friends of Lord Hastings. (*Hear!*) In fact every reason was against their voluntarily embarking in it. They, it was clear, could gain nothing by it; and he thought that if it were possible to refer to those words in the English language, in which the discussion that had so been raised, might be most forcibly deprecated, they would be found in the words employed in the motion of thanks to Lord Hastings, which had been submitted to that court by his hon. friend; and which he (Sir J. Doyle) begged might now be read. (The clerk then read the motion, for which see the debate of the 11th instant.)

Now he thought that they, the friends of the Marquess of Hastings could be in no way implicated in any evil that might arise out of this discussion. If that original proposition had been allowed to pass, every gentleman who had got up on either side of that court to bear testimony to the zeal, honour, and integrity of Lord Hastings,—and some gentlemen, highly respectable, no doubt, who were not less sensible to these merits, although they disapproved of his Lordship's conduct in this particular transaction, would have had an opportunity of supporting a measure which was in accordance with their opinions of Lord Hastings' honour. Some hon. gentlemen, indeed, supposed that in all this business at Hyderabad, the noble Lord had been imprudent and improvident. Be it so,—yet had the original proposition been allowed to pass, establishing only his Lordship's honour, (*Hear, hear!*) then any other proposition which the chair might choose to submit, in disapprobation of the particular line of conduct taken by the noble Lord in the matter in question, would have been a clear, substantive, and intelligible motion, and as such open to a fair but a separate discussion. (*Hear, hear!*) The noble Lord's honour being first established, his policy, might, of course, be quite open to a question. It would be quite competent to any hon. gentleman in that court to deliver his particular view of that policy. But whether it was assumed that this latter step was adopted or not, there would be enough, in the first, to satisfy everybody. He (Sir John Doyle) would not detain them much longer; but before he concluded, he was anxious only to make these assertions which he desired might be borne in mind; first, that this discussion had not been provoked by the friends of Lord Hastings; and secondly, that whatever consequence might follow from this discussion, in this court or elsewhere (and he maintained that it was but too well calculated to encourage expectations, and to occasion results of a nature most prejudicial to their interests,) his Lordship's friends were free from any blame whatever in this matter. There was nothing which they would

so much or so carefully have avoided, as the agitation of questions that might lead to an expression of incivility, or to acts of unkindness towards anybody. (*Hear, hear!*) Their regard and esteem for his noble and illustrious friend would withhold them from pursuing such questions; but still more especially, the duty which they owed to that great body, which, in common with those who heard him, they belonged to, would have prevented them. But then it was said that the friends of the noble Lord were in hostility to the Court of Directors; (*Hear!*) why, on the contrary, not they, but the hon. gentleman himself who was in the chair, was in hostility to that hon. court. If this Court of Proprietors passed the motion that had been submitted to them, what must be the consequence? Every member in the direction who did not quite agree with the Chairman, must be included in that proscription which his speech directed against all who entertained a different opinion of the Marquess of Hastings. But if this court agreed to the amendment so introduced by the hon. Chairman, they must confirm his sentiments, and even his letters; those letters which condemned even the personal probity of the noble Marquess. (*Hear, hear!*) Not only did the Chairman's letters condemn his Lordship's conduct in the Hyderabad business, but twelve months afterwards the hon. gentleman wrote that angry, and as he (Sir J. Doyle) must call it, that scolding letter, (*a laugh*) transmitted six months after the account of the Hyderabad affair was received. But he (Sir J. Doyle) had promised no longer to detain them. It only remained for him to return his best thanks for the kind attention and indulgence with which they had permitted him to occupy so much of their time; and to profess his warm acknowledgements for the manner in which they had listened to him. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Poynder hoped, that he might be permitted to address the court very shortly, (and he promised that it should be but for a very few minutes;) as the hon. Bart. (Sir J. Doyle) had thought proper to allude, in the course of his eloquent address, very constantly to him; and at the same time he must be permitted to say with a considerable portion of personal asperity; upon which, however, he (Mr. Poynder) did not mean to make any further observation, because he was quite sure that such feelings as personality and irritation must necessarily arise in the heat of debate, and in the anxiety of vindication. Those feelings, he was almost certain, the hon. Baronet would, upon reflection, and when the eagerness of argument was passed away, be, himself, led to regret, sooner, perhaps, than any body in that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Poynder) therefore, intended to

make no remark upon the peculiar force and warmth with which that hon. Baronet had chosen to address a part of his speech to him (Mr. Poynder). The hon. Baronet was, however, under a great error in the review which he had taken of his argument. He (Mr. Poynder) never, in any degree whatever, either directly or by necessary inference, had contended that the noble Marquess himself had personally, or in any other way, applied to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to receive into their concern Sir William Rumbold as a partner. (*Hear, hear!*) He never meant to state such a fact in any sense whatever; (*hear!*) and he, therefore, must pray the hon. Baronet to be pleased to retract what he had so stated in this respect. What he (Mr. Poynder) did say on the matter, was uttered in the presence of multitudes who were in that court now, and must remember the whole of what he had really asserted. (*Hear, hear!*) All that he had said, he spoke from the honest impression of his mind upon the evidence before the court; and when the hon. Baronet talked of his finding statements erroneously entered in his brief, he begged to tell the hon. Bart., that the printed papers were all his brief, and that he received no money for holding it. (*Cheers.*) While listening with delight to the hon. Baronet's manly and animated defence of his noble friend, he (Mr. Poynder) had hoped that the hon. Baronet would have given him (Mr. Poynder) full credit for the sincerity of his conviction on this subject, though it happened to be a different one from that, at which the hon. Baronet had arrived. For his own part, he gave the hon. Baronet every credit for his gentlemanly conduct, his elegant and noble, and enlightened mind, and for the spirit of his friendship to the noble person in question; but his own opposite conviction arose from the remarkable letter from Sir William Rumbold to the noble Marquess, which was to be found at page 732, and was in these words:—

“January 4, 1815.

“My Dear Lord; I mentioned in a letter I wrote you some weeks since, in answer to one of your Lordship's, that I should take the liberty of troubling you again about the house at Hyderabad. I trust you will let me trespass a few moments on your time, in explaining what has occurred relative to that subject since the conversation I had with you. When my taking a share in the house was first proposed I informed that I should be expected to retire from Hyderabad, the principal object of my inquiry was, therefore, as to the share I should derive by giving up my services of employment under your Lordship, and quitting a place where I should leave behind me friends I have in

in this country. I did not see any use in entering into the question of whether or not the trust money could be safely embarked in the house, till I had determined whether it was advisable to entertain Mr. Palmer's proposition at all. The conversation I had at that time with your Lordship and Lady Loudon, and the kind intentions you expressed towards me, induced me to give up all idea of leaving Calcutta. The subject has since been revived, because it is now proposed to me to become a member of the house without residing at Hyderabad. All the information I have been able to procure has convinced me that such a step would afford me a fair chance of realizing a fortune, and that with little or no risk. The funds required for this object, in order to make it answer to me, would amount to three lacs. I think they might be procured without much difficulty. In fact, I have the offer of the money at 12 per cent. provided I can find security for it. The first object with me, however, is to act with your Lordship's approbation.” (*Hear, hear!*)—“Making a fortune!”—could any thing more directly or immediately connect the writer with the noble Lord or the house of Palmer and Co.? (*Hear, hear!*) “A share in this house,” and “a wish to act with your Lordship's approbation;” why this language was most plainly confirmatory of the connection. (*Cries of question, question.*) He (Mr. Poynder) begged to assure the court that he should detain it but a very few minutes longer; but it was necessary to read a little further from the printed papers. Sir William Rumbold proceeded at the same page thus:—“My interests and my inclinations are equally concerned in this line of conduct; the propriety of which has been repeatedly urged by Mr. Palmer, however unnecessary such a caution may be; at the same time he perseveres in saying, that he knows no such certain way of making a fortune—were I assured of your approbation of the scheme.

Now this, as he (Mr. Poynder) contended, inevitably connected Lord Hastings with the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear, hear!*); and he apprehended that no intelligent man could read both letters, the one just referred to and the answer of the noble lord, without drawing precisely the same inference. That answer was a very short one, and though it had already been so often referred to, the court would allow him to read it again, and he could assure the hon. gentlemen that having read it to an end, he would sit down.

“My dear Sir William:—The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the house justifies your inclination for going to that city, in order to

inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this, be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea.”

(At the conclusion of this letter there were loud cries of *hear, hear*, in the midst of which

Mr. Weeding rose, and was proceeding to address the court, when

Mr. Samuel Dixon interposed to order. In his opinion the hon. gentleman (Mr. W.) was not the party intitled next to address the court.

Mr. Stuart then presented himself amidst loud cries of *question* and *hear*. He rose to address the court, feeling himself to have been very directly, and, perhaps, personally alluded to, by the hon. Baronet. (*Cries of order, order!*)

Mr. Weeding begged to understand from the chair, whether or no he was called to order. A call had certainly been made upon him, and it was in obedience to it that he had proposed to address the court.

The Chairman stated, that most undoubtedly Mr. Weeding was in possession of the court: but if, by courtesy, the hon. proprietor chose to waive his right to any other hon. gentleman, of course the chair could not interfere. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Stuart again rose. The hon. baronet (Sir J. Doyle) having, on the last day's debate, directed the attention of the court in a very pointed way, tending to characterize him (Mr. Stuart) as a person who had distinguished himself in the supreme council by a factious, and systematic opposition to the noble Marquess, (*Hear!*) he begged to assure the hon. baronet and the meeting, in the first place, that he shared in all the applause, the sympathy, and the general admiration which the unquestionable talents and the great services of the nob

Marquess, had so generally, and so justly excited. (*Hear!*) He fully appreciated also the pure and generous motives which actuated the hon. baronet, on this occasion. But the attacks which the hon. baronet had made upon him (Mr. Stuart) compelled him to say, that in his zeal for his noble friend, and for his fame and honour, he should have remembered that he had no title so utterly to disregard the feelings of another. (*Loud cheers.*) Dear as that noble Lord might be to the hon. baronet, great as was his fame, splendid as were his services, and powerful as was the reputation of the noble lord's eminent talents, (and these acknowledgements he now made with as little hesitation as the hon. baronet himself;) sure he (Mr. Stewart) was, that that court would not suffer the glory of that noble lord to be exalted into an idol, at whose shrine the feelings, the character, and the honour of humbler, but he trusted not less honourable individuals, were to be rashly sacrificed. (*Cheers.*) He (Mr. Stuart) had not the pleasure of knowing personally that hon. baronet; but he could readily believe all that he had heard of his high character, and his great endowments; and what he had so heard assured him (Mr. Stuart) that to him, or to any other man, the hon. baronet would not willingly or knowingly do an act of injustice. (*Hear!*) He felt satisfied, indeed, of the deep regret which he was certain that hon. baronet must entertain, upon reflecting that he had made against him (Mr. Stuart) the most serious accusations, of the justice of which it was impossible that he could previously have had the slightest grounds to be satisfied. But he was very sure, however, that the hon. Baronet must have had some opportunities of ascertaining what had been the conduct of the Bengal government, when he (Mr. Stuart) was connected with it; and, if so, with what justice could the hon. Baronet charge him with a factious opposition to the measures of the noble Marquess? (*Hear, hear*)

Sir J. Doyle (amidst cries of order) begged to be permitted very shortly to explain. Not only had he not made use of the expression "factious opposition," or any other phrase of a similar tendency, as applied to the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stuart); but he had said, on the contrary, that the course taken by that hon. gentleman had been fair, intelligible, and manly; (*Cheers.*) and that the sentiments of that hon. gentleman were of course as much entitled to attention as those of any other person whatever. While he (Sir J. Doyle) was on his legs, he begged to repeat the words he had used, as distinctly as he could. He had imputed to the hon. gentleman no

blame at all for what he had done. He said, that the details of the business had been transmitted by accident, when the thing to which they related had ceased altogether. (The low tone in which the hon. Baronet spoke prevented us from distinctly catching, we fear, the tenor of this explanation.)

Mr. Stuart resumed. He felt much obliged to the hon. Baronet for the promptness of his explanation; but he put it to that assembly whether any thing else could be inferred from what the hon. Baronet had said in the course of the debate, but that he had persevered, in fact, in a systematic, factious, and persevering opposition to the noble Marquess? (*cries of no, no!*)

A Proprietor. "Are the words taken down." (*Order, order!*)

Mr. Stuart contended, that he must almost necessarily attach the import he complained of to observations made by his lordship's friends, owing to one unfortunate passage in a letter from the Marquess of Hastings, dated (he thought) on the 22d of October, to the Chairman of this house. The noble Lord said in the latter part of that statement, that "Mr. Stuart says he is not satisfied," and went on to notice that his indefinite opposition conveyed more suspicion to the minds of the Directors at home, than it was possible for him (Lord Hastings) to estimate. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, when he (Mr. Stuart) read this passage in that letter, he confessed his own feeling to be, that no one could fail to observe there an impression, an imputation, against himself too clear to be misunderstood. (*Hear, hear!*) He should have thought it much more just to himself, and much more proper and correct in the noble Lord, to have left any such impression to be discovered against him (Mr. Stuart) at home; instead of conveying it in a manner that he could not help thinking so evident and so objectionable. When the hon. Baronet spoke of his (Mr. Stuart's) persevering opposition, he could not but attribute a similar impression to that hon. Baronet. When that hon. gentleman so expressed himself, he (Mr. Stuart) in justice to the hon. assembly he was addressing (in whose opinion he naturally wished to stand well) and in justice to himself, and to his own sentiments and conduct, felt it due to give the most positive and unqualified denial to any such imputations as had been suggested. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He was not conscious of having, at any time, uttered a single sentiment that should have justly led any one to a conclusion of there existing in his breast any thing like hostility to the noble Lord. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no such hostility to the Marquess of Hastings. On this occasion

occasion he did honestly and conscientiously declare that he was not aware of any differences between them, that had not arisen solely upon public grounds. (*Cheers.*) It was not his intention to trouble the court at any length upon the evidence which was in their hands; and he had risen to-day for the purposes only of explanation. But there were some other observations which had fallen from the hon. Bart., implying something like a charge against himself (Mr. Stuart) that would make it necessary for him to trespass longer than he had originally intended on the time of the court; in explaining the conduct which he had pursued in respect to the house at Hyderabad. The only two things with which he (Mr. Stuart) was in any way concerned, were the transactions in respect of the Aurungabad business and the Hyderabad loan. (We regret that the exhausted voice of the hon. gentleman prevented us, in many instances, from following the detail of this part of the speech.) The Aurungabad transactions were reported to the government at the end of the year 1819; until which time he (Mr. Stuart) had not the slightest knowledge of the facts connected with these loans, or any thing of the sort. He had never before sought information on the subject; he had never received any. (*Hear hear!*) The first information that reached him was conveyed to him in that letter of the Governor General, to which he had before taken occasion to allude. As a member of the government of India, he could not help saying, that there were many grave considerations attaching to that important subject. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) For it must be in the recollection of all, that there had been various transactions between them (the Europeans and the natives of India) in times past in which they had acted, he was sorry to say, in a manner so disgraceful and reprehensible as to render the law which had been suspended by the late Governor General one of imperious necessity. He did not mean to impute to those gentlemen, when he said this, such conduct in the first instance. They must remember also the language in which the legislature had reprehended proceedings of that nature, and also the great anxiety it had shewn to repress them. These things must be borne in mind, in order to do justice to the conduct of the council in India; and bearing them in mind, he contended that it would be impossible for any person holding a situation of trust in any public service, not to support him in saying, that he would have felt himself bound to act under that responsibility in the same conscientious manner. He therefore thought he was bound to act upon the same public principles. He felt, that in considering this subject, he must necessarily

look to the situation, in the mean time, of the Nizam himself; and what did he find that to have been? A government broken down, paralyzed and ruined; he prince exempted from all participation in it, the minister of this nominal prince being himself the creature of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear, hear!*); and not only was this so, but it was known that he stated that he was indebted even for his life wholly to their intercession. (*Hear, hear!*) He asked any man whether, under such a state of things, and in such a country, it was not but too reasonable to apprehend that some of those unhappy consequences might follow, that in other cases had formerly proved so prejudicial to the interests of the British empire in India. The next subject he would advert to was, that which regarded the loan generally called the sixty lac loan. It would, undoubtedly, be allowed be affectation to deny, when he looked at the names and the character of the persons who composed the Supreme Council at that time, he said it would be affectation in him if he did not acknowledge that the opinion of the gentleman, whose name had been so frequently and pointedly alluded to in the course of the debate, was that which principally impressed upon his own mind, the necessity of caution in dealing with a transaction of such a nature as the one in question. Acting under this impression, what was the course which he (Mr. Stuart) adopted?—he recommended inquiry. He said, he stated, and he still felt, that the report of the resident himself was destitute of all particulars—was bare of all facts and circumstances that might enable them to form any conclusive opinion on the matter to which that report referred. Further inquiry was made of the resident, but neither did that produce any satisfaction. Himself and the other members of the government, together with his lordship himself the Governor-in-Chief, (as they understood at the time, though it afterwards appeared that he did not concur with them) agreed upon the expediency of a reference of the whole matter to the Accountant General. He did not know whether the letter containing that reference was printed, so that he could refer to it (*cries of no, no.*) He was perfectly willing to save the time of the court, if it desired it; but perhaps it would allow him to make this reference as it was a document of considerable importance. He had found the latter, and it was rather long. It appeared at page 17, and was as follows:—but perhaps, said the hon. gentleman, "it had better be read by the clerk. The letter was about to be read when

Mr. Randle Jackson suggested, that if the very short letter forwarded to them by Sir C. Metcalfe, which preceded the letter alluded to, were first read by the clerk, it

would make the other letter much more clear and intelligible.

The clerk then read the two following letters.

"Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you the following documents, being copies of correspondence with the resident at Hyderabad, and to request your opinion as to the expediency, in a financial view, with reference to the interests of the Nizam's government, and ultimately, perhaps, of our own,—of the arrangement concluded at Hyderabad, between the Nizam's government and the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. C. METCALFE."

Fort-William, July 3, 1819.

The answer to this letter from the Accountant General was dated July 21, 1819.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., transmitting copies of correspondence with the resident at Hyderabad, and requiring my opinion as to the expediency, in a financial view, with reference to the interests of the Nizam's government, ultimately, perhaps, of our own, of the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad between the Nizam's government and the house of Palmer and Co.

And the Accountant General concluded by determining that, "in order, however, to enable government to form a judgment on this point, it may be advisable to instruct the resident at Hyderabad to endeavour to obtain figured statements from Messrs. Palmer and Co. of the whole of their pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government, under this arrangement, exhibiting the following particulars, viz. :—

1. The sums paid by them in advance to the Nizam's government from time to time.

2. The interest charged and received thereon, specifying dates.

3. The tunkhas received and realized by them, specifying dates.

4. The payments made to them in cash at Aurungabad, under the 3d article of the agreement.

5. The discount and premium on different currencies, admitted under the 5th article of the agreement.

6. The premium on bills, admitted under the 8th article of the agreement.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SHERER,

Accountant General.

The court would recollect, that upon a former occasion, and at his suggestion, a letter, dated the 4th of September, had been addressed to the resident, pressing him to furnish that figured statement of the concerns of the house, the expediency of supplying which, had been already so strongly pressed upon him. Now, before any answer had arrived from the resident,

—before the statement required by that communication had been received from him, Sir Wm. Rumbold himself had arrived at Calcutta, from Hyderabad, to protect the interests, as he said, of the establishment with which he was connected; and to furnish, perhaps, some explanation of his own conduct. Sir Wm. Rumbold addressed a letter to the government, in which he strongly objected to the production of the required information. He (Mr. Stuart) begged to state, that it was only with reference to some particular observations that had been made that day by an hon. Baronet, that he should feel it at all necessary to refer to the letter in question. Under date of the 12th of October 1819, (at page 19) Sir Wm. Rumbold wrote to the government thus :

"Sir :—Having understood that the Governor General in Council had, within the last few weeks, directed further enquiries to be made from Messrs. Palmer and Co., through the resident at Hyderabad, regarding the arrangements of that house with the minister, for the payment of the reformed and regular troops in the service of his Highness the Nizam; I take the liberty of requesting, as a partner of that house, that you will favour me with a copy of the inquiries which are directed to be made from us.

(Signed) W. RUMBOLD."

Calcutta, Oct. 6, 1819.

There was another letter, also, at page 20, dated in October, 1819, addressed to the Secretary, in which Sir Wm. wrote as follows :—

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date, enclosing a copy of the inquiries which the Governor General in Council has directed to be made from Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and to which I am authorized to reply. I regret extremely, that our answer to Mr. Russell, when he formerly addressed us upon the subject, has not been deemed sufficiently explanatory; I request you will submit to the consideration of the Governor General in Council, that, as mercantile men, we could not with propriety furnish copies of our accounts with our constituents; that such a measure would be highly injurious to our affairs, and destroy the confidence which the public repose in us.

We did not conceal any part of our transactions with the minister from Mr. Russell, when he formerly called upon us, in consequence of the letter addressed to him by the Secretary to Government; and we are, at all times ready to afford him similar information. We feel so confident that there is no part of our engagements with the minister, which is not unexceptionable, that, we trust, the Governor General

General in Council will pardon our earnest request, that he will relieve us from the painful state of anxiety in which we are now placed, which is very injurious to our affairs, and may destroy much of the confidence we have acquired from the public.

He said, that this was all he wished to state in regard to this part of the correspondence. Upon the presumption that this inquiry had been imputed by the hon. Baronet solely to him, he wished to state to the hon. court those facts, which might instruct it how far such an inquiry was attributable to him alone. Hon. proprietors were doubtless aware, that the objection of Sir Wm. Rumbold in making the required statement, appeared under circumstances rather peculiar. It was resolved, in consequence of it, that the resolution which had been before passed, calling for the information, should be enforced; and an order to that effect was instantly despatched to the resident at Hyderabad. It happened, however, that before this order, calling for the information, had been actually delivered to the resident, before it had, in fact, arrived at Hyderabad, a contrary resolution suspending it, was agreed to in Council, at Calcutta. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It might readily be supposed, that the course which was then to be pursued with regard to those transactions, became the subject of considerable discussion among the Council at Calcutta. He acknowledged, that on that discussion in the Council, he professed still to persevere in the desire he had before expressed, that those accounts should be examined. In point of fact, he had no other alternative left him, in the conscientious discharge of what he conceived to be his duty, but to persist in calling for that measure. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that he had now stated the whole extent of his conduct in respect of those accounts. There was a passage, however, in a letter from the Marquess of Hastings, which had, as he believed, led some hon. proprietor to imagine, that he privately inspected those accounts when they were offered to him for that purpose, by Sir Wm. Rumbold himself. He wholly denied such a notion, as being entirely void of foundation. It was true, that Sir Wm. Rumbold had waited upon him (Mr. Stuart) one day at his own house, and stated to him, that believing it to be very proper that his (Mr. Stuart's) request for information should be complied with, he (Sir Wm. Rumbold) had brought the accounts with him, and begged him to inspect them. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he (Mr. Stuart) begged that his answer to that application might be distinctly understood. He told Sir Wm. Rumbold that he was sure he would do justice to the motives by which he (Mr. Stuart) had

been actuated in calling for that information, but feeling in conformity with the public object that he had in view, all those accounts might some day be fairly and openly submitted to the public, every sentiment of delicacy compelled him to say, that he must decline interfering in the matter, by availing himself of his offer of privately inspecting those accounts, the private inspection of which could only embarrass him in the just and impartial discharge of that public duty. Those accounts were forwarded to the resident, and he required further satisfaction; the information he obtained was but slight. Hon. proprietors, might suppose, that some opinion, he ought at that time, to have entertained as to the course he meant to adopt in regard to the parties! That he might have done so, because he ought to have formed some opinion on the transaction! Why he did state that he was ready to do so, so far as he was concerned; but that he should of course leave the case to be determined by the opinion of the majority of the council. The hon. Baronet had said a good deal about that minute of council dated the 10th of November 1819. He need hardly explain that the intention of that minute was to enter his protest against the resolution of the majority of the council, to dispense with the order calling for that explanation from the house of Palmer and Co., which, in the first instance, the majority had felt it their duty to call for. Now it seemed to be assumed that having signed his protest on the 10th November 1819, he delayed putting it upon record until the 1st of January 1820. Now he did say that this was altogether a misapprehension upon the part of those who had made this assumption. He had no more business, he had no more to do, with putting this protest upon record (as many of the hon. gentlemen who heard him, and were acquainted with the forms of the proceedings must be well aware;—) no more than the hon. baronet who made the objection. The question as to the delay of the protest was therefore with the secretary alone; whose business it was to enter and record such protests. But then there was another question—"as to when he delivered in his protest, in order to have it recorded?" hon. proprietors would perceive, he thought, when it must have been delivered in; for, on the same day, there was a minute under the signature of Lord Hastings in respect of it, which bore precisely the same date. The hon. court, had now before it the whole facts of the case; and by those facts it would be enabled, he trusted, to judge of his conduct. Perhaps hon. proprietors were aware of the objection, the principal objection, that was urged by the house of Palmer and Co. to the production of those papers. That objection resolved itself into

into the injury, that must be done to a private establishment by a public exposure of its affairs. (*Hear, hear!*) In this country, that objection would perhaps be a very strong one; but hon. proprietors would see the very great distinction that must be taken between the case of any commercial house in this country, and the case of a house in India, under the circumstances in which the house of Palmer and Co. at that time stood. The house of Palmer and Co. were engaged in large dealings with the Nizam, with the knowledge of the British government in India. They were acting under a license from the British government in that empire. The analogy, therefore, which was mentioned as to the prejudice likely to be occasioned by an exposure of its affairs did not hold, as applied to the case of a mercantile establishment in India. And if people would engage, being the subjects of our government in India, in concerns of this, generally prohibited, and at all times dangerous nature, with a native government; they must submit to the inconveniences of that inquiry which their own character, but still more the welfare of India and the honour of the English government, and the reputation of its servants so strongly and imperatively called for. Why then what did these objections that had been taken to such an inquiry in the present case resolve themselves into? They might be resolved, he thought into two; first, the urgency of the case itself, and secondly, the unwillingness (as regarded the house) to give a public statement of their concerns. Now, he confessed, that he, for one, did not see the strength of either of these objections in this business. It would be recollected that this transaction was not represented to the Council in the first instance as a new loan. It was represented then to have been in progress for eight months; and that no preparation or provision had been finally made for its payment. They, (the council) looked at the matter prospectively; and he confessed that he did desire to know whether the arrangement that had been made was a beneficial one for the Nizam's interests. And if it should have proved not to have been a beneficial one, he was desirous that the matter should be re-arranged more beneficially for his highness. And he thought that they had ample time before them, looking to the manner in which this loan had hitherto proceeded. Then there had been another objection suggested by the hon. Baronet, to which as it seemed intended to implicate the conduct of the Indian government in another respect he would advert; but there was one observation which he first proposed to make. A great deal of stress had been laid on the call, which, as it was assured, had been made upon a commercial house to produce

to government their accounts. Now, hon. proprietors would find that in point of fact no such call was made upon Messrs. Palmer and Co. to produce their accounts. They had taken, indeed, great credit for their voluntary production of them, and he was sure so far as the fact could go he was quite unwilling to allow that they were produced in the voluntary way which they mentioned. But as to the call that was supposed to have been made upon them—what the accountant general suggested was, that they should furnish a statement of their accounts (*Hear, hear,*) and not the detailed accounts themselves. Nothing, therefore, that was unfair could be imputed to that call—not for the accounts, but for the statement of them. He was going however to notice another objection which he said was taken in respect to the conduct of the Council; and that was that no prejudice ought to result to them from taking a rate of interest not usually known in this country. He could refer to a much graver principle than that statement of the objection supposed. He could refer to a known constitutional principle of the British government in respect, particularly, to its Indian administration; a principle that if it were not persevered in and strictly observed, would endanger the stability and the existence of the hon. Company itself. It was, that its servants should put upon record all that should be done in India under their order. He confessed he could not possibly have imagined that any thing which might respect, simply, the convenience or the transactions of that private house of Palmer and Co., could furnish any argument to be propounded to them (the Council) for one moment as warranting a desertion of that principle. It had already been shewn, that the terms of the 60 lac loan, were in fact never communicated with accuracy or truth to the government of India. He believed that he had now stated the whole amount of the conduct which he had pursued on the occasion in question; and the grounds upon which it appeared to him proper to ask for inquiry. It was also to be remembered, that after the resolution of the Governor and Council was confirmed, the inquiry was adopted; and the government were pledged to an ulterior course of proceeding. That course was quite consistent with the measure which had been taken in that business, but the order was afterwards suspended. He had carried no prejudice into the counsel, in respect of the measure suggested by him, as to the accounts of those gentlemen. He had no feeling of hostility to indulge. He would have been perfectly willing to listen to any argument that might have been urged by other members of the council, in respect to that measure. He could not

exp

expect them, of course, to concur in all the views he had stated to the court; but with those views still impressed upon his mind, he could not think it his public duty to give his vote for the suspension of that order, which had been before agreed to. That suspension he opposed; and he hoped that that hon. court would do him the justice to declare, whether his was a light, or frivolous, or unnecessary opposition; (*Hear, hear, hear!*) whether there was any thing in his conduct, which ought justly to expose him to the imputation (which he was sorry to say, had been that day cast upon him by the hon. Baronet, in language rather unmeasured he apprehended)—of opposition in the Council—of a pertinacious, factious, or “vexatious nature.” (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the terms of the loan to the Nizam; he should not enter into that large question, which had been rather suggested by what might have been done in the business. He thought he could shew very plainly that something much better might have been done, and that some arrangement, far more open and beneficial, might have been conveniently and properly entered into. And he thought he could shew, that there were circumstances which ought to have made them much more attentive on that occasion, to the interests of the Nizam's government. They had all of them heard a great deal of the dependance of that large body of native troops; and no doubt the praises which had been lavished upon them were well deserved. He dared to say, although unconnected himself with the army, that they were equal in discipline to any of the troops of the line, employed by the British government. At any rate they were equal to any troops in the Company's service. But he (Mr. Stuart) doubted very much the justice of our conduct in respect to them. By treaty we were bound to defend the Nizam from domestic as well as foreign enemies, and therefore it might be very fairly doubted, to say the least, whether we were justified in employing such a heavy force of troops for him, and on his account. This as he contended, did not shew a very consistent regard to that Prince's interest. A great deal had been said about the rate of interest which the Messrs. Palmer had taken for these loans. Now he readily admitted that that was a question upon which no moral consideration arose. The rate of interest, must undoubtedly vary in all countries, with the varying circumstances of each, and the varying circumstances of the parties lending and borrowing monies. But there were strong and potent reasons to be alleged why in this case the rate of interest had been altogether too exorbitant. (*Hear!*) The first was the plain and manifest protection which the house en-

joyed from the British government; (*Hear, hear, hear!*) a protection which as he maintained essentially secured them from that risk of loss to which every man in India, under less favourable circumstances, must be exposed in lending money. There were some other important considerations to be noticed, such as they were acting under the direct sanction of the Governor General; for direct no doubt it was, although no direct and formal guarantee was given by him. But the house had proposed these arrangements; one of its partners, filled an office of the highest and utmost importance under the government, and being on such a footing, it was hardly to be denied, in short, that the house must have been recognized as receiving the sanction of the British government in India. (*Hear, hear.*) Now he would ask whether that government had given its sanction to an establishment that existed upon such a footing; the government's own honor, and purity of character, did not require that every thing which the house did should be as consistent, as open, and distinguished by as much integrity as any of those money transactions, in which so many of those individuals whom he saw around him in that hon. court, were so extensively and constantly engaged? (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird craved permission to make one observation. The house of Palmer and Co., had not as he apprehended, received back any of those large allowances which they had been making to the Nizam's Government for years past. (*Cries of order, order.*)

Mr. Stuart professed that he was quite happy to listen to any explanations which the Hon. proprietor might desire to give, and that he should himself be quite ready to offer any that he might be called on for in his turn (*Hear*). Now it appeared that money was said to have been advanced for the payment of the troops of the Nizam, and he Mr. Stuart contended that in respect to those advances the house of Palmer and Co., had that sanction from the British government which was equivalent to the best and most effective security, and guarantee, whether as to principal or interest which the wit of man could possibly devise for either, (*Cheers.*) But he would not follow further this course of reasoning, more particularly as he could not expect all the hon. gentlemen who sat on the opposite benches to acquiesce in it, all he (Mr. Stuart) asked; all that he might be allowed to add he expected of the Hon. gentlemen was that they would admit that his conduct had been at least reasonable and conscientious; (*Hear, hear!*) that he had been guided by what had appeared to him the dictates of his duty, and that he had proceeded throughout upon principles such as might honestly satisfy

satisfy the mind of a public man acting to the best of his judgment and upon the sincerest conviction. (*Cheers*). That was all which he exacted of the justice of the Court and the candour of those Hon. gentlemen. (*Cheers*). The next transaction to which he would refer before he sat down was that which regarded what was called the 60 lac loan. (*Hear*.) He held in his hand a letter which he knew was not at present on the table of the Hon. Court; but which they would perhaps nevertheless permit him to read, because he would fairly acknowledge that one passage in particular contained in that letter had very much determined him on endeavouring to address the Hon. Court this day. He would read the passage in question from page 37 of the letters of Sir Wm. Rumbold to the Court of Directors of the Hon. the East-India Company relative to the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad.

"The second engagement for the payment of the regular troops in Berar does not appear to have been reported by Mr. Russell, till some months after it had taken place, and he seems to have been fully persuaded that at the time of peril and anxiety during which it was made, there were no grounds for apprehending opposition to it any quarter; indeed the communications, which took place between the Resident and the firm, tended to convince the latter, that their acceptance of the Minister's proposal at that time, was not only unobjectionable, but commendable, and entitled them to the favourable consideration of the British government. The correspondence between the government and the Resident began in the early part of 1819, and continued for several months. On my arrival at Calcutta, in Oct. 1819, I found that the firm had been called upon for copies of their accounts, with the Nizam's minister, in circumstances which evidently indicated suspicion and jealousy of their transactions. I certainly did think that requisition was unjust. It was notorious at that time, that the house had been for three years engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government; that I paid his troops and supported his credit and his government, during the eventful period of the Pindarry and Mahratta wars; that it had incurred all the risks to which the policy of the native states had exposed it; that those risks were extreme at Hyderabad, where nothing but the character, talents, and steadiness of the minister, aided by the councils, and supported by the firmness and confidence of Mr. Russell, could save the state from falling into the arms of the enemy, and openly taking part against the British interests; that it had made those efforts without considering its own interests exclusively, and had been exposed, not only to risks, but to actual

losses upon loans raised from natives for those purposes; and that it was not possible to have obtained funds for such purposes, without paying heavy interest for them, and consequently requiring a correspondent interest from the Nizam. When the above requisition was made, the British government had derived all the advantages of the Nizam's co-operation, by means of the funds of the house, and the Nizam's government had escaped from its dangers, and was placed from thenceforward upon a footing of stability which it had never before attained. Had the Nizam's government been destroyed in the general convulsion, the whole advances of the house would have been lost, and the British government would have told the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., that they had knowingly run those risks, and must stand the consequences. But no sooner had they escaped from those risks, than objections were raised by a new member of council, by whom was manifested a disposition to canvass the details of the expense which had attended a speculation of most fearful and incalculable danger." Now he would ask whether the call upon this house was not made according to the suggestion respecting the Accountant General for a figured statement of their accounts to be referred to him. (*Hear!*) "I ask," continued the hon. gent., "whether it does not appear that the manner in which the wish of the government was met, was such as might fairly excite its suspicions and its vigilance?" He particularly stated, "I certainly did think that requisition was unjust. It was notorious at that time that the house had been for three years engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government." The same topic the court may recollect has been pressed upon it in the course of the debate by some of the hon. gents., who have expatiated on the hardship and injustice of such a case as that which the latter supposes. Now he (Mr. Stuart) denied the case altogether. He said that the honour of the British government would never have suffered a house to be ruined which had been established under its own express sanction. It would never have permitted the destruction of an establishment which had advanced large sums to its allies, and not only so, but for the support of troops. (*Hear! hear!*) He would ask whether the government, if it was admitted to possess one principle of honour, or justice, or integrity, would have suffered a house to be ruined for advances made by it in the service of that government? (*Hear! hear!*) But the passage to which he (Mr. Stuart) had particularly alluded was this:

"That no sooner had they escaped from these risks than objections were raised by a new member of council; by whom was manifested

manifested a disposition to canvass the details of the expense, which had attended a speculation of most fearful and incalculable danger."—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) Now he would ask the court what could this passage mean? What could the allusion to himself intend? As a member of the supreme council he was called upon to perform very high duties, under the most solemn obligations. The hon. proprietor who had spoken to this subject seemed to think that he (Mr. Stuart) must have had private information, in respect to these transactions; but he (Mr. S.) now declared that that was an entire misapprehension. (*Hear, hear!*) He had at the time alluded to never heard of nor seen any of the proceedings of this house, excepting only in respect to things which had become matters of general and public notoriety, and of which he knew therefore in the same way that every body else did. He would put it to the candour of the hon. gentleman himself to say, after these observations, whether on a subject of this importance he (Mr. Stuart) could fairly be described as having been actuated by a dark and malignant design of ruining this house. (*Hear, hear!*) For his own part he should not use such language in repelling these imputations, as had been employed in making them, but he utterly denied them. He should now therefore leave those insinuations without further comment, to the just and indignant reprobation of every honest, and every virtuous man. (*Cheers*) In the course of these matters he had been unavoidably led to reflect with some degree of pain, and some degree of curiosity on the fate which had attended his own proceedings in respect of them. In the council of Bengal he had earnestly and strenuously pressed for the production of those papers by the house of Palmer and Co., which he thought were due to the character of themselves, to the sanction of the government and to the interests of the East-India Company in India. He was encouraged by his own convictions and by the opinions of others with whom he acted to persevere in requiring those papers; and he could then little have expected that his perseverance in opinions founded on what he conceived to be his duty, should be afterwards pressed upon him in this court as a matter of objection and reproach. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman then observed that he was not in the habit of addressing assemblies; he was afraid he had that day given but too conclusive proof of how little qualified he was to make such addresses. (*Cheers*) But his heart bore him testimony that throughout the whole of these transactions he had steered his public conduct by the principles of private rectitude and honour. (*Hear, hear!*) In conclusion he did feel, he thought that he

might honestly claim from that crowded court, approbation of his official conduct as a faithful public servant. (*Loud Cheers!*)

Mr. Weeding rejoiced that he had given way to the hon. gentleman, Mr. Stuart, as it afforded him an opportunity of repelling a charge which had been made against him by the friends of the Marquess of Hastings, that he had given a private hearing to, and approbation of, certain accounts of the house of Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad; which Sir Wm. Rumbold, one of the partners, refused to admit on the public records of council. This he had most satisfactorily refuted, and all other charges and insinuations which had been brought against him. With regard to his general conduct in the affairs at Hyderabad, which he had thought proper to make a defence of, every man who had read the papers before the court with impartiality would admit, that that defence was in no degree necessary; the firmness and consistency which the hon. gentleman had shewn in resisting the unwise and improper measures of the Governor-General, deserved the approbation and praise of that court. (*Hear, hear!*) In taking the opportunity of stating his own opinion on the subject before the court, he (Mr. Weeding) should endeavour, as far as he was able, to confine himself to that line of reasoning, which was in strict connexion with the motion before it. In doing so, however, he begged to premise, that he considered the whole of the papers relative to the pecuniary transactions of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. with the government of his highness the Nizam, to form the grounds upon which the judgment of the court had a right to exercise itself. Whether they occurred, therefore, at a date before or after the Marquess of Hastings left India, they formed a part of the chain of evidence which had been placed before them, which every man was entitled to use without being considered as deviating from the question, whatever period of the time he might refer to, whether for argument or illustration. The whole book he took to be the text, and his comment should be as short as possible. Ere he passed to the general subject, he would just advert to the topics which occurred in the speech of the late resident at Hyderabad, at the last meeting of the court, and which he (Mr. Weeding) declared to be entirely fallacious. With a boldness rather peculiar, which he supposed was owing to the privilege he had long enjoyed of having his own way at the city of Hyderabad, the late resident declared in the outset of his address, that he was prepared to defend not merely the exercise of his own public functions, but the whole of the measures that had occurred at Hyderabad, and the conduct of all those who were concerned in them. He (Mr.

Weeding) would tell him, that he might as well attempt to heap Pelion upon Ossa, to lift one mountain upon another. Whatever were his strength, his ingenuity or his boldness, the thing was quite impossible. (*Hear, hear!*) His two principal statements were unfounded, and the jut of his reasoning in other respects went to allege some contrariety of statement on the part of the resident, who had succeeded him, from which he deduced that less credit should be given to his testimony. In this he had not succeeded; but even if he had, it could not lead to the effect he intended. When the court recollected the difficulty which Sir Charles Metcalf had to encounter in attempting to scrutinize these measures; how he was opposed at every step; the delays that took place in obtaining the accounts of Palmer and Co., and the accounts of the minister, Chun'oo Loll, and the variance between the accounts, it would not excite surprise that conjecture was had recourse to, when no certainty could be procured, and probability was appealed to in the absence of proof; but these conjectures and probabilities were such as any man of good sense and discernment would have come to upon the evidence before him, and could not weaken the general effect of his testimony, because evidence afterwards obtained gave something of a different appearance to the circumstances, though none whatever to the character of the measure. In establishing, therefore, any wilful inconsistency against Sir Charles Metcalf, the late resident had entirely failed. With regard to the two points of principal moment in his speech, one was, that he defied any person to prove there was a single rupee of unsanctioned balance due to the house of Palmer and Co. from the Nizam's government, at the time the sixty lac loan was negotiated. What did it prove, supposing it to be true? It might be in favour of the house, but not at all in favour of the Governor General or the late resident. This was not the question in point. With regard to the Governor General the complaint was, that he did sanction the loan and the advances of money, and with respect to the resident the question was, did the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., in the year 1815 and 1816, before they had obtained the Governor General's licence for entering into any pecuniary transactions whatever with the Nizam's government, lend money to that government at an interest of 24 per cent. per annum, contrary to law, with or without the knowledge of the resident; and did the latter receive an interest of 12 per cent. for his funds in possession of the house at the same time, when he could not have obtained 8, or at most 9 per cent. from any other house of agency in India, (*Hear, hear!*) The answer to these questions might be learned from the papers before

the court, and the resident had to account for his connivance, if he did know, and for his neglect, if he did not know, that such proceedings were going on. (*Hear, hear!*)

The other point of principal moment in his speech, the illegality of the transaction, which the late resident questioned, is so clear, that any one who ran might read and understand it. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Strettell in support of his own. If he had read the papers before the court with attention, he would have seen that Mr. Strettell left out of his consideration an act of parliament of the 33d of Geo. III. when he reasoned upon others of the 13th and 37th. That act made offences committed in any of the lands or territories of any native prince or state, liable to the same punishment as if done within the territories directly subject to the British government in India. The late resident would do well to consider better ere his charge again, as libellous the opinions of such competent authorities as the first law officers of the land and the highly respectable council of the East-India Company, founded on acts of parliament which could not be questioned. (*Hear, hear!*) He now proceeded to his own view of the general subject. On the 13th of March, 1814, the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. a mercantile house at Hyderabad, applied to the supreme government to sanction their establishment with its approbation by authorizing the exertion of the resident's influence for their security and protection. On the 22d of April this approbation was given, and the resident was desired "to afford every proper degree of countenance to the proposed commercial establishment of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and to recommend it to the favourable consideration of his Highness the Nizam's government." Their objects at this time were declared to be for the purchase of timber, banking, and agency business.—Nothing more was heard of these gentlemen till the year 1816, when, on the 27th of June in that year, Messrs. Palmer and Co. wrote a letter to the Governor General beseeching him to grant them his licence, without which they were liable to heavy penalties, by act of parliament, for carrying on pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government. The application specified no particulars of any transactions, either in existence or in prospect. The Governor General, without enquiry into the nature of their dealings, granted his licence to "the members of the said firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., to do all acts within the territories of the Nizam, which were prohibited to be done by act of parliament without his licence," but with this provision, and to this he (Mr. Weeding) begged "the attentive consideration of the court, that the said firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. should

at all times when required so to do by the British resident at Hyderabad for the time being, communicate to the said resident the nature and objects of their transactions with the Government or the subjects of his said Highness the Nizam." Two years more elapsed before we hear again of Messrs. Palmer and Co. On the 31st of December 1818, the resident at Hyderabad wrote to the supreme government that an agreement had been entered into between Messrs. Palmer and Co. and the Nizam's minister, by which the former were to advance two lacs of rupees monthly for the use of the Nizam to pay the regular battalions and reformed horse at Aurungabad, for the repayment and security of which they were to have an assignment of thirty lacs a year upon the revenues of certain districts in the Nizam's territories. This letter of the resident, while it assigned as a reason that difficulties had occurred in procuring adequate funds for the pay of the troops, which made it absolutely necessary to change the system heretofore prevalent, ascribed it principally to the mismanagement of the country and the improvidence of its government. The letter of the resident stated no terms, no specification of interest or commission at which the money was to be lent, nor was any time mentioned for the duration of the contract. The resident being called upon by the supreme government for particulars as to terms, and whether the Company would be involved, in a pecuniary point of view or otherwise, called upon Messrs. William Palmer and Co. to state the particulars of the agreement, and very kindly informed them at the same time what it was his intention to state in answer to the said inquiry of government. "It is my intention," says the resident, "to state, in answer to these inquiries, that the arrangement between you and the minister was framed with my full knowledge and concurrence, and that I consider you to have entered into it under the assurance of receiving from the resident that support which is essentially necessary to the security of your transactions of every description; but that no such guarantee was given or implied on the part of the British government as could either impose any pecuniary obligation on the House of Palmer and Co., or require that they should enforce the fulfilment of the Nizam's agreement." A pretty piece of diplomacy this. While it promised "a support essentially necessary to the security" of the lender, it told him at the same time, that the means of that support were out of the question. The ingenuity of the late resident might possibly supply the meaning. The house in reply sent a copy of their agreement to which they referred as to terms. The agreement specified the terms only which regarded their security, but

none as to their profit. These were left out. The papers were referred to the Accountant General, Mr. Sherer, for his opinion, as to the expediency of the measure in a financial point of view. This gentleman, as might have been expected from the sagacity of a man of business, gave his opinion, that the measure was unnecessary, and also that it was objectionable; that Messrs. Palmer and Co. incurred no obligation under this arrangement to pay the troops, if at any time the mismanagement of the country should obstruct their means of repayment; that there appeared no want of funds on the part of the Nizam's Government, since they pledged 30 lacs per year to pay 24; and he suggested that these funds might be rendered available in a manner less objectionable, than through the agency of a private house of business. And he recommended figured statements to be procured of the whole transaction. These statements were ordered on the 4th of September 1819. Sir W. Rumbold being at Calcutta shortly afterwards, requested as a partner of the house to know the nature of the inquiries, and immediately protested against them on the ground, that the house could not with propriety furnish copies of their accounts with their constituents; and he deemed the Nizam's government one of their constituents; although he had the license of the Governor-General in his pocket to avoid penalties for entering into any such dealings at all, on the express condition that he should at all times when called upon, disclose to the Resident at Hyderabad the nature and objects of such transactions;—for what purpose was this provision, for the information of the Government whose servant the Resident was; not for any snug consideration of the matter between the Resident and the house. This will hardly be admitted by the Governor-General. (*Hear, hear!*)—The remonstrance of Sir Wm. Rumbold was on the 7th October. "On the 9th of the same month he was desired to attend the council, and immediately after the council's breaking up, on the same day, a letter was sent to Mr. Russell, that the accounts before ordered were not now required." And what did the court imagine the reason to be why they were dispensed with? They shall hear it from the Governor-General himself. It appeared in his minute of the 10th of November 1819: "When Sir W. Rumbold was called before the council, he explained that the supplication of the house for government's dispensing with the delivery of a copy of the accounts had this sole motive: the accounts once put on the proceedings of council must be transmitted home; so that the transactions of the house would be subjected, in London

den, to the inspection of persons liable to form all kind of false deductions from total ignorance of the habits of the country, and of every concomitant particular." His Lordship added—"the validity of the objection to producing the accounts in council struck me immediately." They were declared therefore not to be required. Now it will naturally occur to every one, could not the noble lord have condescended to send the concomitant particulars by which they might have been understood at the time he sent the accounts?—(Hear!) As it is, he sent certain particulars, but without the accounts, which were principally necessary to elucidate the policy, the justice, and the wisdom of the measure. With regard to the total ignorance of those to whom the accounts would have been submitted in this country of the habits of that country, the noble Lord himself had been in India at the time scarcely more than five years, and Sir William Rumbold not longer, whereas there were many gentlemen behind the bar of that court, as well as before it, in the Court of Directors, and in the General Court, who had been in India five-and-twenty years, and were much better acquainted with the habits of the country than the noble Lord could be, or the individual upon whom he had bestowed such unmeasured and unwise confidence. (Hear, hear, hear.)

What would the hon. member for Montrose say to this, that, in London, the accounts of India should not be produced, because we were not qualified to understand them, because persons here were liable to form all kind of false deductions from them. The hon. member, the court would recollect, and, I believe, the learned gentleman on the floor, Mr. Jackson, had several times complained to the chairman of this court, of the tardiness with which accounts had been sent from India; and the hon. gentleman, on one or two occasions, he believed, had given notice, that, if the delay were persisted in, he should feel it his duty to move the dismission from the Company's service of the parties who were guilty of it. Suppose, then, an ill-advised board of trade, or board of revenue, in the vanity of their own understanding, or in the presumption of authority, having omitted certain accounts, were to state, in reply—a fig for your notice; we did not send you such and such accounts—"because you are not capable of understanding them, because you are liable to make all sorts of false deductions from them." He could anticipate the merited indignation with which the hon. member would have started from his seat, and invoked the signal vengeance of the court upon the unhappy offenders. What! he would have said; you who have been appointed by the patronage of the Company, supported with

its confidence, and enriched by its preference! you to tell us this, while the accounts you withhold administer largely to the interest of persons whom you profess to patronize!—"Let them be instantly dismissed the Company's service, for their violation of duty and want of good manners."

It appeared afterwards that the interest on these advances was at 24 per cent. per annum, while the interest of other mercantile agencies in India at the same period was at 8, or at most, 9 per cent. The enormous difference, therefore, was derived from the necessities of our ally, the Nizam, whom the Governor General at the time professed to befriend, but whom his discernment could discover no better way of befriending than to leave his government and his people to the rapacity of private interests. He would ask the court, then, whether there were not in these papers, to which he had even then adverted, unequivocal evidence, that his Lordship shewed an undue leaning to the interests of the house of Palmer and Co., by withholding or withdrawing these accounts. What he complained of in his Lordship was, that he went blindfolded to work, or, as his, the Marquess's friends, would have it, that he blindfolded the Court of Directors—next, that he suffered his licence to be made the instrument of an illegal transaction, knowingly, as his friends would have it, but as he, Mr. Weeding, more indulgently thought, without due inquiry; and, thirdly, that having better means in his power to assist the Nizam, he did not think proper to adopt them. The reasons he assigned were indefensible on his own shewing, and were contradicted by the practice of his government. The money to be lent by Palmer and Co. was ostensibly stated to be for the payment of the reformed horse and regular battalions at Aurungabad. These were an improved corps raised at the suggestion of the British government, and disciplined and commanded by British officers, which, in the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings, "made the troops essentially ours, though paid by the Nizam." The Marquess stated that he did not like to lend the Company's money, or to negotiate a loan even on moderate terms, for the use of the Nizam's government, for the payment of these troops, though essentially ours, because he would not interfere in the pecuniary concerns of the Nizam. At the very same time he was paying two battalions of the Nizam's army, called the Russell Brigade, out of the Company's cash; and the Company were reimbursed in a periodical set-off from the pestle of the Northern Circars.

[Here he was interrupted by Mr. Russell, who said it was a mistake; that it was the Nizam's money which passed through the Company's treasury.]

Mr.

Mr. Weeding, in resuming, referred him to the authority of Chundoo Loll, which he would hardly object to, page 231 of the book, and left the minister and ex-Resident to settle it between them. It was not of much consequence to his argument: the general principle was of far greater weight. The late resident and Governor-General, had declared the advances of money for the use of the Nizam to be necessary to the pay of his troops; whose subordination could not otherwise be depended upon, and their full equipment, and discipline were indispensable in the opinion of his lordship, to maintain order in his territories, in the tranquillity of which the British adjacent territories were materially interested. This was as legitimate a ground for the advance of money from the Company's treasury, as any other branch of expenditure, which concerned the peace of India. It was besides, unbecoming in the first public functionary of India, to leave an ally, who was under his protection, who instead of being at the beck of the finger of the resident, (a bit of a flourish at the last meeting of the court,) was prostrate at the feet of the Governor-General, whose working minister, Chundoo Loll, he had insisted upon the appointment of, and promised to support on condition that he would be trusty to British counsels and interests. It was unbecoming in his lordship to leave that ally, whose mismanagement and improvidence he knew and had recorded, to the further improvidence of an interest of 25 per cent. per annum, when he could have helped him upon public grounds, at a rate less than one-third the amount, and when against the difference, even the best management and providence could hardly have raised itself above the water, in its struggle to recover from the mischievous and drowning effects of an opposite system. (Hear, hear!)

There was ample security in the hands of government, for the repayment of advances in the seven lacs yearly, from the northern circars, and in the portion of that territory conquered from the Peishwah, yielding ten lacs, which the British government intended to confer on the Nizam, and the disposition of which might have been made instrumental to the good government of his dominions. (Hear!)

Nothing is more clear to me than the variance with sound judgment, which appears in the counsels and conduct of the noble Marquess in this affair, and in the sixty lac loan, which followed it.

It was much to be regretted to observe the shifts of his reasoning on the subject. Under the pretence of not interfering in the pecuniary concerns of the Nizam, he gave his sanction to the interference of

others, who had no motive to consult, but the pursuit of their own interests, and were not restrained by any sense of public duty. When reminded by the Accountant-General, whose opinion he had asked, and whom he could not accuse of a systematic opposition to his government, as he did the counsellors who differed from him; when this gentleman suggested, that a less objectionable mode might be advised than through the agency of a private house of business, he desired him, in the memorable minute which has been already referred to, to mind his finance, and regretted that he had consulted him. And in reply to Mr. Stuart, any one, who read his Lordship's minute must admit that it was any thing but an answer to the argument of that gentleman. While he appeared to doubt the legality of applying the Company's money for the purpose of relieving the Nizam's government, he suffered others, for want of due inquiry, to apply their money for the same purpose illegally, and in such a manner at such a high and exorbitant interest as to divest the purpose of the greater part of its utility. When reminded by Mr. Adam in the sixty lac loan, that money had been raised for the Guicowar, another native prince, under the sanction of government; he expressed a fear of incurring the displeasure of the Court of Directors by following the example, and referred again to his favourite principle of non-interference, although at the very time he had enjoined the interference of the Resident in all possible branches of the Nizam's administration—as follows:

"A salutary control over the internal administration of the country, accurate accounts of all establishments, receipts, and expenditures, the correction of abuses, a proper distribution of justice, the reduction of expence, the amelioration of the revenue system, including the customs and duties levied on commerce, the improvement of resources, the extinction of debt, the efficiency of troops retained, and the discharge of such as are useless, are objects to which your attention will naturally be directed." While the Governor-General did not hesitate to order the interference here mentioned, he feared to advance a sum of money for the use of the Nizam, lest it should be deemed too intimate an interference with the affairs of his government. (Hear, hear!) He came now to the sixty lac loan, upon which he should detain the Court very shortly, as he had already adverted to it in the course of his argument. On the 19th May 1820, the Resident at Hyderabad wrote to the Government at Bengal, and sent a correspondence of the Nizam's minister with Messrs. Palmer and Co. respecting the negotiation of a sixty lac loan, to which the sanction of his Lordship in Council

was requested. It was unnecessary to go through all the correspondence which attended this transaction; its leading features would be sufficient for his purpose. The principal one was, that no other particulars were submitted to the Government of the terms of the loan, than that sixteen lacs were to be assigned to Messrs. Palmer and Co. yearly, which would pay off, it was said, principal and interest in six years. The Marquess imagined this to be an interest of ten per cent. per annum, and his Lordship and Mr. Fendall were for giving their immediate sanction to the measure. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam desired further information, and suggested, that at all events, it had better be taken into the hands of Government. The Marquess, who at first declared his intention of not taking a part in the decision of Council, finding it was going against poor Mr. Fendall, returned to the council; and after saying that he was wrong in allowing personal considerations to interfere with his duty, gave his casting vote with Mr. Fendall, in favour of the measure, and confirmed the loan without further inquiry. It turned out afterwards that it was at an interest of 18½ per cent. per annum: that Messrs. Palmer and Co. were allowed to set off as part of the loan, a former debt, contracted with the Nizam's minister; that they received a bonus of eight lacs on the sixty; that they paid no more than thirty-eight lacs, according to their own statement, and according to another statement, only twenty-two lacs; that the bonus of eight lacs upon thirty-eight, was more than 21 per cent. That the old debt was made up in part of salaries and pensions to the members of the house and their families, who were engaged in the contract for the loan, and which had been carried to the debit of the Nizam's government at 24 per cent. per annum! That the resident, who recommended the loan, received an interest of 12 per cent. per annum for the funds he had deposited in the house, when he could not have got more than 8 per cent. in any other European agent's hands; that the chief assistant of the resident was deriving the same advantage, and had been a partner in the house, when they were lending their money, two lacs monthly, to the Nizam at an interest of 25 per cent. per annum: that the sanction of the Governor-General was given to this loan by his own casting vote, without any inquiry whatever except into the necessities of the borrower, and the British ally was thus to be subjected, for six years, to an interest of 18½ per cent., at a time when the Company's loan raised at an interest of only 6 per cent. per annum, was at a premium of 2 per cent. in the market of Calcutta. Here then was a bonus of 200 per cent. on the score of interest

above the rate of the Company's obligations at the time given through the instrumentality of the Governor-General to a private house of agency, in whose welfare he admitted that he felt a particular interest. (*Hear, hear!*) Even after this, when it was proposed to raise a loan of 6 per cent. to pay off the one contracted with Palmer and Co., at an interest of 18½ per cent., the Marquess of Hastings objected to it, and would not even consent to a proposition of his friend, Mr. Fendall, for achieving the same object, by the redemption of the peshcush or tribute, which the Company paid the Nizam yearly from the northern circars. An hon. gentleman (Sir John Doyle) had attempted to cast ridicule, in which he utterly failed, upon an appeal which was made by a gentleman (Mr. Poynder), on the first day's discussion, to the countenance which had been given by his Majesty's government to the despatches of the Court of Directors, and among the rest, to the countenance and authority of Mr. Canning, at the time he was president of the Board of Control. With all deference to the gallant general, he thought that authority was far superior to the one which he had favoured us with himself. He appealed to the authority of a little band of troops within the interior fortress of that Court, who had joined in the dissent of the 29th of January 1824, from the Court's despatch of the same month. He (Mr. Weeding) regretted exceedingly, in common with all those, who knew the kindness of his disposition, that one of these gentlemen was now on the invalid list, another, it seemed, was married, and could not come; the remaining two were able bodied men, but their weapons were pointless, and their ammunition was good for nothing. (*Hear!*) The hon. general, therefore, had little chance of storming either the outworks or the citadel of that court, which had been attempted. From the nature of their cause, his troops must be inefficient; he would venture to say, more inefficient than was any part of the Nizam's army at any period of the late resident's superintendence. If he had had the honour of the general's acquaintance, he should have recommended him to sound a retreat instead of coming to battle; but as he had chosen the latter alternative, he must take the consequences of the encounter. Since these papers had been published and considered, it was impossible to give the Marquess one crown more from the Company's cash; he had been overpaid already. (*Order, order.*)

Mr. S. Dixon—"Surely the hon. proprietor is out of order in speaking on the subject of remuneration, which probably will be discussed at some future period."

Mr. Rigby—"The hon. proprietor is in

in perfect order on this occasion. Let the Court look to the resolution from which this discussion arose; it runs thus:—"that there be laid before this Court all such papers and documents, respecting the loans made by Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, to his Highness the Nizam, as may enable this court to decide on the merits of any claim which the Marquess of Hastings may have on the further liberality of the Company." This forms the very essence of the discussion.

Mr. Dixon was proceeding to address the court, when—

The Chairman said the hon. gent. has spoken to order; and I will now state, what, in my honest opinion is the situation of the hon. proprietor who has been interrupted. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that that hon. proprietor is not out of order. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose amidst cries of "Chair!"—Though (said he) the hon. Chairman has a right to deliver his own opinion, yet I am sure he did not intend to prevent me from addressing the court, before he delivered that opinion. We have been called together on a requisition, and I beg to have that requisition read. (*Cries of "Chair!"*)

The Chairman—"I trust the court will support me, if I have conducted myself as I ought. I have given considerable latitude to other gentlemen, and I again courteously say, that the hon. proprietor is not out of order." (*Hear, hear!*)

In resuming, Mr. Weeding stated it excited his utmost surprise to think that the Marquess of Hastings had already received as much as the Marquess Wellesley—in their respective claims upon the East-India Company, "*nil fuit unquam sic impar.*" (*Hear!*) The mention of the authorities, to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, reminded him of the dissent of the 19th January 1824, to which he would advert for a moment: and here he perfectly agreed with the gentleman, who spoke on the first day's debate, that it was impossible to reconcile the opinion of the same gentleman in the court's despatch of Nov. 28, 1821, and in the dissent referred to. It is true, every man was entitled to change his mind upon the conviction of his understanding; but if this were the reason assigned for the change of sentiment of the hon. director, he was compelled, by the evidence which had been submitted to them, to come to this opinion, that it was one instance, where men do not always grow wiser as they grow older. The dissent in question appeared to him to be a querulous inquiry into the faults of others, rather than into the validity and wisdom of the despatch itself. If he were to examine it paragraph by paragraph, as the hon. gentleman threatened with the court's

despatch, he feared he might be interrupted by some gentleman as being a departure from the question: That question was, were they prepared to affirm, after they had read and heard what had been submitted to them, their approbation of the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings? If his character were meant an assemblage of qualities, and that was the view he took of the term, then truth and justice forbade their approbation. If that were not the meaning of the mover of the question, and he applied a more individual and distinct interpretation to the expression; it could not be accepted because it admitted of a double meaning. It was ambiguous and convertible. Without the wisdom, it had all the stratagem of the Delphian Oracle—"te romanus vincere posse." He would not say that this was intended as a stratagem, but as it admitted of a double meaning, he hoped the court would not be misled into the approbation of it. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

The amendment of the hon. chairman on the other hand was manly, distinct, and candid. It came to the point with sincerity. It acquitted the noble Marquess of all corrupt motives, while it affirmed an approbation of the despatches of the Court of Directors, which had received the sanction of his Majesty's government and were calculated to uphold the interests, and to maintain the character of the British government in India. He hoped the court therefore would adopt the amendment.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Weeding continued—"I cannot sit down, without indulging my feelings with the gratification, while I pay only a debt of justice to one character which appears in these papers, I mean, Sir C. Metcalf, at present resident at Hyderabad; the energy, the public spirit, the honourable feeling and talent, which this gentleman has displayed in the painful and embarrassing situation, in which he was placed, demand our utmost admiration and respect. When the writer of the dissent therefore charges Sir C. Metcalf with ingratitude to his friend and benefactor the Marquess of Hastings, I venture to aver, that he is incapable of proving it. Does he mean by benefaction, that during the government of the Marquess, this gentleman was appointed chief secretary to the government, and afterwards resident at Hyderabad? Was not the bestower honoured in the gift? Were they not equally Company's servants, proud and independent alike in their respective stations? Did not this Company exact from them alike an honourable and independent character? Is it to be inferred, for the welfare and encouragement of our Indian service, that it is conferring a private benefit in selecting a servant of the Company to fill a distinguished situation, which

which his services and talents render him most worthy? If this be the opinion of one member of the court, I hope he is singular in the possession of it. Sir C. Metcalf did honour to the distinguished situation to which he was appointed, and notwithstanding the aspersions of the Marquess's friends, I desire to ask where is the superiority between the Marquess and him, except in the star and riband, which adorn the former? where is the badge either of superior honour or intelligence? while you have such public servants at the head of your political departments in India, you would have the surest dependence for good fame in good government, and we have the happiness of knowing in this country, it is the creed of the British government and people, that it is the best security for the continuance of your dominion. A good name is better than riches and honour; it is in the beautiful language of the poet, *are perennius regaliq; situ pyramidum altius* more durable than brass, higher far than the pyramids of Egypt. This good name has Sir Charles Metcalf been one means of preserving for you, and I hope you will now confirm the wisdom of your Court of Directors, and that of his Majesty's government, which has approved their proceedings, lest at the day of reckoning, which is not far distant, you may be deemed no longer worthy to wield the energies of the British Empire in India. "*Auspicio regis et senatus anglicæ*," (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes next addressed the court, but from the low tone in which he spoke, his meaning could be collected only at intervals. The first of his remarks, which were audible, was, that, though the rate of interest at present received by some of the most respectable houses in India, did not in general exceed 6 per cent. yet that it depended altogether on the circumstances under which the money was lent, the parties to whom it was advanced, and the comparative plenty or scarcity of money at that period. In 1818, such was the scarcity of money, that the treasury of Bombay was opened at 9 and one-eighth per cent. and this rate was continued by most of the houses in that place for eighteen months. No doubt the rate of interest was much higher in different parts of India, but this was the highest rate in Bombay. There was one fact which the court ought to be aware of—that there was a vast difference in the security afforded in loans to native princes, and those to other individuals. It had been said that the rate charged to the Nizam by the house of Palmer and Co. was exorbitant; but high as it appeared, he could assure the court that from his knowledge of the risks they ran, he would not at any time have exchanged with them. He would not have adopted any part of a loan contracted on terms in

which, the profits though high in appearance, were much below the risk of lending to the Nizam at all. (*Cheers*) He felt it an act of justice to the house of Palmer and Co. to make this declaration, knowing as he did, the very great risks which all persons ran who lent to native princes. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, he could assure the house that he would at any time prefer nine per cent. offered for money on any fair security, to a contract for twenty-four per cent. on the security of the Nizam. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It was unfair then to talk of the extravagant rate of interest in this case, and to attempt to run down a respectable house for having taken it without for a moment considering the circumstances under which they were placed. But an hon. proprietor (Mr. Stuart, had said that Palmer and Co. had received a guarantee from the government in India.

Mr. Stuart—"I beg the hon. Bart.'s pardon for interrupting him, but I do so, because I think he has quite mistaken my meaning. I did not state that the house had a guarantee from government. What I said was, that I considered the sanction of the general government to an engagement of this kind was equivalent to a guarantee. (*Hear, Hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes resumed. He hoped the court would bear in mind the statement just now made by the hon. proprietor, that the house of Palmer and Co. had acted with the sanction and of course under the authority of the government in India. He must here observe, that he had not done one thing which perhaps he ought to have done. He had not gone through the voluminous papers which had been laid before court on this subject; but with a mind freed from prejudice of any kind respecting it, he had read enough and he knew enough of India to be convinced, that the charges made by Palmer and Co. in their money dealing with the Nizam were extremely moderate, and that there was no English house, if indeed any house would have been so credulous and foolish as to lend any thing to any of the native powers, or to those who went by that name, which could have lent their money at a lower rate if they expected any fair compensation for the risk they incurred. He repeated that few Englishmen who were well acquainted with India would have been sufficiently credulous to have lent money to any of those ideal powers, the native princes of that country. Few, very few, would have felt disposed to risk their capital by lending it to his Highness the Nizam. (*Cries of "question, question."*) He did not intend to delay the court unnecessarily; but those remarks of impatience on the part of some proprietors, would by no means hasten the conclusion of his speech. (*Hear, hear!*) The calling for "question" in the present

state

state of the proceedings was, he thought, useless, as it was impossible to expect that a decision could be arrived at this evening. (*Hear, hear!*) He was about to state to the Court, as connected with the rate of interest sometimes taken in India, a kind of contract to which the house to which he belonged was a party, and the terms which they might have obtained for a loan of money—not from a native power, but from the government of India itself. The transaction to which he alluded, took place under the government of Lord Wellesley in India, in 1798. At that period, when preparations were making for the Mysore war, so great was the scarcity of money that an advertisement appeared in the Bombay Courier, which was the government paper at that time; this was dated August 18th, 1798, and signed by the secretary of the Governor General. It stated that the Governor in Council would be ready, on the 21st then instant, to receive sealed proposals from any persons desirous of paying money into the treasury, and agreeing to receive the Company's notes in exchange, the notes to bear an interest of 6 per cent. The stated terms were, that the lender might pay in the money (the whole sum required on the occasion did not exceed one lac or 100,000 rupees,) at any time most convenient to himself, provided the whole were paid in before the 21st of September next following. He was to receive promissory notes in exchange, bearing an interest of six per cent; the notes transferable at Calcutta, and with an allowance of eight per cent. difference of exchange, between Bombay and Calcutta, or payable with similar interest and difference of exchange in England, eighteen months after date. These were the terms offered by the government. The lowest rate on which the sum could be advanced, subject to such terms, were to be stated in the sealed proposals. Now he would ask the court what terms did they suppose the house in which he was a partner offer for this loan? They would perhaps imagine an interest, which, including the bonus, would amount to something from 20 to 25 per cent. (*Hear, hear!*) He would read to them. It appeared from the Bombay Courier, that on the 30th of August, on the 3d and the 18th of September, payments had been made on this loan, which amounted, in the whole, to the enormous sum of 18,000 rupees, paid in at the rate of 100 rupees cash, for 120 rupees paper, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. In addition to the 8 per cent. difference between the exchange of Calcutta, just making in the whole no less a rate of interest than 34 per cent. per annum. (*Hear, hear!*) And yet, with such tempting advantages, only 18,000 out of the 100,000 rupees re-

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quired were subscribed. This was not looked upon as an extravagant overcharge, or a pressing upon the temporary necessities of the Company. The money was considered well worth what was charged for the loan, and so valuable at that time, that the house could spare only 18,000 rupees. They might have had the whole lac on the same terms but they would accept no more than the sum he had mentioned. Now he would ask which should be considered as the higher rate of interest, 24 per cent. from the Nizam, or 34 from the Company? (*Hear, hear!*) It was, however, said that the house of Palmer and Co. had a guarantee from the government, or what was considered equivalent to a guarantee, the sanction of government to the transaction. He was glad to hear that they had, and he trusted they would call on the Company to make good their demands on the Nizam, and that justice would be done by the court. If not done here, he hoped that steps would be taken to obtain it elsewhere. (*Hear!*) This was his matured opinion, after giving the subject the most attentive consideration, and he thought it but an act of justice to those gentlemen to take this public opportunity of stating it. With any of the parties, whose names had been introduced in this affair he had no acquaintance, except, perhaps, a very slight one with Mr. Palmer, whom he had met once or twice about thirty years ago; but with this exception, he had no acquaintance or connexion with any of the parties from the Marquess of Hastings downwards. He had only seen Sir W. Rumbold within a very short time, and to all the enquiries which he felt it necessary to make, that gentleman had given the most clear and satisfactory answers. He appeared to have the utmost anxiety that the whole matter should receive the most minute investigation. If any objection had existed in India, to let the statement of the accounts of the house be sent to England, it was by no means an unreasonable objection. It was difficult to expect from parties, who were not thoroughly acquainted with the manners and habits of that country, to form a right judgment of many of its commercial and pecuniary transactions. He had at that very moment a letter in his pocket from Calcutta, in which it was stated, that while some houses there refused money at four per cent, others were getting an interest of 12 per cent., with a bonus of 10 per cent. for advances at three months, being at the rate of 52 per cent., per annum. Was it then, not, most unfair and illiberal, to condemn that in one party, which was admitted to be just and fair in another, and which, in every in-

stance,

stance, ought to be judged only by its own particular circumstances. He had heard mention of a conspiracy, and of the prosecutions for it, as connected with these transactions. He heard the opinion of the learned counsel, whose advice and assistance had been sought on this occasion; and though he had a very high respect for that learned gentleman, he could not wholly concur in the view which he took of the case. With what object that opinion had been read to the court, God only knew. It certainly could not have been with any favourable disposition towards the gentlemen whose names were mentioned; but, whatever may have been its object, he thought the result was to their advantage. It shewed that no pains had been spared to collect all the materials, which could be adduced to prove a conspiracy against them, and the failure of the attempt was a decisive proof of the character of those much injured and calumniated individuals. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in his general government, he had already given his opinion, and he was not now called upon, nor did he think it would be relevant to go again into the general question on that subject. But in that part of his conduct which related to the transactions at Hyderabad, he thought the noble Marquess was entitled to praise. He (Sir C. Forbes) did not see how else he could effect the object he had in view, with respect to the Nizam, or how he could have obtained on better terms, that which was so desirable for the interests of the Company. At that period India was threatened with a war; on what better terms could supplies have been raised? If government in 1798, when a war was about to commence could not raise a small sum even on the very advantageous terms he had mentioned, why should it be expected, that it could be done for the Nizam on better terms in the present day? He contended that better terms could not have been obtained, than those which Palmer and Co. offered, and he was borne out in this, by the fact that they themselves had paid 18, 20, and 22 per cent. for sums borrowed to enable them to fulfil their engagements with the Nizam. (*Hear, hear!*) One word with respect to the troops of the Nizam, as they were recalled. He had heard changes rung upon an observation which had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) on this subject; viz. that he had only to hold up his finger in order to turn those troops against the government of the Company. The most unfair construction had been put upon this expression. Its meaning was obvious to any person who attended to the whole of what that hon. gentleman had said.—It meant not any disposition ever existing on his part, but it

was intended to express more forcibly the confidence which the Nizam reposed in him. He had listened attentively to the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) and he could assert, that a more clear, able, distinct and unanswerable statement, he had never heard in that court or even in the House of Commons, (*Hear, hear!*) and he thought it extremely disingenuous and uncandid to take advantage of the slip of a word in the course of it. It was said that Mr. Russell found it difficult to induce the Nizam to raise troops. He was not at all surprised at this objection, on the part of his Highness, when he had before him in the circumstances which happened at Poonah, where the arms of the Peishwa, were turned against himself, an instance that the bayonets in his pay might be turned against his own breast. This was a subject distinct from that regularly before the court, but one which he thought they ought to take the earliest opportunity of most fully considering. In conclusion, he would express a hope, that the original motion should be carried in preference to the amendment. (*cries of "question" — "question."*) He could assure, the court, that it was not his attention to delay them many minutes longer, but at the same time, he would say to those gentlemen by whom he was interrupted, that if they did not exercise a little more patience, he was ready to go on for another half hour (*hear, and a laugh*), and if they did not give him a fair hearing, he would exercise the privilege which every member of that court possessed, and move an adjournment. (*Hear, hear!*) He had said, that he would support the very temperate motion, which had been submitted, and he must add that the whole of this discussion might have been avoided, by a single word from the hon. Chairman's predecessor. (*Hear!*) It was said, that the present motion, was to be followed up by one for compensation to the Marquess of Hastings. If such a motion were introduced, he trusted it would be discussed with good temper and moderation (some slight interruption was here again manifested.) The hon. Bart. continued, he had intended to speak; but, for five minutes longer, but this interruption would induce him to add, five minutes more. (*Hear, hear!*) He was saying, that without pledging himself to any particular course on that occasion, he would come to the discussion with a mind open to conviction. With respect to the directors, he could say, that he would be ready to support a motion approving of the motives by which they were actuated in these proceedings, but still asserting that themselves had been misled by the misrepresentations of others.

others. There were, he knew, several members of the Hon. Court (of Directors) who gave themselves no great deal of trouble upon these affairs, but took matters as they found them on the report of others, but as a whole he was quite disposed to concur in any vote, approving the motives by which they were actuated, but he would not do this in the shape of an amendment which went to bind him to matters to which he did not wish to be bound, namely, an approval of the despatches of the Court to India. Had he no other ground for forming his opinion on this subject, enough to enable him to do so was entertained in the very able dissent of the Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison); to which, if justice were not done here, he trusted it would before the public. He contended that the adoption of the amendment would be prejudging another question which must come before the Court. It would be highly injurious to the interests of Lord Hastings, to clear whom, from any imputation of improper conduct enough had been already laid before the Court: but the fact was, that Lord Hastings was the game to be hunted down by these proceedings; and for this purpose the gentlemen whom he had named were to be made the victims; (*Cheers*) but he never would give the sanction of his vote to such an unfair course: he would repeat it, he was disposed to do every justice to the feelings and motives of the Court of Directors, and if any thing could now be introduced by which those motives could be defended, and at the same time the character of Lord Hastings cleared from imputation, he would support it; but if that were not done, he would vote against the amendment, and in favour of the original motion.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Stuart.—"Sir, the Hon. Proprietor has talked of fixing me with an opinion respecting the guarantee given to Palmer and Co., by the Supreme Court. What I said, was not that a positive guarantee was given, but that the formal sanction of the government to a transaction with an ally, by which the interests of the Company were to be advanced, must be considered as equivalent to a guarantee.—(*Hear, hear!*)"

Mr. S. Dixon rose amidst cries of "question" and "adjourn." He said, that he wished to set himself right with two hon. gentlemen. First with the hon. Bart. who had just sat down. He wished that hon. member to believe, that he had not risen for the purpose of calling him to order (Mr. Dixon rose twice during Sir C. Forbes's speech, as if he imagined that the hon. Bart. had concluded), but wishing to have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments, he had availed himself of the

example set by an hon. member opposite, who presented himself to the notice of the Chairman during the speech of another, that he might the more readily fix his attention when that other proprietor had concluded. (*Hear! hear!*) He wished also to assure another hon. proprietor, that he came to the court on this occasion without knowing which way he should vote, or what part he should take, no more than he knew of the day he should die. He had listened with great attention to all that had been advanced on this subject, and he had heard sufficient to remove all imputation from the character of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear! hear!*) It was evident from the statements of hon. proprietors and directors, and for many of these he had the highest personal respect, a most diligent and anxious search had been made for matter by which the noble Lord might be criminated. (*Hear, hear!*) After such a diligent scrutiny, if nothing could be urged against the noble Lord's character but what had been stated before the court, it was a proof that nothing else existed. That which had been urged was entitled to no weight after the very able and satisfactory refutation it had met. Some hon. members were willing to allow to the noble Lord every virtue in his private character, but condemned him for what they termed his gross partiality to the house of Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, on this ground, he thought that no case had been made out by which the conduct of Lord Hastings could be censured. What principally struck him (Mr. Dixon) on this occasion, was the agreement between the motion and amendment up to a certain point. He never saw motion and amendment run along in so close a line, as did these two; like the river which ran along side the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the canal itself, the two seemed destined to flow in the same channel until they arrived at a certain point where they diverged. From this concurrence in part, of the motion and amendment he thought that something might be done to make the two agree. He regretted that something of this kind had not been already attempted, and the affair brought to an amicable conclusion, and that this might yet be done was possible. He had never heard a serious charge made upon such slight grounds. Nothing that had yet been urged was sufficient to convince him that the charge was well brought. One Proprietor had said, not that the noble Marquess, was guilty, but as was the phrase in Scotland that the case against him was not proven, which was to say in effect, "we know that the noble Lord has been guilty of the improper conduct charged, but we have not within our reach legal evidence sufficient to convict him." Now

he thought such a course most unfair, and not at all warranted by the facts before the Court. The Court would not be trusted allow itself to be led away by prepared speeches which smelt of the lamp, made by gentleman who had no personal knowledge of the transactions to which they referred and refuse its attention to the able, luminous, convincing statement of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Russell) who had lived fifteen years at Hyderabad and who had a personal knowledge of all the facts which he had so eloquently detailed to them. Before the Court came to a decision on this important point, he begged they would consider the value of character to an individual, who had filled a very elevated station in society. If any reflection were made upon the character of an individual so humble in life as he (Mr. Dixon), was, it was probable that it would die when he died, but the case was different with an eminent character like Lord Hastings. An imputation cast upon him in his public capacity would not end with his life, but would become matter of history and be conveyed down to posterity. It was therefore of the utmost consequence to that noble Lord, and justice and humanity demanded, that no charge should be made, which had not the most positive and convincing evidence, to support it? was any such evidence, he would ask, produced on the present occasion? He would contend, that in any future investigation of this matter (and that it should be allowed to rest where it was, was not to be expected) vague and unsupported charges would not be sufficient to criminate the noble Lord; it should be proved that if even the house of Palmer were wilfully corrupt in their practices, he, Lord Hastings, not only knew of but sanctioned such practices. The hon. Proprietor concluded by thanking the Court for the attention with which they had listened to him.

The cries of "question question" and "adjourn," now became general, in the midst of them.

Mr. R. Jackson rose to address the court, but the cries of "adjourn" were so loud, that he was unable to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Dixon.—"Sir, the cries of 'adjourn' seem so general, that I should recommend the adoption of that course, and

would move that question myself, but that it might not be considered quite fair, after the conclusion of my own speech.

General Thornton.—"Sir, I was anxious to deliver my sentiments on this important question; but, as it seems the opinion of the court that we ought not to proceed farther this day, I move that the court do now adjourn.

This was seconded by a Proprietor. (*Cries of no, no! go on! go on!*)

The Chairman.—"As the question is moved and seconded, and there seems to be a very divided opinion in the court upon it, it will be necessary for me to divide the court, and take the sense of the members. (*Cries of no, no! go on! go on!*)

Mr. Pattison.—"Mr. Chairman, if we now conclude this debate, and come to a vote, many gentlemen will be deprived of the opportunity of delivering their sentiments. Amongst others, it was my intention, having been so often alluded to in the course of this discussion, to have offered myself to the court. This I still intend, should the discussion be adjourned; and as I may have something to say not yet said upon the subject, I hope I may be allowed to address the chair before five or six o'clock in the evening."

The Chairman was now about to take the sense of the court by a division on the question of adjournment, but some proprietors cried out for a shew of hands.

The Chairman.—"I would have put the question to a shew of hands before, but I know there are several gentlemen in the court not entitled to vote. However, in now putting it, I trust that no gentleman who is not a proprietor entitled to vote, will raise up his hand."

The shew of hands was then taken, and it appeared that the great majority were for the adjournment.

The Chairman having declared the question adjourned, observed "Gentlemen, we have hitherto put off the adjourned debate on this question for a week, in order not to interfere with the business of the Company's circumstances; however, I do not now require that the adjournment should be for so long a period, and therefore I shall name next Monday for the further discussion." The question was then adjourned till Monday the 26th instant.

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Original Communications,

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PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

It is the intention of Government that another attempt shall be made to explore the termination of the Niger; and Major Laing, who has already travelled in the interior of Africa, is selected for that purpose. He sets out for Tripoli, attended only by his black servant; whence it is understood he will accompany a caravan to Timbuctoo. A statement of what is known, and of what remains to be discovered, of this vast portion of the globe, will probably be acceptable at this juncture: this statement is furnished in a paper* by M. Jomard, read at a general meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, 26th November last.—

In order to exhibit an exact picture of the progress and present state of discovery in Africa, let us, in the first place, exclude from consideration all that forms the fringe or border of that continent; a space sufficiently well known even to a considerable distance inland, especially to the north-east and north. In the second place, let us pay little regard to narratives of the Arabs and tales of the natives; our object is to ascertain only the traces of European footsteps, corroborated by faithful instruments, or illumined with the torch of science. Beyond the narrow boundaries to which we refer, there are, if we may so speak, but a few isolated lines, and scattered points, over this immense surface, which have been visited or described by individuals worthy of credit. Egypt, it is true, and even Abyssinia and Nubia, have been explored in a manner so satisfactory as completely to satisfy the cravings of curiosity, and, in some measure, those of science; in this quarter the known border is wider than all the rest, more especially since all the Oases, and the interval betwixt the line traversed by Browne and the banks of the Blue Nile, have been visited by a Nantz traveller, already so celebrated, M. Fred. Cailliaud. Thus from the north of the 10th parallel, and from the 25th to the 40th deg. of west longitude, our notions of the geography of Africa are exact. But what

* Entitled, *Comp. d'œil sur les progrès et l'état actuel des découvertes dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique.*

what a gap betwixt Darfour and the course of the White Nile, either to the east or to the south; and what uncertainty respecting even the course of that river, so important to physical geography! to say nothing of the interior of the isle of Meroë, or the complete description of the Abyssinian Alps, or even the western shore of the Arabian Gulph! If this region of interior Africa be less imperfectly known, we owe it to the united efforts of Portuguese, French, and English travellers; Poncet, Brevedent, Bruce, Salt, Burckhardt, and their predecessors: the lines which they have traversed cannot be clearly defined by verbal description: these, as well as the others, are shewn on a general chart, which it is proposed to publish.

The English nation has the glory of having made attempts upon every point: repelled on one side, she directed her efforts to another; and since 1792 she has never rested four successive years without renewing the career of discovery. From the Nile she went to the Gambia, from the Gambia to the Gariep, from the Gariep to the Zair, from the Zair to the Niger. Unfortunate in the Congo expedition, she attacked the continent at the extremity of the Mediterranean; she undertook, at length, and accomplished, the traversing it in a right line from north to south.

Holland, quiet mistress of the southern point of Africa for many years, scarcely ascertained the course of its great rivers. Since the close of the eighteenth century (to ascend no higher than Mr. Barrow) the state of things has greatly altered. English missionaries, mere individuals, have penetrated into the interior, to the 26th and even the 24th southern parallel; and we know the general course of the Orange or Gariep river, as well as the course of the two rivers of the same name, by the union of which it is principally formed, and which are distinguished by the initials *nu* and *ky*; otherwise the *black* and *yellow* Gariep; in the same way as in north-eastern Africa the *white* Nile and the *blue* Nile combine to form the great Nile, which has but one name and one bed when it quits the isle of Meroë. These rivers flow into a basin, formed on one side by the chain of the mountains of Kowp, on the other by the *Long Mountains*, and those of Kamhanni, which Mr. Burchell passed over, to nearly the 26th degree of latitude, and under the 22d eastern meridian; thus proceeding far beyond the limit of the nations belonging to the Hottentot race, and leaving behind him immense forests. In order to join the English discoveries to those of the Portuguese, which will engage our attention shortly, it only remained for him to proceed to the establishments on the north-east; but his guides refused to go farther.

The river of Zack, upon the left side of the same basin, and the feeders of the Elephant river, more to the south, have been visited, and their positions determined; and on the right side, at the foot of the Kamhanni chain, there have been likewise discovered several rivers, all of which direct their course to the west, and sometimes lose themselves in the sand, without its being ascertained whether the Fish river is the issue of one of those which take their rise in that elevated chain. Here then, southward of the equator, are streams absorbed by the sun, although at an inconsiderable distance (six degrees only) from the Atlantic! Does not this render it extremely probable that a similar phenomenon happens to the north of the line, at a much more considerable distance from three seas? Before we quit the southern extreme of Africa, let us consider what questions yet remain to be solved, or positions to be fixed:—the source of both the great branches of the Orange river; that of Fish river; the connexion of the chains of mountains; the issue of the river of Zack and those of Moshowa and Makatta, more to the north, one directing itself

itself towards the Atlantic, the other towards the eastern coast, which indicates that the longitudinal chain of the Kamhanni mountains is prolonged from north to south, beneath the 22d eastern meridian, that is to say, upon the axis of southern Africa; and suggests at the same time new doubts upon the pretended spine of the world, which is placed much farther to the east, towards the 35th meridian. If the line of the Lupatas really exist, this is but a secondary, or even tertiary, chain, interrupted by a multitude of rivers, namely the Sofala, the Zambezi and its feeders, and the Loffih, which is supposed to rise in the mountains of the Moon. What uncertainty still remains respecting the great lake Marawi, which D'Anville has laid down upon his chart, to the eastward of the mountains of Lupatas, and which modern accounts entirely omit to mention!

The regions very recently known fill a vast gap towards the middle of South Africa, between the mouths of the Coango and the Coanza on one side, and those of the Zambezi and the channel of Mozambique on the other, in the direction of W.N.W. to E.S.E., and from the 4th to the 19th degree of south latitude. By what fatality is it that facts so interesting have remained unknown till the present day? Are we not entitled to reproach the Portuguese with having concealed them from geographical science for forty years? Their expeditions into the interior began as early as 1785. Discoveries followed during more than fifteen years. Gregorio Mendez, Captain Lacerda, Pereira, and others besides, have followed many oblique tracks to the south, without touching each other; and thus we have a continuity of spaces observed and described by Europeans. The report of the Portuguese rectifies the idea which the expedition of Capt. Tuckey gave us of the course of the Coango; and this rectification is of great importance to the physical geography of central Africa. In short, if it be true, that neither the Coango nor the Zair derives its source northward of the equator, as was believed after Capt. Tuckey's voyage, but on the contrary towards the 10th degree of south latitude, and in the very place where the Coango originates, what become of all the explications given by geographers and travellers, as to the cause of the Zair's increase, and as to the epoch of that occurrence, compared with that of the Nile's increase? Is the general rule of the epoch of rains, between the equator and the southern tropic, opposed directly to the supposition of a river, comprehended in this space, beginning its increase earlier? It is in vain, then, to build upon the conjecture of Capt. Tuckey, in order to make the Zair and the Niger one and the same river, and to force it, by a strange and retrograde course, to describe the three sides of a *trapezium* of 1,500 leagues; a supposition still less probable than the fall of the Niger into the Nile, proceeding, like the first, from the necessity of finding a great vent for the former river.

The route followed by the Portuguese, Pereira, in 1796, diffuses also new light upon the eastern part. Besides the river Zambezi, he makes known to us another stream, much farther to the west, farther even than the source of the Coanza, and which, nevertheless, directs itself towards the channel of Mozambique, inasmuch that at this latitude, the great longitudinal chain must bend more to the west, and approach much nearer to the Atlantic than we imagined. The expeditions of the Portuguese, besides itineraries and daily journals, furnish us likewise with observations of latitude and longitude upon this line joining the two seas, as well as a description of the soil and the people who inhabit it.

Geography has thus made, on this side, a rich conquest: we owe it almost entirely to the late Mr. Bowdich. Wishing to prepare himself for his second

journey by a profound study of South Africa, he obtained, by diligence and research, a communication of the discoveries of the Portuguese, so ancient and so long lost to science, although the fame of them reached the ears of geographers. His last adieu to his native country is the present which he left it of this narrative, drawn from original manuscripts:—this consideration affords a fresh motive to offer a deep and sincere tribute of gratitude and regret to the memory of this indefatigable and sagacious traveller.

The excursions of the Portuguese upon the upper course of the Zaïr, conduct us to the unfortunate expedition of Capt. Tuckey. His discoveries connect themselves with theirs, and continue, in some degree, the reticulated lines of European travels. The former had advanced fifteen degrees to the eastward, near the banks of the river, even till close to its origin; the English Captain, on the contrary, hoped to reach its source by following a feeder which descends from the north.

The chief advantage resulting from his expedition is the knowledge we acquire, that, in the position and bearing of the western coast of Africa, there is an error of longitude amounting to a degree too far to the eastward; and the fact is corroborated by the Portuguese charts. Upon the eastern coast, the error is reversed: according to the same charts, the mouth of the Zambezi has been placed, up to the present time, a degree too much to the east; thus the African continent is diminished in width two degrees under the 17th south parallel, and one, at least, under the 6th, at the mouth of the Zaïr. This stream, at ninety leagues above its discharge, is nearly a league and a half in width; it is, like the Niger, Upper Nile, and all the rivers of the interior, filled with crocodiles and hippopotami.

Thus, from the 5th southern parallel to the Cape of Good Hope, the lines followed by travellers leave scarcely any interval, but that between the 19th and 26th degree of south latitude, except a space in the north-eastern part, where the chart drawn up by the late Mr. Bowdich from the Portuguese accounts, would be entirely void, without the trace of a river Cassau. Farther still, all the equatorial zone, from the 5th parallel south to the 10th north, is completely unknown, with the exception of two strips. It is in this vast space that geographical speculations find ample room, and trace undefined rivers emptying themselves into the two seas, making them pass over the loftiest mountains without the smallest difficulty. We should have had, in this region of the equator, no point of junction between the 2d and 31st eastern meridian, reached respectively by the late Mr. Bowdich, and M. Frederic Cailliaud, but for the bold as well as fortunate undertaking accomplished by the English in 1823. Before we draw a sketch of this, let us finish the tour of Africa by the east and north-east.

The result of the two journeys of Mungo Park is too well known to detain us. Who is ignorant that his first journey brings us to Silla, beyond Sego, under the 2d western meridian; and the less certain information extracted from his second and last journey, to Boussa, only three degrees further to the east? What an immense distance from thence to the Nile!

Between Senegal and the mountains of Kong, the travels of Adamson, Watt, and Winterbottom, of M. Mollien, Major Laing, and many other excursions less known, have made us pretty well acquainted with the nature of the country, and the probable position of the sources of the rivers; but beyond that space, and as far as the confines of Morocco, Europeans know only a narrow border of the continent, fortified against approach by Moorish avarice and perfidy. We have not forgotten the miserable end of Major Houghton, nor that

that

that of Roentgen, nor the cruel treatment experienced by our countryman Cochelet and his unfortunate companion, through falling into the hands of these ferocious guardians of the Soudan. What European endeavouring to penetrate by the way of Morocco, could hope to escape them? As to the travels of the sailor Adams, of Alexander Scott, and some others, what information can we deduce from them? Can any one even give credit to them? On this side of Africa, the French traveller Compagnon, who reached Bambouk, and Mungo Park, who got as far as the Niger, have hitherto penetrated the farthest.

The whole of the southern border, if we except the ancient Cyreniac, is sufficiently described and known for geography to direct its researches to another quarter. At a short distance from this border, is the known line which leads from Egypt to Syouah, into the country of Ammon. Browne and Hornemann have the reputation of being the first visitors of Syouah. Our countryman Cailliaud and the Chevalier Drovetti subsequently visited it, and others have succeeded them; but Hornemann is the only one who has prolonged this line to Fezzan, and into those remote parts where he met his death. But his fate has not been unserviceable to the cause of discovery. Mourzouk, better known by means of his account, has been the great object of travellers, as the true gate of Central Africa. Young Ritchie pressed thither with that ardour of which we have all been witnesses, and which cost him his life. His more fortunate fellow-traveller, Capt. Lyon, went still further, and prepared the way for the English expedition. Hornemann made Mourzouk known; Ritchie and Lyon found out the shortest way to reach it; the three English travellers arrived there without obstacle; and although far inland, it was, for them, only a station for setting off upon a more distant journey. It is thus that discoveries reciprocally aid each other; and it is therefore that the smallest conquests are valuable to science. Happy those to whom we are indebted for them, since, for their whole reward, they are not paid by the ingratitude which, if we believe our divine fabulist,* is the attribute of our species! Let us then eagerly transfer to Frederic Hornemann, a portion of that glory which sheds a lustre at the present day upon the names of Dr. Oudney and his fellow-travellers.

It is well known that these persons quitted Fezzan towards the end of 1822, and cut across the great desert to the north of the Soudan. About the 14th parallel north, they reached the confines of the empire of Bornou, and soon after the capital itself, placed by geographers, till then, 600 miles† more to the north-east than it should have been; which, by the way, is a standard of the credit due to the accounts of the negroes in geographical matters. One of them (Major Denham), with a courage which borders upon temerity, continued his route 300 miles further, and engaged in an adventurous expedition, in hunting the black mountaineers. To extend the area of discovery, he fought in a cause which was not his own; havock reigned around him; the whole army was destroyed. He escaped, however, and more lucky than wise, rejoined his companions in Bornou, to whom he revealed the existence of a vast transversal chain, between 9th and 10th northern parallel, situated precisely as that of Kong, and from whence flows, towards the north, a river of immense breadth: at the extremity of its course, it was not more than 450 miles from the bottom of the Atlantic.

Our

* La Fontaine, liv. x., fab. 1.

† And not 300 miles, as at first said, according to a false longitude of Mourzouk.

Our discoveries, therefore, to the northward of the equator have been extended to the 10th degree of latitude upon three different points; to the east, between the two Niles, by M. Cailliaud; to the west, towards the sources of the Senegal and the Niger, by M. Mollien and Major Laing; and in the centre of Africa by Major Denham; and every where they have been stopped by steep impassable mountains, occupied by savage tribes who have never submitted to the Mussulman yoke; mountains which offer, at the present day, a barrier to the progress of European civilization, as formerly against Musulman law.

We are aware what a scene presented itself to the observation of the English travellers:—a city of a completely warlike aspect, situated upon the frontier of the country; a numerous cavalry, man and horse in cuirasses; a profusion of gold and iron, worked in a manner not known; flourishing and populous towns built a few miles apart from each other; an immense traffic, of which our idea is extremely faint; periodical markets, where hundreds of thousands of individuals assembled weekly! What a harvest for geography! What a recompense for the toils and dangers encountered by the three travellers! They beheld the vast central lake, of which almost all the native accounts speak, but which the world could not believe; and they convinced themselves that it receives the streams which come from the north; the Niger, or at least a river which descends from the quarter of Timbuctoo and Houssa, runs into it, in the month of July, as a moderate stream. This lake is known to be 220 miles long, but its breadth is not ascertained: neither is it determined whether it has an issue; whether evaporation, as in the case of the Caspian, balances the quantity of water which flows into it; and lastly, whether, when it swells, its efflux is towards the basin of the Nile: a question perpetually agitated, and still involved in doubt, in spite of all these great discoveries? Hence, with what impatience do we wait for further news of this expedition! Can a more fortunate opportunity offer of resolving the problems which Central Africa furnishes in abundance, where all was, till lately, absolutely unknown:—the nature of the soil; the curves and courses of the streams; the height and direction of the mountains; vegetable productions, animals, temperature;—in short its whole physical geography? The same degree of ignorance prevailed as to the manners, language, races, customs, population, and degree of civilization of the Mediterranean countries. But at the very moment when the scientific world in Europe expects new fruits of the English expedition, we learn that our hopes are half demolished by an irreparable loss. Dr. Oudney fell a sacrifice, in a few days, to the fatal climate. Young Toole, who left Tripoli later, joined the expedition and perished upon his arrival. All our hopes now rest upon the intrepid Denham, Lieutenant Clapperton, and Mr. Tyrwhitt. The rare devotion of Dr. Oudney, and the unlooked-for circumstances attending his tragical end, deserve that we should devote to them a brief consideration: it will enable us to appreciate the whole extent of the loss we have sustained in him. Leaving Bornou in December 1823 (one year after his journey across the great desert), he directed his course to the west, towards Kano, accompanied by Mr. Clapperton, and he arrived at the confines of that kingdom. There, suddenly and unexpectedly, cold of extreme rigour seized the caravan. The water froze on all sides of the travellers; the bladders on the camels were frozen; and the Doctor became seriously ill. He continued, nevertheless, during seventeen days' journey, to fulfil his laborious career. On the 12th January, he still essayed, as usual, to begin travelling at day-break. The camels were already loaded; but his strength forsook him, and, in

a few

a few moments after, he expired in the arms of his companion, regretting less to die, than not to have done more for his country.

It has been supposed that beneath the 12th northern parallel, where the English travellers were, water could only freeze on mountains elevated four or five thousand *metres** above the ocean. This conjecture is strangely exaggerated. Those who have formed it appear to be ignorant that it freezes sometimes in the deserts of Libya, some hundred *metres* only above the sea; a few degrees more to the north, it is true; but still very near the torrid zone.† Particular circumstances here may have considerably reduced the temperature; and it is better to wait, previous to fixing our opinion, till the elevation of the place be published: knowledge very dearly bought, since it has cost the life of the most learned individual of the expedition. In other respects, if the mountains 100 leagues west of Bornou are really very elevated (which we do not dispute) as on another side, the source of the Niger is only 500 *metres* high, according to Major Laing, the sagacious conjecture of M. Walckenaer will be completely confirmed; namely, the progressively increasing height of the transversal chain, in the direction from west to east, to the knot of the principal chain, which appears placed under the 22d meridian, and the 8th northern parallel.

The same philosopher has judiciously placed Timbuctoo $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees farther to the west than Major Rennell had done, following the observations of Mungo Park.‡ But the position of Silla upon the Niger is fixed upon the charts still too much to the east; and it is possible that the former city has likewise a more western longitude, since Bakel and Fort St. Joseph, according to the most recent observations of French officers, transmitted by the Governor of Senegal, Baron Roger, should be carried about two degrees more to the west than Mungo Park imagined. Every thing concurs to shew that the towns of Central Africa are too near the Atlantic, which is by no means of trifling moment, in respect to the intercourse we hope to establish. One hundred leagues less to traverse, in so difficult a country, is a species of conquest for geography.

If we had not prescribed to ourselves the rule of excluding the reports of natives of Africa, we might cite those of two of them who were separately interrogated by M. Roger, and who concurred in stating that Djenné is on the right bank of the Joliba (or Niger), that it is the same in respect to Sego, and that this royal residence is composed of four distinct and isolated towns. Mungo Park was acquainted with these four towns; but it appears that he arrived on the left bank of the river, and did not enter them. It is very near the Joliba, say these same men, that the great city of Timbuctoo is built, at only two leagues distance from its left bank, and even much nearer, according to M. Adrien Parterrieu. Kabra is its port, as Boulac is that of Grand Cairo; and the carriers of merchandize perform the voyage twice, and even thrice, a day. Finally, mention is made of a single river, the Joliba, and none of the Gambarou, except that there flows a river of this name far to the N. N. E.

Other observations of M. Parterrieu coincide with those of the French officers, and of Mr. Beaufort, so far as to induce us to believe that the longitudes

* The *metre* is equal to 39½ English inches, nearly.

† M. Cailliaud found ice in the desert of Syouah; and the Commission of Egypt observed the thermometer at zero in Lower Egypt, in January 1798. The conditions of the temperature in the great deserts of Africa must necessarily differ from those observed in other tropical regions. It would require too much time to deduce the causes.

‡ According to Major Rennell, $1^{\circ} 28' E.$ from Greenwich; and according to M. Walckenaer, $2^{\circ} 38' 50'' W.$ of Paris. Many conjectures of the learned naturalist, M. Latreille, are likewise confirmed by the latter observations.

tudes of Park are too much to the eastward; and it is even probable that there is a serious error of latitude in his place of departure on the Gambia.

Such is the latest state of the discoveries of Europeans in Interior Africa, that is of ocular witnesses. What an immense void is found on a map bounded by these discoveries! What solution is there of the continuity of the twenty, or five and twenty, principal lines which the travellers have followed! We have computed the total extent of these lines, traversed during forty years, and have estimated it at 22,000 geographical miles, comprehending therein even the excursions of Poncet in 1698; and those of Bruce in 1768, and 1773. Admitting that each observer has constantly surveyed with his eye an horizon of three leagues diameter (and this is a good deal), we have then but a surface of 28,000 square leagues: what is this superficies compared with that of Africa, estimated at 1,400,000 square leagues? Thus Europe scarcely knows a fiftieth part of Interior Africa. Beyond that, all is confusion and doubt, as every candid geographer will admit. It is in the south of the continent that these lines approximate nearest; and it is to the eastward of the central meridian (15° E. from Paris) to 10 degrees on each side of the equator, that they are farthest apart. From the point where Mungo Park perished, to that where Dr. Oudney died, there is but an interval of 12 degrees to get over; but from Bornou to the nearest shore of the Indian ocean, we reckon more than 30. It is probable that, in this vast space, a lofty chain may be discovered, forming a continuation of those which Mr. Burchell saw in the 26th degree of south latitude; mountains which contain the sources of streams flowing in contrary directions, and which appear more distant from this ocean than has till now been supposed.

In concluding this rapid sketch, we must regret our inability to conceal the dryness of the subject by painting the moral and physical condition of Interior Africa: a vast and interesting subject. It is thither that the efforts of Christian, scientific and commercial Europe chiefly tend; as well as the discoveries of geography. But we are still farther remote from that object than from the knowledge of the geometrical description of this vast continent.

SONNET.

LATE, as I mused upon the wayward fate
Of Merit, doomed to struggle through this state
Of ill; I gazed upon the Earth's blue arch,
Whence slowly fled the lingering beams of day,
And marked a star's first distant dubious ray;
I saw it wax in size; I watched its march,
Till, by degrees, its altitude it gained,
And till my eyes were with its radiance pained.
Thus (thought I), modest Merit, whilst the glare
Of day gilds vulgar objects, shrinks from sight;
Thus Merit, undismayed, by toilsome care,
Emerges into milder, purer light;
Thus virtuous Merit finds its home on high,
And sheds a brighter lustre from the sky.

E. R.

MINERALOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE HIMMALAYA.

[Extracts of a Letter from a Traveller.]

30th May 1824. *Bheem Wodar*.—I am now within a day's journey of Kedarnath, and take up my pen to give you some idea of the place. Terjogee Narayun is situated on the Basoo-kee-gunga, just above its confluence with the Mundaknee. The former is crossed on a sangu, or bridge of spars, 48 feet long, and about 35 feet above the water. A fine section of the strata here, a grey gneiss with amagdaloidal portions of white foliated feldspar embedded. This is a rock of a well-marked tupe, and prevails over a great extent; it dips here N. 10 E., on the opposite side of the river N. 30 E.; in each case the inclination about 30. I may stop here to observe, that I have not yet met with a good well-defined granite, either *in situ*, or in fragments; and from what I recollect of my former journeys, I am convinced there is very little to be seen. What is underneath, of course, no one can say; but when Jameson pronounces the Himmalaya to be principally granite, I understand him to mean the superficial rock. To return from the sangu, where the elevation is about 6,000 feet, is a very steep and long continued ascent to Gness Ghattee, about 7,000 feet; and thence a small descent to Gowrakoond, a hot spring, on the edge of the river, the elevation 6,800 feet, or thereabouts. The temperature is 130°. It has no taste or smell, no effect on litmus paper, or on Brazil-wood paper, more than the river water. The sp. gr. is 1.0018, that of the river water 1.0010. There is also a cold spring, the water of which, with a sp. gr. of only 1.0012, has yet a *sensibly* saline and *strong* chalybeate taste. The hot one contains lime and iron, but whether in the state of carbonates is to be seen.

From Gowrakoond is a tight pull to Bhyro Ghattee, about 8,100 feet: still gneiss, but of a greenish grey, generally dipping N. 5 to 10 E., and containing a larger proportion of feldspar, frequently irregular nodules of a beautiful white colour and foliated structure. Veins of quartz. The Basoo-kee-gunga, on which Terjogee is situated, ramifies into numerous streams, all nearly of equal volume, and thus draining a large area; but this river seems to be confined between two

high and steep walls, from which the only supplies are occasional cataracts, rather than rivulets. In the beds of these the picture of ruin and confusion is very striking: rocks hurled on each other in the wildest order, or rather disorder. Many huge masses overhanging and seemingly prepared to follow. The water dashing from fragment to fragment, in picturesque cascades. The sides of the mountains nearly bare of forest, while the summits have not even a covering of grass; the whole forming a scene unique and characteristic, striking from its novelty, and sublime in the magnitude of its parts. These glens generally afford me a plentiful harvest; and whatever is to be got at all, I mean in the way of minerals, is to be got here. I had, however, nearly paid dear this morning for one; in my anxiety to get at what I fancied a fine piece of feldspar, I scrambled over several of these rugged masses, and was very intent on breaking my specimen, when a servant called out *sahib, samp!* On turning my head, I observed a black snake coiled up on the rock, within six inches of my nose, which, fortunately for me, proved to have become torpid through the effects of cold. He was about eighteen inches long, and as thick as one's thumb—you may be sure I dropt my feldspar in a great hurry.

The ascent continues the whole way to this place, which is (roughly) 8,700 feet above the sea. It was a fatiguing march, and several very bad places; in some a narrow path, leading round the corner of a smooth rock, supported by spars half rotten, and stones, while below yawns a hideous abyss down to the very water's edge, without a single tree to cover the nerve-shaking prospect. In other places steps had been cut in the rock, which, from the constant passing of the pilgrims, are not so square or so safe as at first. However, the danger of fatigue is not to be mentioned with that attending the Gango-tre, in which the interest also far exceeds what is found here, whether as to scenery or to the productions of nature, organic or inorganic. There are few trees, and no forests, at least none worth mention. Oaks are almost the only thing seen.

Above, on the opposite side of the river, appears the race sulla, a species of *pinus*, I think the *p. picea*, the leaves being solitary and emarginate. I have only observed, as yet *p. feda*, with three leaves in a sheath, very long; *p. abies*, with solitary awl-shaped microne (or cuspidate?) leaves; and *p. cedrus*, with fasciculate acute leaves. This is the deodar, and, I understand, Lambert says it is not the cedar. *P. feda*, with very long leaves, Linnæus considers as a variety; but I believe it has been elevated to the rank of a species under the title of *longifolia*. In botany, as in mineralogy, professors appear sadly infected with the rage for endless divisions and splitting of differences. I am sure Jameson, in particular, is quite wearisome with his sub-species, kinds and sub-kinds, and the long descriptions allotted to each. *Par exemple*: dolomite—heavy spar—actinolite—hornblende—limestone—quartz, *et multa alia*. But I have got into a digression. I shall resume to-morrow, when I have seen Kedarnath.

Nalapathan, June 4.—It was my intention to have closed this on my return from Kedarnath, but the weather has been so dreadful, that I have been quite unable to do any thing. It is truly dispiriting travelling in these mountains in the rains, and they have come upon me much earlier than I expected. I have got a very interesting route to return by, if the weather would only hold up, but I fear this is hopeless, for we have not seen the sun these five days, and heavy rain every day. But I must say something of my visit to Kedarnath. The road is an easy but continued ascent, chiefly in the bed of the river, over fragments of all sizes, or over snow beds, the effects of avalanches; and latterly along a fine broad expanse of *detritus*, covered with a thick coat of black vegetable mould, on which lay patches of snow of more or less extent, in a melting state; the whole being rather of the consistence of bog. This is just where the

last efforts of expiring forest are seen in the production of dwarf *rhododendron*, stunted birch trees, a shrub very like the juniper, but bearing a drupe instead of a berry, and a briar, having a rosaceous flower (but four petaled). Beyond these, no shrub, nor any thing vegetable, except the sward. Two species of *primula*, the *crocus*, and a yellow flower, I did not examine. On this flat, or slope rather, which is bounded on each side by high black ridges, their declivities well clothed with snow, stands the temple of Kedarnath, a handsome and rather large structure of hewn stone. To the north rises the magnificent Toomeroo Peak, at a horizontal distance of four miles, under an angle of 25°, and attaining the enormous elevation of 22,300 feet above the level of the sea. The height of the site of the temple is 11,500 feet, and this may be considered some hundreds of feet above the limit of forest. The side ridges, which are perhaps 16 to 18,000 feet, are distinctly stratified, dipping to N. and E., and at no great angles. The only specimens I got were fragments, for so deep is the coating of *detritus*, that I had no rock *in situ* the whole way. These fragments are granites of various colours, sometimes having magnificent crystals of schorl imbedded, and of feldspar, and gneiss, containing kyanite; upon the whole not so many, or such handsome specimens, as I expected; but at this early season there is so much snow, that a great deal is concealed, which, at a later season, would be visible. It was my intention to have measured a base, and determined, trigonometrically, the height and distance of the Toomeroo Peak, which would have set at rest all nonsensical objections of refraction, &c., the angle being 25°, but I had hardly time to observe the barometer when it began raining, and continued the whole way back. I had to return to Bheemloodar, where I necessarily left my tent and baggage.

EPIGRAM.

JUSTICE, 'tis said, was blind as night,
Before she sought the skies;
But now, the mist, which dimmed her sight,
Obscures her votaries' eyes.

A STORM.

SOMETIMES let Fancy take a wilder range;
Let midnight darkness shadow all the world;
Then place me on some steep and craggy cliff,
That high o'erfrowns the deep; there let me lie,
Whilst furious sweeps the blast, the thunder roars,
The lightning throws a blue and deadly gleam
Far o'er the vast and solitary main.
Loud howls the storm, whilst wave on wave through all
Its caverns bellowing, shakes e'en the rock
That has for ages braved tempest and time.
Midst the dire uproar, let the vivid glare
Of lightning show some lone and feeble bark,
With shattered masts, rent sails, and opening sides,
Madly careering o'er the foaming mass;
Now downwards plunging to the lowest depths;
In momentary calm again, upon
Some mountain-wave upraised, she staggers 'fore
The gale, that whistles mournful through the shrouds.
The surge impetuous hisses up her sides;
Whilst spray and foam, mixed with the driving rain,
Fly o'er her deck in one continuous sheet:
And oft a giant sea o'ertopping falls
Resistless, sweeping fore and aft her decks.
This instant, blackest night invests the deep;
The next, the horizon seems one blaze of fire,
Too bright to be endured by human eye.—
Hark to that thunder peal! now, now, it bursts
Above their heads, distracting stoutest hearts;
Peal follows peal, in wild succession:
Not like the feeble sound of battle-guns;
But as if Etna and Vesuvius had
United hurled ten thousand million tons
Of rocks and red-hot lava into air.—
Again she plunges;—there go three brave men,
Who on the fore yard-arm too boldly dared.—
Their shrieks are lost amid the roaring storm,
And billow upon billow covers them.
Shudder the crew! for deep beneath the wave
Her bow 's immersed; each trembling timber owns
The o'erwhelming water's force, and life and death
Are for a moment poised in equal scale.
Fell Ruin laughs exulting in her prey;
And the pale seamen mute expect their fate.

CHANDANA.

It is a popular notion among the Hindoos, that the *Vénus*, or Bamboos, often take fire by the violence of their collision; and Sir Wm. Jones has quoted an elegant Sanskrit stanza, addressed, under the allegory of a Chandana, or Sandal tree, to a virtuous man, dwelling in a town inhabited by contending factions. The following is an attempt to translate it into English poetry.

Delicious tree, leave this detested wood,
Where hearts unsound and poisonous juices grow,
And wicked plants, from whose attrition flow
Streams of devouring flame, that scorch the good.
No longer stay, beloved, nor tempt the fiery glow.

BARKS AND DYE WOODS.*

THE ingenuity and enterprize of Europeans, which have been so richly rewarded in America, by the discovery of valuable materials for the tanner and dyer, have scarcely been exercised in the various and unexplored woods and wilds of our vicinity; and articles of this nature (with probably the single exception of sapan wood) have hitherto constituted no part of the return cargoes to Europe. The Chinese, however, have, in all ages of their trade, exported such commodities largely, and there can, we think, be little question, but many articles of the same nature would be found suited to the use of the British artist and manufacturer. We shall here enumerate a short list of such as appear to us probable.

The first which occurs is the bark of the different species of *Rhizophora* or Mangrove. One of these, the *Bakao*, is the *Rhizophora Mangle* of botanists, and the true red Mangrove of the West-Indies; the price of this, on the spot, is from three quarters of a guilden, to one guilden per picul, that, in China varies from three dollars up to seven and eight, according to the state of the market.

The *Tangar* is another species of *Rhizophora*, with an obovate leaf, and a club-shaped multangular fruit; its bark is more esteemed than that of the last; it costs, on the spot, about half a Spanish dollar per picul, and bears a proportional price in China.

Of these two barks, the Chinese junks carry off annually from Lingin, Rhio, and this place, about 10,000 piculs; and it is thought that this season there will be exported, from Singapore alone, between six and seven thousand piculs.

In the collection of these barks, the Malay inhabitants alone are engaged. They cut the wood down in junks [*qu. logs?*] of a cubit and a half long; after which the bark is peeled, dried, and tied up in faggots of half a picul each, in which clumsy and expensive form it is exported to China. Were it found suited to the European market, it would be necessary to pound and pack it in casks, in the manner practised with the Quercitron bark; in which condition, the English duty would be only 8d. per cwt.

* Extracted from the Singapore Chronicle.

Were an effectual demand created for these commodities, the supply would be found unbounded; for the coasts of all the Malayan islands, and the shores of the straits of Malacca and the gulph of Siam, are covered with mangroves; and the natives, commonly ignorant and indolent in every other description of labour, are expert woodmen, and decidedly attached to this mode of procuring a livelihood.

In this respect we have a great and decided advantage over those countries of the new world which afford similar productions; and we are indeed surprised to find that the West-India proprietors ever could have expected to employ to any advantage, the dear labour of the negro slaves in so rude a description of industry as cutting mangroves.

Besides the mangrove barks, there are other bark and dye-woods exported from our neighbourhood. There is exported to Java, for example, the bark of a tree, called by the Malays, *Soga*, but the botanical name of which we are unacquainted with: this costs about half a Spanish dollar per picul. There is exported also to the same country, in considerable quantities, for the purpose of a yellow dye, the root of the *mangkuda* or citron-leaved *Morinda*; this is worth two Spanish dollars per picul.

The countries in our immediate vicinity do not afford the sapan wood, but a considerable quantity is already imported. The great production of this commodity is in the forest of the west coast of the gulph of Siam, towards the head of the bay. We observed, in the course of last season, that the Bugese prahus from Mandar and Kili, in Celebes (where we had not before suspected that it existed), imported sapan wood for the first time, and a supply from this quarter may be expected to become of importance.

Singapore and the neighbouring islands produce two plants which are favourite substances with the Malays for dyeing; these are called, in their language, *kunyit*, and *laban*; but we are not acquainted with the scientific names of them. The root of the first affords a permanent and brilliant orange; and the bark of the second, a lively and permanent yellow. It

does

does not appear that either of these articles has ever been tried by foreigners.

Siam and the Malayan countries afford two dye woods which produce permanent yellows, with no other mordant than alum. One of these is called, in the Siamese language, *Kleh*, and is produced in the province of Ligor only; but there is sufficient abundance. This article used at one period to be exported to the coast of Coromandel, where it was employed in giving the brilliant and fixed colours so much admired in the printed manufactures of that country. The other is the wood of the jack tree, or *Artocarpus integrifolia*, which is very extensively made use of as a dye, in Siam; being there used in giving the prescribed and favourite colour to the dress of the priests. The tree

grows not only in that country, but in all the Malayan countries luxuriantly.

All, or almost all, the articles which we have now enumerated, are the production of inexhaustible forests, and art has little to do but in their simple collection.

This is so far fortunate; for neither the character of the soil, nor the condition of society among the inhabitants, in the greatest number of the countries in our immediate vicinity, is suited to the growth of such dyeing drugs as require a fertile soil, and an intelligent husbandry. Thus, although indigo, turmeric, annatto, and safflower, are not unknown in the countries in question, it does not appear to us, that any of them are likely to afford them in great plenty or perfection, unless indeed Java or Siam may be exceptions.

M. SISMONDI'S ATTACK ON THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

DURING the last year, there appeared in a French periodical publication, An Essay on the origin, progress, and probable results of the English sovereignty in India, from the pen of M. J. B. Say, a writer who, if we make allowance for some errors,* into which he has fallen in his treatise upon political economy, prefers a claim to rank pretty high among the disciples of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose maxims and principles he adopts. That essay, however, betrayed such a deplorable want of knowledge upon the subject of which it treats, as to detract considerably from M. Say's literary reputation. The work has, for particular objects, been translated and industriously circulated throughout this country: but all who have directed their attention to Indian affairs, can easily detect its blunders; and persons hostile to the existing mode of government in our eastern possessions lament, as we have reason to know, that their cause should be exposed to injury by so weak an advocate.

With an object similar to M. Say's, another French economist, M. J. C. L. de Sismondi, in a recent number of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, has virulently attacked the East-India Company and the system of government in our eastern possessions, borrowing most of his arguments from some English pamphlets published with party views, and which we shall presently see he had ample reason to distrust.

It is by no means surprising that Messrs. Say and Sismondi, though at issue upon some essential points† in the science upon which they write, should concur in an attack upon the Anglo-Indian system.—Dr. Johnson once said, coarsely, that a Scotchman must be a sturdy moralist, who would not prefer Scotland to truth. This is a libel. But if the cynic had merely remarked that, in some countries, national feeling was so strong as to evince a prone-

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* One of these errors, is the conclusion which he draws from the existence of slavery, that therefore it must necessarily be more profitable than free labour to the master.

† M. Sismondi is a disciple of Mr. Malthus; he is adverse to encouraging expedients for diminishing labour, and multiplying production; he dreads reduction in the price of manufactures; he is an enemy to "the modern organization of society." In short, M. Sismondi is a perfect theorist, and his antagonist seems to consider that he "prefers barbarism to civilization."

ness to prejudice and misrepresentation whenever the interest or glory of the country was concerned, the remark would have been perfectly just, and examples might readily be found to confirm it amongst the countrymen of MM. Say and Sismondi.

It is not convenient for these writers to institute a comparison between our system of eastern government, and that adopted by France, when she had territories in Hindostan;—between the policy pursued by French and English governors;—between the respective characters and views of Hastings and Dupleix. This would be, in many respects, extremely inconvenient to them; and it would besides excite a suspicion, which, as prudent men, they are naturally anxious to conceal, that jealousy of our success and pre-eminence has some part in exciting their animosity. They affect, therefore, to treat the subject as it regards the interests of England; and they have recourse to works published in this country, where thwarted views, discontent, and resentment, always supply materials for the use of a *foreign* writer, necessarily ignorant of their quality, who is in search of evidence against our Indian government.

Some of the most palpable of M. Say's mistakes regarding the subject upon which he has been so ill-advised as to treat, without requisite study and examination, are exposed in the preceding volume of this Journal, p. 545. M. Sismondi is too wary to enter upon the same ground as his coadjutor. He deals in vague and general vituperation,* suggested by the works which he employs as the text of his disquisition, whose titles* will enable candid persons to form a pretty good estimate of the spirit in which they are written, and of their value as authorities.

Instructed by these writers, M. Sismondi gravely tells his countrymen, *First*, That the East-India Company are the cause why Englishmen feel so little interest in Eastern affairs: "they have succeeded, according to their wishes, in nearly extinguishing amongst the English an interest in the affairs of India!" *Secondly*, That, although it be the duty of England to render the Hindoos as virtuous, happy and free as the English are, yet "the Company wish them to remain stationary." *Thirdly*, That the East-India Company completely oppose themselves to the desire of the British nation to convert the Hindoos, because "they consider it to be their interest to check the progress of civilization and the development of the mental powers among their subjects." *Fourthly*, That "the Company equally wish to maintain unaltered, the economical and political condition of the people; the same proportion betwixt the agricultural and the other labouring classes; the same system of cultivation and of taxation; the same general poverty united to the same dependence." *Fifthly*, That "the Company scandalously neglect duties towards the people which the Musulman despots of Hindostan, in spite of their barbarism, fulfilled: "solely occupied in extorting from the country they govern, a tribute which they may transport to England, they will not suffer the smallest portion of the revenue to be employed for the benefit of the people who pay it."—These are some of the barefaced untruths which M. Sismondi, seduced by his authorities, endeavours to propagate amongst his countrymen.

The two subjects chiefly touched upon in this review, or essay, for we know not how to designate it accurately, are first, the imperious obligation of the English government to colonize India (colonize a country already over-peopled!),

* One is "An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial policy to the Government of India;" the others are "Letters to Sir Charles Forbes upon the Suppression of Free Discussion in India, and the Banishment of two Editors without Trial, &c."

peopled!), "colonization being nothing more than the advancement in civilization of the conquered people;" and, secondly, the arbitrary proceedings of the Indian government, in transmitting the editors of a journal which violated its rules, and in imposing restraints upon the press, when those restraints became necessary for the general good. Of the latter subject, the British public are by this time pretty well tired.

Articles like these of Messrs. Say and Sismondi, however palpable their defects, are weapons always available in the warfare carrying on against the East-India Company. Accordingly, M. Sismondi's article, like that of M. Say, has been transferred with great pomp into the pages of a contemporary publication.* The former is stated to be translated "with some unimportant omissions." Upon inspection, however, we find the omissions not to be exactly of that character.

In the first place, the author of the *Inquiry*, &c. having had occasion to quote M. Sismondi, the latter declares that he has totally misrepresented him: "*quoique l'auteur m'ait fait dire précisément le contraire!*" The whole of this passage is omitted in the translation.†

In the second place, M. Sismondi, after ascribing to the author of the *Inquiry* an experience in Indian matters gained by residence in the East, pure sentiments, &c. adds, that "he does not understand composition; that he enters clumsily upon his subject; that he discovers only incidentally what we are most anxious to learn; that he perplexes himself with a multitude of quotations, which are opposed to each other; and that he cannot be comprehended without a degree of fatigue, which he (M. Sismondi) often had the utmost difficulty to overcome." The translator most adroitly rejects all the bitter but retains the sweet; although this dispraise forms, even in a subsequent passage, the context, it is so ingeniously excluded that the reader would believe that M. Sismondi was perfectly content and complacent. We are not disposed to be too scrupulous in our maxims as to the duty of a translator: in the present case, he may, for aught we know, be the author of the work referred to, and therefore must not be expected to be accessory to passing sentence upon himself. But what are we to think of M. Sismondi, who confides implicitly in a work which, in the *only* instances falling within the sphere of his own judgment, discovers perplexity, want of skill, and gross misrepresentation?

So much for M. Sismondi and his judicious translator.

* The *Oriental Herald* for February.

† The following is the conclusion of the passage omitted: "In communicating to India their institutions, the English ought not to forget the intermediate steps which they have themselves made. They are now persuaded that great estates, large farms, extensive cultivation, are favourable to agriculture amongst them, and especially to the augmentation of the net product; I doubt whether they be so, even amongst them; and I prefer the condition of the farmers of Tuscany to that of the English cottagers, though the author has made me say precisely the contrary."

PERSIAN DISTICH,

Closely translated in the original measure.

تا غنچه خند انت دولت بکه خواهد داد
ای شاخ کد رعنا از بهر که میروی

Fair maid, with the rose-bud lips! what youth will their perfume know?
Sweet bough of a tender tree! sweet bough, for whom dost thou grow?

H.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The next branch of the Indian army which I shall bring to your notice, is the native cavalry, each regiment consisting of not less than six, nor more than ten troops; for which I beg leave to suggest the following establishment:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieut.-Colonel if less than ten troops; if ten, two Lieut.-Colonels.
- 1 Major if less than eight troops; if eight, or more, two Majors.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Riding-Master.
- 1 Native Adjutant.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Or more Native Assistants.
- 1 Haveldaur Major.
- 1 Trumpet Major.
- 1 Farrier Major.
- 4 Horses.
- 1 Haveldaur. } Pioneers.
- 1 Naigue. }
- 4 Horse Keepers.

- 1 Puchally.
- Grass-Cutters according to circumstances.

Each troop to consist of

- 1 Captain.
- 1 Lieutenant.
- 1 Cornet.
- 1 Soubedaur.
- 1 Jemedaur.
- 2 Staff Haveldours.
- 4 Haveldours.
- 6 Naigues.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 74 Privates.
- 2 Farriers.
- 80 Horses.
- 3 Puchallies.
- 2 Pioneers.
- 1 Maistry Horse-Keeper.
- 34 Horse-Keepers.
- 1 Maistry Grass-Cutter.

Grass-Cutters according to circumstances.

I am, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.

Cheltenham, Jan. 25, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have observed a letter in your valuable work, by an Old Officer, recommending the pioneers to be formed into battalions, with a regular establishment of officers, I beg to agree with him, inasmuch as they are particularly useful, and ought to be officered from the infantry; but I do not conceive there is any occasion for Colonels and Field Officers at their head. An Old Captain Commandant, and a second Captain, with a subaltern to each company, and an Adjutant supernumerary, is quite sufficient on the peace establishment; in the field, two subalterns are not at all too many. The Hon. Court of Directors have lately sent out an order for them to be put under the engineers; it is utterly impossible (where engineer officers are so scarce, that in numerous instances officers of infantry are obliged to officiate as engineers) that they could be transferred, without material injury to the service. I think I may venture to ask the

support of Sir John Malcolm, when I state that, in his division alone, at the siege of Asseerghur the pioneers were the most hard-working men in his force; in fact, they were employed day and night, without cessation, and the officers at their head with them. I think he would bear me out when I state, that the engineers had duties to perform which were altogether distinct and incompatible with the intricate duties attached to the pioneers, and that it required their being officered in the proportion of two to one for the infantry. An engineer officer cannot be standing over his men, and personally directing a certain work, when he may have plans and other duties to attend to; but he may point out what he desires to be done, to the officers of the pioneers, and they are always present to see it effectually performed. Any officer, who has lately been in Bombay, and seen the new road constructing from Panwell to Poona, must regret

regret to see a stop put to such a work, from having insufficient men and sergeants put in the place of the officers, at present superintending such a work; not to mention the immense saving on the present system compared with the new one about to be introduced. The engineer's estimate for a single bridge, to be constructed on that road, was 68,000 rupees; whereas the officer commanding the pioneers calculated that he could construct a bridge to last fifty years for 4,000 rupees; a saving of 64,000 rupees in one bridge alone; and there are three required in the first ten miles of the road. The present establishment of pioneers and followers, on that work, is,—one Captain Commandant, one 2d-Captain, four Subalterns, and the Adjutant, 350 pioneers, and 500 bejaners attached, two sergeants to each company, and their complement of artificers. Now, it is

impossible that the Bombay Government can afford to lose the services of their engineer officers, when officers of the infantry answer every purpose. Besides, the pay given to the officers of the infantry, attached to the pioneers, is only, to subalterns sixty rupees a month, and their full batta; whilst to the officers of engineers the expense will be quadruple. I can only say that at present the work is done economically and well; it rests to be proved whether, under the new system, it will be done with the like economy, and universal satisfaction. At some future period, I may trespass on your time again, should these remarks be deemed worthy of insertion.

I have, &c.

R. A. N.

Cheltenham, Feb. 17th, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I observe a general order by the Bombay Government, dated 9th Sept. 1824 (in conformity with instructions from the Court of Directors), making some alterations with regard to the brevet rank of Captains; hitherto granted to officers in the Company's service after a servitude of fifteen years.

The paragraph of the Hon. Court's letter directing this alteration, assigns, as a reason for it, that the hitherto existing rule caused supersession to his Majesty's officers; and that, therefore, their own officers, in future, shall not rank as captain by brevet, until fifteen years after the date of their commission.

This statement, of its causing supersession to the King's officers, is not *bond fide* correct; and the operation of the present enactment of the Hon. Court will cause a most galling supersession to their own officers. The Hon. Court seems totally to have left out of consideration a very material circumstance;—namely, that every King's officer bears a commission from the day of his entering his Majesty's service; and that if their own officers do not, it is by regulations which operate sufficiently to their prejudice, without perpetuating the hardship by a measure like the one in question. However, the matter will be best illustrated by a parallel of the two services.

I will suppose two young men enter the services of the King and Company respectively, at the same time, and leave England for India on the 1st of March 1811. Any other year would do nearly as well, but I select that, because the Company's cadets leaving England in that season, and 1812, were more unfortunate in waiting long for their commissions, than has ever since been the case.

He, in the King's service, is gazetted cornet, or ensign; embarks for India, receives pay during his voyage, and his passage is paid by the Company; he lands, and is paid as ensign, and fifteen years afterwards, viz. on the 1st of March 1826 (if not promoted regimentally) becomes a captain by brevet rank, after a service of about fourteen years and a half in India, or fifteen years from his entering the army.

The other, in the Company's service, quits England on the same day, possibly in the same ship; receives no pay, proceeds to India at his own expense; on landing there receives, not the pay of ensign, but the reduced pay of a cadet, in which situation he unfortunately remains two years; is then promoted to an ensigncy, say in Sept. 1813, and fifteen years afterwards, viz. in Sept. 1828, having been seventeen years in India, and seventeen and a half from England (instead of fourteen and a half, and fifteen, as in the case of the King's

King's officer), he becomes a brevet captain; that is, two years and a half after his schoolfellow in the King's regiment, with whom he left England, attains that rank.—Let me ask, is this justice?

But the inequality of the operation of this measure is not confined to the two services of the King and Company; it pervades the different armies of the same government, the different arms of their own service, and the different classes of the same arm. For instance:—A cadet of cavalry and one of infantry leaving England in 1811, in the same ship, will be differently affected by this new arrangement. The cadet of infantry, I have before said, probably got his ensigncy in 1813; the cavalry officer not until 1815; consequently the former will be a brevet captain in 1828, the latter not until 1830. He, who went to Madras, before his brother, who landed at the same time in Bengal; and the Bombay cadet before either.

It will affect the different classes of the same arm, in the following manner:—Those who embarked for India in 1811, or 1812, were not even ensigns for two years after the day they landed—of those who left England in 1818, many found themselves lieutenants on landing; owing to the Company not having, during that interval, kept the establishment of officers complete, to the prejudice of those officers in India, and with their corps, who, by the deficiency, had extra duty imposed upon them. Surely the case of the cadets of 1811 and 1812 is in itself sufficiently hard, without obliging them to serve two years longer before they attain the rank of captain by brevet.

But the extreme hardship of the measure upon those who, according to the usage hitherto adopted, were upon the

point of getting the rank of brevet captain, will be more apparent, when I state, that, owing to the new organization of the army, young men who have been hardly seven years in India are brought to the top of the list of lieutenants, in some of the regiments of cavalry; while in the other corps of the army generally, the third and fourth lieutenants have been double that number of years in the same country. These fortunate young men must inevitably supersede, by regimental promotion, nine-tenths of the army; be it so; but to take from the rest of the army the operation of the brevet rank, which would otherwise prevent their being commanded by boys, who were at school, while those of six and seven years' longer service were facing the enemy in the field, is unjust.

The object of brevet rank is to give all indemnity in the power of the government granting it, to those who have been so unfortunate as not to obtain regimental promotion: to effect this, instead of protracting the period of its operation, it ought, in the present state of the Company's army, rather to be accelerated.

From a long residence in India, and a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments of the army generally, I am aware of the injurious tendency of the late measure upon the feelings of the Company's officers; and in the hope that this statement may, through the medium of your valuable publication, reach the notice of those who have it in their power to remedy the hardship that will otherwise ensue, I have taken the liberty of requesting your indulgence to give it a place in your pages.

I remain, &c.

A COMPANY'S OFFICER.

February 11th, 1825.

ON DISSIMULATION.

DISSIMULATION, considered in the abstract, is allowed to be a vice of very odious and dangerous character. As the instrument of fraud and treachery, it is a frequent theme of censure with those who understand the principles of the social compact; and even amongst the vulgar, the thoughtless, and the dissolute, a charge of giving utterance to a falsehood is too opprobrious to be tolerated, and an indignity too deep to admit of any alternative but an appeal to arms. Yet this vice often assumes forms and complexions which reconcile mankind to it. By change of name, it obtains access where it would, under its just denomination, have been repelled. Men who scorn to be the authors of

of a lie, are not averse to a little harmless duplicity, or are too fond of a joke to baulk themselves through an over-scrupulous veneration for rigid veracity. Such examples of deceit, however, are pregnant with mischief; and jokes which require the aid of falsehood often *seria ducunt in mala*. It is safest to adopt, as a rule of conduct in our intercourse with each other, that excellent precept which enjoins us to abstain from "the appearances of evil."

Didactic treatises, which coldly appeal to the judgment, seldom succeed in detaching the mind from habits not originating in evil intention, and which perhaps have been long indulged without inconvenience. The *animus* must, in morals as well as in law, be considered as an essential property of an action. Hence many acts are esteemed to be of a chameleon nature, acquiring their hue from the circumstances under which they are seen. When, therefore, it is urged that the practice of dissimulation is universally wrong, an exception is generally understood in favour of innocent frauds, and deception guiltless of a design to do injury. Let then the following narrative, wherein the names only are fictitious, demonstrate the hazard attending the smallest deviation from the path of veracity.

Arcadius at an early age was left an orphan. His nearest relation was a maternal uncle, a tradesman, of cold, selfish, and penurious character. The mother of Arcadius so displeased her brother by marrying a person who was, for some reason, peculiarly disagreeable to him, that he not only renounced all intercourse with her, but exerted himself, with diabolical zeal, to blast the credit, and ruin the prospects of her husband. Whether his designs were effectual, or the schemes of his brother-in-law failed from other causes, the latter fell into distress, and died in great misery. He was soon followed to the grave by his wife. The brother, either touched with compunction, or affecting to be so, undertook the support of their only child; and as the tradesman's circumstances were believed to be narrow, this act was applauded by the world as a generous one.

In process of time, Arcadius was sent to the University of —. The allowance assigned him by his uncle was not ample, but sufficient for his wants. At this period, his person was pleasing, and his manners were gentle. His attachment to study increased the natural diffidence of his temper, and kept him from mixing in the gay and dissipated society which the university then abounded with. As the uncle of Arcadius never expressed a desire for his company, he seldom visited London, but spent the hours of relaxation from study chiefly in the family of Agrestis, a farmer, in moderate circumstances, in the neighbourhood of —. Agrestis had a daughter, whom we shall call Valeria. She was at this time about sixteen, possessed of much beauty, and greater accomplishments than at that period usually fell to the share of persons of her rank in life. She was devoted to reading; and she derived so much benefit from the conversation and advice of Arcadius, that his visits were always acceptable to her. Arcadius, who resembled his uncle as little in coldness of disposition, as in other points of his character, was delighted with the office of directing the mind of this amiable creature, superintending her studies, and watching the development of powers which displayed to greater advantage her personal charms. In short, they became violently attached to each other, before they suspected it; and without one syllable of explanation being uttered, each had secretly vowed to have no partner for life but the other. Valeria was uneasy in the presence of Arcadius; still less tranquil in his absence. If the interval between his visits was long, she was dejected; and when he reappeared, she felt emotions not easily concealed. Arcadius, on

his part, betrayed the state of his mind by symptoms which led one of his acquaintance to rally him, in a loose way, with carrying on secretly an irregular amour.

This individual, Vesuvio, as we shall call him, although in every respect the reverse of Arcadius (through some cause not explicable, though often exemplified), was beloved by, and possessed much influence over him. He was gay, frolicksome, and vain; his conversation was fascinating, his manners were seductive, and his principles those of a man of the world.

One evening, Arcadius was surprised by a visit from Vesuvio, whom he believed to be in London (and whom he had charged with a letter to his uncle), who informed him, abruptly, that his relation was dead; and presented him with a note from his uncle's executor. Arcadius, surprised and shocked at this sudden news of the loss of his only support, scarcely collected resolution to open the note, when his surprise was changed, in character and degree, upon finding that his penurious relation had died worth £100,000, the whole of which he had left to his nephew.

The presence of Arcadius in the metropolis now became necessary; and it was arranged that Vesuvio should accompany him. Arcadius thought that a companion like Vesuvio would be extremely agreeable; and the latter was desirous, for private reasons, to initiate his friend into the mysteries of fashionable life.

At the next visit he paid at the house of Agrestis, Arcadius imparted his good fortune, and was heartily congratulated by that worthy family. After the excess of joy had subsided, Valeria could not fail being struck with the disparity which now existed betwixt herself and Arcadius. She fancied too that she detected, in the midst of his complaisance, a constraint and embarrassment altogether unusual with him. At his next visit, his reserve and formality confirmed suspicions, which she at first endeavoured to treat as imaginary. She heard, but not from him, of his projected journey; and learned, too, the name and character of his companion. She felt keenly this mark of neglect. She waited his farewell visit in an agony of distress which no one can appreciate but those who have felt it. Her fancy represented her lover, associated with Vesuvio and companions as licentious as he, plunged in all the dissipation and vice of the metropolis; or, what was, if possible, more agonizing still, as recommended by his fortune and accomplishments to the notice of women, in comparison with whom her slender charms faded into insignificance. One day only intervened ere he would depart, and, after a severe conflict between pride and affection, she wrote to him: the letter, expressed with great delicacy and pathos, disclosed, perhaps more fully than she intended, the condition of her heart. This epistle she intrusted to a boy in her father's service; and, by an *innocent fraud*, she told him it was from her father.

Arcadius, in the mean time, who cannot be acquitted of a design incompatible with genuine regard, thought he might indulge a little *harmless duplicity*, and by playing upon the fears of Valeria, enhance the pleasure which the ultimate offer of his heart, hand and fortune, would, he knew, afford her. As the countenance of Valeria betrayed none of the pangs she endured in secret, he felt himself rather piqued at her supposed indifference, and was thereby induced to carry the deception further than he intended. He never designed quitting — without seeing her; but Vesuvio watched him so narrowly and suspiciously, that he could find no opportunity to execute his purpose, without confiding his secret to him, which he did not think proper to do.

When

When Valeria's messenger reached the room of Arcadius (with whose person he was unacquainted), he saw Vesuvio, to whom he delivered the note, stating that it was from his master. Vesuvio, observing the writing to be a female's, extracted without difficulty, from the bearer, her name and residence. He now thought he possessed proof of Arcadius's frailty; and resolved, as a punishment of his supposed duplicity towards him, to play him a trick.

With the ordinary assurance of a man of his character, he waited upon Valeria, who was astonished at his visit, and still more when he talked of her note to Arcadius, and lamented, in fashionable phraseology, that his friend's engagements prevented him from convincing her in person how much he was penetrated by its contents. The language addressed to her by Vesuvio, under a false notion of her character, soon obliged her to retire with indignation. As her messenger had assured her that he had given the note into Arcadius's hands, her worst apprehensions were now realized: Arcadius, not content with triumphing over his own passion, treated hers with contempt and insult. She bitterly repented of writing; she became a prey to intolerable anguish. For a time she was sustained by the conflict of opposing passions; like the vessel described by Lucan, as preserved from destruction by the fierce contention of two giant-billows, pressing on either side to overwhelm it. Arcadius departed without seeing her. From this moment life appeared to have lost its charms; and this world seemed a place of torment to her. Retrospect was bitter and painful; and all before her was gloom and sorrow. In a moment of distraction she took poison.—If any have felt and have surmounted this least tolerable of all the woes of existence, they will be the first to pity, the last to condemn her recourse to this dreadful remedy. Medicine was applied too late; when her condition was discovered, she was lingering on the verge of life: its last act was a feeble, imperfect articulation of the name of her lover.

Soon after Arcadius had arrived in London, he was one day reproaching Vesuvio for the levity of his conversation, and the licentiousness of his habits; when the latter reproached Arcadius with his hypocrisy; accusing him directly with what he had heretofore alleged on suspicion. Proof of the charge being threatened on one side, and challenged on the other, Vesuvio produced Valeria's note, which he had hitherto most unwarrantably detained. Darting a severe look at Vesuvio, Arcadius read what penetrated his very soul. The imprudence of his behaviour now flashed upon his mind. Scorning the slow motion of the post, he ordered a post-chaise; and repulsing the efforts of Vesuvio to detain him with a sternness unusual in him, he hastened to the house of Agrestis, his mind filled with gloomy presages.—All was still;—the family was absorbed in silent grief;—in reply to his hurried inquiry, the dreadful tidings burst upon him like distinct peals of thunder:—Valeria was dead,—she had destroyed herself,—and her last sigh reproached Arcadius.

The sequel is soon told: Arcadius was seized with frenzy; he partly recovered; but, if he still lives, he remains a mournful example of the danger attending *harmless dissimulation*.

E. A.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

WHILE the vain Nightingale essays
To triumph o'er the tuneful throng;
Eclipse the boaster's vaunted lays,
O Hafez! by thy polished song.

NECROLOGY.

No. III.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACMORINE.

Brigadier-General George Macmorine entered the Indian army, upon the Bengal establishment, in the year 1781, and was appointed to an ensigncy 23d July 1782. He rose through the intermediate grades till he acquired the regimental rank of Lieut. Colonel, 16th October 1814.

During the Pindarry and Mahratta campaign, the battalion which Lieut. Colonel Macmorine commanded, formed a part of a subsidiary force ordered, towards the close of 1816, to Nagpore, under Col. Adams. As the Pindarries were then plundering the Rajah's territory, Lieut. Col. Macmorine was directed to advance with two battalions of native infantry, and two squadrons of Bengal cavalry. He accordingly commenced his march from Lohargong, through a difficult country, but did not meet with the enemy.

In the subsequent operations against these freebooters, in Malwa, Col. Adams having moved with the head-quarters of his division, Lieut. Col. Macmorine was left in command with the 1st brigade of the 5th division of the army of the Decan, to defend the whole line of the Nerbuddah to the northward.

The events at Nagpore, in 1817, of which the Lieut. Col. was informed by means of spies, as his communication with the Resident was cut off, induced him to make arrangements for sustaining an expected attack upon his small force; and after the Rajah's troops had been repulsed at the capital, he received orders from the Resident to attack any body of troops assembled in the Nagpore territory with hostile intentions. The Lieut. Col.'s force then consisted of 14 companies of infantry, with 4 guns, and 300 irregular horse.

A large body of troops having assembled at Serinagur, Lieut. Col. Macmorine moved rapidly thither, and endeavoured to open a communication with them, in order to ascertain their intentions, resolved, if they were hostile, to attack them without delay; and he applied to Gen. Hardyman for a squadron of native cavalry. Before he received an answer to the message he had sent to the suspicious

troops, he learned that another body of 6,000 men intended to cross the Nerbuddah, and join the former. He pushed immediately to Serinagur, where he was joined by the squadron, and having made his arrangements, he attacked the force on the 5th January 1818.

The British troops advanced in mass of columns, partly covered by high fields of grain, till within five or six hundred yards of the enemy. Lieut. Col. Macmorine then formed line; when, observing the enemy's cavalry indicate a movement to his left flank, he ordered his own cavalry to gain their right, and immediately charge, whilst the infantry attacked the height and the town of Serinagur. These movements were performed in the best order, and in a most rapid and gallant manner; the enemy were driven from their position and from the town with great slaughter, and with the loss of their guns, stores, baggage, elephants, &c. The enemy, whose force was about 7,000, lost 400 men, and the remainder dispersed in the hills and thickets; whilst the killed, wounded and missing, in Lieut. Col. Macmorine's small force, amounted only to eight or nine men. The troops on the other side of the Nerbuddah, after this action, did not attempt to cross.

The sense which the Marquess of Hastings entertained of the services of Lieut. Col. Macmorine in this affair, is manifested in the following eulogium recorded in the General Orders, dated Head-Quarters, Camp Oochar, January 16, 1818:

"The official details of the late proceedings of a detachment of the Nagpore subsidiary force, under the command of Lieut. Col. Macmorine, of the 10th N.I., having reached the Commander-in-chief, his Lordship has much pleasure in announcing to the army another instance of successful gallantry on the part of our troops, in the total defeat and dispersion of a large body of the Nagpore Rajah's troops, strongly posted at Serinagur, having their left flank covered by the fort and town of that name. The troops engaged on this occasion were the 1st bat. 10th N.I.,

1825.]

Neerology.—Major Canning.

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N.I., and 2d bat. 23d N.I., a squadron of the 8th N.C., and a division of the 2d Rohilla horse, with a small detachment of artillery. The capture of the enemy's five guns, together with their camp and baggage, and their total defeat with considerable slaughter, attests the good conduct of the troops; to whom, as well as to their leader, the Commander-in-chief desires that his approbation and thanks may be communicated, particularly to Lieut. Chambers, commanding the squadron of the 8th N.C., and Lieut. Martindell, in command of the division of the 2d Rohilla cavalry, who are noticed with much commendation for their gallantry by Lieut. Col. Macmorine."

The Lieut. Col. afterwards had the civil charge of the country south of the river where he commanded. One strong hill-fortress having stood out against British authority, Lieut. Col. Macmorine found it no easy task to defend the newly acquired territory from the incursions of its garrison; he succeeded, however, in frustrating every attempt they made, and finally obtained possession of the place on the 13th May 1818.

In 1819, the Lieut. Col. conducted one of the three columns which invaded the Goandwana territory, and pursued the fugitive Rajah of Nagpore, who had taken refuge in that wild country. At the conclusion of the war, he retraced the route which he followed three years be-

fore, and took up his station within the provinces, after a service of twenty-four years on field duty and frontier posts.

In February 1820, Lieut. Col. Macmorine proceeded to Europe on furlough upon his private affairs; he returned to India in the year 1822, and resumed his military duties in November 1823.

When the motions of the Burmese on the eastern frontier rendered an augmentation of our force in that quarter necessary, Lieut. Col. Macmorine was nominated to the command of the district, with the rank of Brigadier, in December 1823. In the month of March, he began his march into Assam, with the force under his command, attended by a flotilla of gun-boats, and reached Gowahati without resistance. The last despatch received from him is dated 22 May 1824, at which period he was still at Gowahati, owing to the rains, employing himself in conciliating the natives, inspiring them with confidence in the British, and affording them all the protection in his power. Four days previous, a smart affair had happened between a detachment of his force which he had forwarded to Kulluabar to prevent the return of the Burmese to that quarter, and the enemy, who were beaten without loss on our part.

A few days subsequent to this despatch, the Brig. General was attacked by the cholera morbus, and died on board a vessel in the river.

MAJOR CANNING.

Major John Canning entered the Bengal army about the year 1796. He became a captain in the 27th regiment of Native Infantry, on the establishment of that presidency, in 1816. He was subsequently appointed Political Agent at Aurungabad; and on the 20th March 1824 was nominated to accompany the expedition destined against the territories of the King of Ava, in the same capacity of Political Agent to the Governor-General, who appointed Capt. Canning his Aide-de-camp. Upon the new organization of the Bengal army, in May last, Capt. Canning attained the rank of Major.

He accompanied Sir Archibald Campbell to Rangoon, and it is understood, was the medium of some important communications from the court of Ava. Ma-

Major Canning had been but a short time at Rangoon before he was attacked by illness. He persevered, however, in the fulfilment of his duties, till he conceived his visit to Calcutta, for change of air, would be attended with the advantage of enabling him to afford information to the Bengal Government respecting the war. He died on the 2d September, only eighteen hours after he landed at Calcutta, in a very emaciated state. His age was forty-nine.

The distinguished talents and past services of this valuable officer afforded a pledge that his country would have derived great benefit from his discharge of the important post which he filled; and justify the terms of regret in which his loss is spoken of in the despatch from the Government

Government of Bengal, 6th Sept. 1824. His goodness of heart and kindness of disposition are recorded by his contemporaries, as qualities which secured to him the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

A numerous and respectable assemblage attended the removal of his remains from Tank Square to the Roman Catholic Church, to which the Major belonged; including part of the staff of the Governor-General, and the principal civil and

military officers of Government, as well as the most respectable members of the chief Roman Catholic church in Calcutta: the Hon. Capt. Amherst was among the pall-bearers. All the funeral solemnities of the Catholic faith were observed; the clergy in their proper dresses, attended by cross-bearers and acolytes, preceded the body; the dirge, or office for the dead, was performed; and the whole service was particularly solemn and striking.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO CHINA.

*Extracts from the Journal of G. F. TIMKOWSKI of a route through Mongolia to China.**

Sept. 1, 1820. Station Gilannor, 17 wersts from Kiakhta. Large flocks of sheep, herds of black cattle, and camels grazing on all sides. Smoke issuing from felt-tents in various parts of the extensive plain. A striking picture of pastoral life. Some Mongols of the border-guards offered us camels in exchange. They were the more eager to deal with us as they are prevented by the Chinese from buying or selling at Kiakhta; but I deferred making purchases before our arrival at Oorga.

Our way lay due south, being the summer road between Kiakhta and Oorga, nearer than that which our former missionaries followed, and which is more to the west, near the river Orkhona, or Orchon. The country low and marshy, and for the most part under water; the river Bur having overflowed its low banks. It was in this plain where, in 1727, Count Wladisslawitch concluded the treaty with the Chinese ministers, which forms the basis of the subsisting relations between that government and ours, and established the right of the Russians to maintain a college at Peking. After advancing three wersts, we reached an eminence, from which we took the last view of Kiakhta. Our road then led through a small wood of birch and fir trees. Ploughed fields we saw no where, but plenty of grass, the soil being naturally fertile, and had been lately saturated with rain. Road very bad. Before us we discovered the summits of the Blue mountains (called Khookhoo-neeroo by the Mongols), and towards the east, the Badger mountain; this, at least, was the name given to it by a priest of Foe, in a red cloak and yellow cap, whom we met on the road. Having advanced four wersts through a thick forest, we found ourselves suddenly in a plain surrounded by steep rocks. It is traversed by the stream Ibeezuk, flowing from south-west towards the east, where, after receiving the Khangai, it falls into the Keeran, which joins the Tshokoi, both rivers flowing on the Russian side of the border. The Khangai received its name from the mountain on which it rises. We were met by the Koondui (head man of fifty), who saluted us in the fashion customary among the heroes of the steppe, viz. by jumping off his horse, placing himself on one knee, putting the right arm a-kimbo, and touching the elbow with his left hand, while he exclaimed *amoor!* (I wish you health). He then again mounted his steed, and led us through a ford in the Ibeezuk to the tents, where we were to rest for the

* This mission was sent for the purpose of relieving the gentlemen of the Russian college at Peking. Vide p. 151.

the night. Advance this day twenty-five wersts. Weather dry and warm. Many people were assembled to see us; and a lama offered us about forty roubles for a camel which had cost us 150, but was now a little lame.

Sept. 2. Rather cold during the night. As our road from Kiakhta, which is itself 2,400 feet above the sea, to the desert of Cobi, was constantly ascending, we found the cold more and more piercing as we advanced. A troop of cossacks, and some Chinese and Mongols, who had accompanied us from Kiakhta, here left us, reducing our escort to thirty cossacks. We descended through the long and narrow defiles of the Zangān Ola (white mountain). In the lower parts of it we found the grass high and thick, but the edges of the precipices were lined with stunted trees, the leaves of which began already to fade. The weather was sultry, and the journey exceedingly fatiguing to both horses and camels, who proceeded very slowly. We met two Mongols returning from Oorga with seven unloaded camels, having, by their account, been carrying presents from the Ssargutshi (*border commissary*) to the Wan, or prince of Oorga. This practice of inferior officers presenting tribute to their superiors, as a return for the good things they are allowed to enjoy, prevails throughout China. Small fields sown with millet were now and then visible; also a few hay-cocks, the hay of which is cut with small sickles, and heaped up before it is dry. A lama rode part of the way with us. He almost constantly held up one of his arms, which supported a rosary, repeating the well-known prayer, *Om nani, &c.* (Lord have mercy on me!) in the tone usual among them when praying, and which resembles the humming of a bee. He expected the speedy re-appearance of the Kuttookhta of Oorga, who was to infuse new vigour into the Mongol clergy. There are ten Kuttookhtas among the worshippers of Foe, and they are supposed never to die, like the Dalai-lama, although they have not, like that god-priest, the power of choosing the body in which they are to re-appear; this used to be a prerogative of the Dalai-lama, but is now assumed by the Chinese government. The choice generally falls on a child of some great family, who is in consequence regularly trained for the office.

The defiles led us to the meadows bordering upon the Eero (Iro), a river which the late rains had swelled to a breadth of forty fathoms. The light luggage was sent across on *bates* (fir-trees scooped out in the shape of boats, and of which two are always fastened together); we forded it with our camels. Numerous flocks of sheep, all *white*, and herds of horses, full-grown, although not handsome, Pallas says, that the natives find iron on the banks of the Eero, of which they make utensils for the market in Kiakhta; but there is no trace at present of this branch of industry; the Mongols receiving all their iron-ware from the Chinese merchants.

We were visited during the evening by several lamas, who came to look at us, eat a few biscuits, and smoke a pipe in our tent. There are two wooden temples in this vicinity, and consequently many lamas. On a neighbouring steep hill, we saw a great many *Obo*-stones, such as adorn almost every height throughout Mongolia; every high mountain, shady tree, or large river being considered by the Mongols as the abode of some good spirit, in whose honour they erect these heaps of stones, or altars. Every traveller passing by any of them feels himself bound to alight, and standing towards the south side of the *Obo*, with his face turned towards the north, bow to it, and mutter his prayers, at the same time throwing some of his property down before it. We frequently

* This is not the meaning of the words, but their equivalent.—Ed.

quently found bits of linen rag in these places, and still oftener, bunches of horse-hair. The *Oboes* also serve as guides to travellers.

Sept. 3. We were greatly annoyed by one of our guides, the Boshkho (*sergeant*) Urgentai, a drunken Mandshoo, of whose importunities we could not rid ourselves till we had given him, besides several trifles, a silver watch. I paid a visit to the Bitsheshee and Tussoolakshee (chiefs by whom we were accompanied), who received us very kindly, especially the latter, who called me, in the true Mongol strain of compliment, *his younger brother*. We found more elegance in his tent, than in that of the Mandshoo; he sat on a felt carpet, and was surrounded by lamas and common Mongols. He talked very freely about our Chinese attendants. He called the Bitsheshee a man weak in body and spirit, who had got his office by the Chinese practice of bribery, with the view of making more money by it. The character of the Boshkho had already displayed itself. The *nerbes*, or servants of those men, had likewise given proofs of their greediness. People of that description are considered in China as freemen, receiving, even from the highest officers of state, scarcely any wages; but they indemnify themselves by means of those who have to apply to their masters, with whom they generally share the plunder.

On our return, we were requested by the chief of the station to prevent our students from fishing in the river; he offered to give them some pieces of brick-tea as a compensation. His request, which flowed from the notion of these people of the transmigration of souls, was immediately complied with.

Sept. 4. We had occasion this morning to admire the dexterity with which a few women struck the four tents in which we had slept, loaded them on oxen, and carried them off, all within fifteen minutes' time. These tents were always furnished by the inhabitants; an imposition which generally falls on the poor and infirm, the rich finding means to evade the obligation. We had great difficulty in ascending a sand-hill, which began about a mile from our halting place, and from whence the mountains on the opposite bank of the river seemed like an enormous wall, surmounted by pyramidal tops. Other mountains appeared to our right, behind which the Orkhon flowed about twenty wersts from our road. The field was covered with good steppe-grass, and the *linum perenne*, and *allium scordoprasum*, grew in several parts of it. It had been rather warm during the night, and the day was as hot as in summer. After having passed two ridges, we proceeded through a plain, and crossed the narrow valley of Mangirtui, which runs in a westerly direction. The roads are frequently changed for the purpose of finding a fresh supply of grass for the cattle; the one we now passed was quite recent, and offered scarcely any traces of travellers having preceded us. The country was deserted from want of water; but we understood that it is frequented in winter, when the grass is plentiful, and the deficiency of water is supplied by snow. Having advanced about twenty wersts from the Eero, we again ascended. We saw here an enormous stone, and on the right the mountain Narin-Kunduiskoi, which is covered with fir-trees. Farther west rises Mount Mingā-darā (*surpassing thousands*), near which, it is said, are many stone temples, one inhabited by 1,000 lamas. We descended through a narrow and troublesome road, and came through a defile, in which we saw many of the Siberian pea-trees (*Robinia pygmaea*), and several places sown with millet, which the people were reaping. After having travelled about thirty wersts, we arrived at our station near the river Sarā.

(The remainder next month.)

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As often as science requires a co-operation in India, through the medium of your established periodical work, the precise description of the assistance required, is at once made generally known to gentlemen in the East Indies, who are in habits of research and experiment. Captain Parry is now out, on his third voyage of discovery, in order to discover a north-west passage. He is attempting to pass through Prince Regent's Channel, to the Hyperborean coast of North America. As he tried to get through this channel, in his second voyage, I fear that, even with the aid of propelling wheels, he will be unable to effect this. In such case, as formerly stated, I suggested passing into the Polar Basin, through one of the unexplored passages on the north side of Barrow's Straits, better known as Lancaster Sound. Had he got through the above inlet, we should have heard of it, through the agents of the North-west Companies. Rather than return home, *re infecta*, he is, probably at this moment, wintering in Wellington's Channel, or he may be farther north. In going north, nearly on our own meridian, an open sea was seen beyond limits attained to, and philosophers state, that cold is not intense near the North Pole, because the sun's rays are absorbed there, on account of the comparative flatness of the polar regions, arising from the diurnal motion of the earth. All this, sir, augurs well in favour of Captain Parry's progress. Captain Franklin has recently proceeded to Hudson's Bay, in order to go on, over land, to the mouth of Mackenzie's river; and to survey the coast westward, to Behring's Straits. Nautical and magnetic science is already greatly indebted to the intrepid resolution and daring enterprise of these determined commanders, firmly supported by their resolute officers and hardy crews; and at all events, what is creditable to this country, will result in the establishment of the geography of the north-west quarter of the globe. That person is little to be envied, who, unmoved, can read the pathetic but simple narrative of the unprecedented and terrific danger from which Captain Lyon lately escaped, with every prospect of immediate destruction at hand. The christian resignation, and manly fortitude, displayed by all on board, are feelingly expressed; and to this manifestation of devotion and courage, is beautifully ascribed escape, almost as by a miracle.

The existence of a north-west passage is undoubted; and navigation never can derive any benefit from it. The infant science of magnetic variation, will be greatly advanced by Captain Parry's discovery of

a North-west Magnetic Pole, whose actuality philosophers had merely conjectured; and the accurate observations made by the intelligent and persevering characters mentioned, leads, not a little, to an ultimate establishment of a theory of the wonderful phenomenon of the constantly increasing and decreasing variation of the magnetic needle. Captain Parry has been unjustly blamed for not ascertaining the precise site of this pole. From his public instructions, it does not appear that this formed any item of his instructions: and his observations, combined with those of Captain Franklin, enable us to lay down the position of this pole, if not accurately, at least, by a degree of approximation sufficiently near the truth, to shew that Captain Parry never had it in his power to achieve this most important desideratum. We are enabled to arrive at this near approach to the real position of the north-west magnetic pole, by the aid of the latitudes, longitudes, and corresponding dips and variations bearing on this object. First then, to obtain the latitude of the pole, two longitudes as near to each other as possible, and in which the dips of the needle were nearly equal, were selected. The latitude to the north, given by Captain Parry, and to the south, by Captain Franklin, and as nearly as possible on the meridians of the longitudes, were added, taking the half, as a medium, for the latitude of the most attracting point, or part of the pole, where the needle would stand perpendicular. Three processes of this description took place. The three media were added together, taking the third part as a mean position. This gave the polar position in latitude $70^{\circ} 15' 08'' 6$. In order to obtain the longitude of the pole, by approximation, a latitude by Captain Parry, and another by Captain Franklin, as nearly as possible on the same parallel, and with magnetic dips corresponding nearly, were selected, under meridians as distant as appeared. The corresponding longitudes of these latitudes were added, taking the half as the approximated longitude required. There were three similar processes, taking the third part of the sum of the three, as the longitude of the highest part of the north-west magnetic pole, being $100^{\circ} 34' 08'' 1$. It is unnecessary, sir, to state all this in figures, which any one can do; and, therefore, we may put down the position of the pole, by approximation, at the point of 70° north latitude, and 100° west longitude. During Captain Parry's first voyage only, can it be supposed by those who sit at home at their ease, blaming Captain Parry, saying that he might have ascertained the exact site

site of the north-west pole. Now, sir, it so happens, that all along the south side of Burrow's Straits, Captain Parry found an *impossible barrier of ice* which precluded any possibility of attaining to the made-out site of this pole. During his present voyage, should he get through Regent's Channel, the position of the magnetic pole will lie quite in his way to Coppermine River; and, by getting on the *line of no variation*, he will readily ascertain the exact site of the pole, or the place where the needle will stand perpendicular. From Captain Franklin's survey, there is reason to suppose, that there is an open sea at the approximated polar position. It will, therefore, be easy, at any future period, to run in a very small vessel, from Coppermine River, to discover the place of the pole, should Captain Parry be unable to attain to it. Science positively requires that this most essential and important object should, as early as possible, be accomplished, as the formation of a theory, truly of vast moment to navigation and commerce, must depend on its being distinctly established by actual observation on the spot, that this pole *moves*, or *does not move*, within the earth. By finding accurately the position of the pole, and by repairing, some years *afterwards*, to such determined point, this problem would be thus solved. Not content with the above investigation, from the various places of observation, I laid off the relative variations recorded, and found that many of them concentrated, or crossed at the point otherwise given by *approximation*; while others deviated as much as two degrees. The thing can be accurately done only by *moving on the line of no variation*, with a dipping-needle. This pole must be a large object: for if, with a radius of five degrees from the point of intersection of latitude 70° , and longitude, west, 100° , a circle be described, the dipping-needle will be found to stand at nearly an angle of 88° on its circumference. The great philosopher Euler, laid down the position of this pole in 76° north latitude, and 96° of longitude west from Teneriffe. We are now morally certain that this is erroneous; because Captain Parry wintered near this position, where the north end of the needle, in lieu of pointing to Euler's position, indicated a variation of $127^\circ 47' 50''$ east, running nearly through the *approximated position*. The philosopher, Churchman, gives 1096 years to a revolution of this pole round the north pole of the earth. This cannot be fact. In 1657 there was no variation in London. In 1820, there are sufficient grounds for concluding, that the moving pole was under the hundredth degree of west longitude, and consequently, in 163 years, it moved eastward eighty degrees under a parallel of latitude. From this it would appear, that the period of

a revolution is $733\frac{1}{2}$ years, instead of 1096.

I come, now, Mr. Editor, to what it is earnestly wished should be done by some scientific person in India. In the theory I have been forming for some time, I say, that under the meridian passing over the north-west magnetic pole and the north pole of the earth, there is *no variation*, because, under such meridian in the northern hemisphere, the magnetic needle will point due north, on account of having the moving pole, the fixed north pole, and the needle, in one line, or under the same meridian. I was confirmed in this idea, by finding, on inquiry, that about the meridian of 80° east, corresponding with that of 100° west longitude, there was *no variation*. It is hoped, that near Pondicherry, Madras, Nagpoor, or in the north of India, a true meridian may be laid off, as near as possible to the meridian of 80° . It is expected that a magnetic needle, or compass-card, applied on this meridian, will indicate little or no variation, being the thing required to be ascertained. The simplest mode of laying off a true meridian, I adverted to in a former paper, as being well known. Concentric circles are drawn on a board ten inches in diameter. This is fixed horizontally, on a post of wood fixed in the ground. A pointed pin standing perpendicular to the board, has a small hole near the top, through which the sun throws a bright speck in the shadow of the pin, on the circles on the board. From eight o'clock till ten, a mark is made on the west side of the circles, as the speck passes over them. From two o'clock to four in the afternoon, the corresponding semicircles on the east side, are marked. These marks will be very nearly in a line, with a mere trifle of difference arising from a small difference of declination, in eight hours. In drawing a line through the points, this can be allowed for, and such line will be east and west; and a line drawn at right angles to it, through the centre-point, will be a pretty true meridian. On this meridian a west variation will commence, and continue increasing till the pole has moved ninety degrees eastward, when a decreasing west variation will begin, becoming nothing when the moving pole comes between the north pole, and the place of observation, where an increasing and decreasing east variation will take place, while the magnetic pole is moving through the other half of its orbit. In North America, under the opposite meridian, a variation will go on similarly, but will be *vice versa*; or of a contrary name or description. In preceding papers, it was stated, from scriptural and philosophical reasoning, that the earth was *not solid to the centre*. It floats in ether, like a balloon in the atmosphere. At its creation, the deity gave it the orbicular motion main-

tained

tained by solar attraction. The rotary motion, on an imaginary axis, is, physically, a necessary effect of the constant orbicular impetus. A species of vacuum is created, by the prodigious velocity of the planet in its orbit; and a constant rush of ether, to preserve an equilibrium on the exterior side, acts as a propelling force in the orbicular direction; and in this manner, an equable motion on the axis, from west to east, is uniformly prevalent. This cannot well be described within the limits of a letter; but a familiar idea of the general effect may be conceived from the flight of a shell ejected from a mortar. In the ascending curve of the parabola, the rotary motion is generated by the propulsive action, and would continue through the more perpendicular descending curve, were it not destroyed by the greater power of gravity acting on a body, falling with a velocity accelerated as the squares of the times.

Since my last communication to you on the interesting subject of *variation and polarity*, I have endeavoured to ascertain the situation of the *south-east magnetic pole*, which acts on the *south extremity* of the needle. From voyages of repute, and particularly from that of Captain Cook, so distinguished by talents and humanity, I collected a number of *variations* resulting from *media* more especially when taken on shore. This precaution was requisite, as Captain Cook often found a difference of several degrees between observations taken at sea and on shore. In the southern hemisphere, properly speaking, the *variation* ought to be reckoned in reference to the south pole of the earth; but navigators reckon it from the North Pole; or in other words, it is the angle formed by the north half of the magnetic needle, with the meridian passing over the place of observation. I laid off, with their relative meridians, from Cook's utmost southing to New Zealand, a multiplicity of *variations*; and found that by much the greater number concentrated, or crossed nearly, in latitude 75° south, on the meridian of 144° east, near which, Captain Cook, in 1773, passed over the *south-east line of no variation*. Euler situates this pole in latitude 56° south, and longitude 158° east, where, manifestly, it cannot be placed, as Captain Cook, when fourteen degrees nearly *due west* from this position, had only thirty-one minutes of east variation; and must have found near ninety degrees, had Euler's position been a fact. As the north-west and south-east *lines of no variation*, are found always to *move eastward*, the south-west and south-east *lines of no variation* move *westward*; each description following the motion of their relative moving pole, within the earth. The great Halley asserted there were four magnetic poles. Two of these poles must be abandoned, as

Captain Cook was nearly on the site of the supposed south-west; and the Russians, at that of the imagined north-east pole, without finding any dip of the needle to justify this idea. Research has, however, now clearly ascertained the positive existence of a *north-west and south-east magnetic pole*, both of which act on their relative extremities of the needle, most probably, in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances, which requires *further inquiry and observation*, to stand confirmed as a fact on which future calculation of variation can be founded. If the magnetic action of a needle be neutralized by a magnet attracting one of its poles; and if a magnet of similar power be placed so as to act on the other extremity; the direction given to the needle will, in some degree, represent the undoubted conjoint action of two magnetic poles, at relative distances. Each pole acts powerfully on its own side of the globe. For instance, the north-west pole acts powerfully near its meridian, to a great south, while the south-east pole acts still more so, in the eastern quarter, to a high north latitude. Thus, we find a small variation, above 40° south, under the meridian of the north-west pole; while all over the eastern islands, the variation is found to be much less east than it would be, if the south-east pole did not draw the south end of the needle eastward, which inclines the north end westward, in diminution of what, otherwise, would be a much greater east variation. It follows from this, that there can be no magnetic equator to these poles, as the law of intensity of magnetic action will be found to arise from the relative distance of each pole from the place of observation. Were there only one pole, the supposition of its equator would be just, and it would be situated at ninety degrees from its pole, though even such imaginary circle could not limit its influence. It is, at present, quite uncertain, whether the magnetic poles move under a parallel of latitude, or in an elliptical orbit, or in a straight line. This, posterity will discover, by finding the latitudes and longitudes of as many places as possible, where the dipping needle may be found to stand perpendicular. A line traced through these points, will indicate the nature of the path of the pole. Supposing it to move under a parallel of latitude, the variation will be found to decrease [for instance in London] at the tangent-point, on the parallel of 70° , to a line drawn from London. The variation will diminish to *nothing*, when the poles, that is, the *moving* and the fixed north pole, are under the meridian of London. The variation will then become east, increasing to the similar tangential point, after which, it will diminish, and become again *nothing*, when both poles are again under the meridian of London. The variation will then

then increase, and be west, as during the last 160 years, till the west decrease will commence again, at the tangential point. This idea is applicable, *ceteris paribus*, to all other situations in the northern hemisphere, and in the southern, *vice versa*. All this will be considerably different, under the supposition of an elliptic curve. If it (the pole) moves in a straight line, there will be no variation on that line. It is hoped that a ship will be sent out to proceed southward, on the south-east line of no variation, which, at present, may be under the meridian of 117° east. The object will be, to ascertain the place of the south-east magnetic pole, where the needle would stand perpendicular. It is, probably, too far south to be reached, on account of the ice. The attempt would afford means of approximating to its position. Churchman makes the period of revolution of the south-east pole, 2,289 years. We know not on what data he founded this idea. We know under what meridian it was in Cook's time; and if a discovery-ship were to find its present meridian, or line of no variation, the period of a revolution could be ascertained. Comparing the variation found by me, at St. Helena, in 1796, with that given by Captain Wallis, in 1768, it would appear that the medium annual increase at St. Helena, is six minutes and twenty-nine seconds; while in the northern hemisphere, taking the west increase from 1657 to 1817, the medium annual increase appears to be nine minutes and five seconds. This would seem to indicate a quicker revolution of the north-west pole, by not far from one third part more.

The French have lately observed the diurnal variation in the southern hemisphere.

I first observed this description of variation at Bencoolen and St. Helena, as described in the Philosophical Transactions of 1796 and 1798. The French, like me, make this variation less than it is found in London; and, as I remarked, they found it to move in a different direction. In London, it moves westward, from about half-past seven in the morning, crossing the magnetic meridian at half-past ten, and attaining to its maximum of westing, at half past two o'clock. It then returns, at a similar rate nearly, to its morning position remaining, during the night, nearly stationary. This is not always the case, as there are similar anomalies to that I have observed in the other hemisphere. The cause is conjectural at present; and may be probably ascribed to light and heat acting on the needle; combined with solar heat communicated to the magnetic poles.

Nothing farther, Mr. Editor, can well be said on the national subject of this paper, which contains all that has occurred for its advancement. When the ships of dis-

covery return, we may be furnished with information that may be rendered subservient to the valuable science which I have so imperfectly treated of. What I have stated, may enable those who are more able, and better informed, to make up for my deficiency.

Yours, truly,

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands, Feb. 4, 1825.

P.S.—From information recently procured, it appears, that the philosophical observers of the magnetic declination in Paris, find the west variation, decidedly decreasing. This agrees with similar observations at the rooms of our Royal Society, by Mr. LXX, the scientific and intelligent librarian to that learned association. If the variation is decreasing, it must be manifest, from the statements in this paper, that the path of the north-west magnetic pole, cannot be under its parallel of latitude; and must be, either in a very eccentric elliptic curve, or in a straight line, to be ascertained only, in process of time, by marking the latitude and longitude of the pole or magnetic power, in its progress eastward within the earth. If it moves in a straight line, it will be a constant line of no variation, because the moving and fixed poles must be always situated in such line. The calculation of the period of revolution, or time of moving from the extreme east, to the opposite west point lately attained, must depend on the reality of either of these cases: and here the matter must, at present, rest.

Were there only one magnetic pole, there could not be any magnetic equator, because the influence of such pole would extend over the whole surface of the globe. There being actually two magnetic poles, moving constantly, the one eastward and the other westward, round or under the relative end of the earth's axis, every situation, equally distant from the position of each magnetic pole, will have the dip of the needle neutralized; that is, there will be no dip, as the north-west and south-east poles will act equally on the magnetic needle, rendering it horizontal, or devoid of dip to either pole. It is evident, that a line drawn through a number of such points of neutralization, may be termed a magnetic equator in the torrid zone, common to both poles. This equator cannot be permanent; because the constant movement of the poles, will occasion a constant change of position of the points of neutralization. There can be only two places, 180° from each other, and in the plane of the two poles, where these poles act in one and the same straight line. In all other situations on this equator (if such be admissible) the attractions will be more or less oblique; and may bear a proportion to the sine of the angle formed with the meridian of the place of observation.

We

We may approximate to the law of intensity of magnetic action, by means of varied experiments with magnets acting on a needle; but as four poles must be acting by repulsion and attraction on each extremity of the needle, no result can be unexceptionably conclusive. There are, however, good grounds for thinking that the magnetic poles act on the needle, in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. When the precise site of the N.W. pole becomes clearly ascertained, the truth of this approximated magnetic rule may be brought to a test. In that case, let a true meridian be laid off on the real meridian of the pole. If the south-east pole had no influence on the south extremity of the needle, it would lie truly in the meridian of the north-west pole. But it will be found, that the north end of the needle

will incline a little westward; because the south end will be attracted somewhat by the distant south-east pole. Let the same experiment be made similarly, on the same meridian, but thirty degrees farther south, and a much greater inclination westward will be found. It is expected that, on a comparison of the relative deflections from the true meridian, the result will be a verification of a law now given only theoretically. The time is approaching when the variation will be accurately calculated in any known situation; and this must depend on ascertaining the precise situation of the two magnetic poles. This is of infinitely greater importance to navigation and commerce than an useless north-west passage, of the existence of which there is no doubt.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

[Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg, received by a Gentleman in London.]

"WHATEVER may be thought of our growing influence with the governments of central Asia, you may rely on it that it is very small. In China we have none; and are too happy to be allowed to keep up our mission at Peking, and our commercial intercourse at Kiakhta; for the Chinese are too wary to allow us to acquire any political influence among them, and the least approach to it would eject us at once.

"In Persia we have certainly a larger or rather a more open field for action or intrigue; and there is no doubt that during the civil broils which are likely to ensue at the death of the old Shah, we shall endeavour to get a slice of the country for ourselves; but for the present, the English are too much on the alert for us to make any progress in that quarter.

"You have, of course, heard of our various embassies to Khiwa, Bukhara, &c.; but they have had little or no result: the barbarity and religious fanaticism of the people, and perhaps, too, their jealousy of our power, render them intractable. But even if they were inclined to form alliances with us, our commercial relations with them would be exceedingly limited, owing to the predatory habits of our nominal subjects, the Kirghese, through whose country we have to pass, and who are ever on the alert for booty, either in men, goods, or cattle. Indeed our trade in

that quarter had been quite at a stand till the emperor, during his late visit at Orenburg, ordered that in future the caravans proceeding through the Kirghese steppes should be attended by a numerous escort of cosacks and light artillery. The prospect of security which is thereby attained, will no doubt induce the merchants to try some new adventures; but their profits must be immense, if, with such an expensive mode of conveyance, any great benefit to the state accrues from it. It is, indeed, now said that the Kirghese are rather more afraid of our power, and more cautious in their depredations; but this renders the situation of the poor Russians, whom they succeed in stealing sometimes in their desert, but very frequently also from within our own immediate frontiers, more wretched. For, from fear of detection, they no longer keep their captives among them, as they used to do; but immediately sell them to the Bukharians or Khowese, at a few ducats a head; and if they ever attempt to escape from their new masters, through their country, the Kirghese will rather murder them, than allow them to return to the Russian possessions, for fear of being betrayed by them. The unfortunate slaves are treated most barbarously. They are made to work in the gardens; and if they are taken ill, they are often beaten so unmercifully for their supposed idleness,

that

that they sometimes die under the lash; the killing of a slave being perfectly legal. "Moreover, they are constantly tormented for the purpose of making them adopt the Mohammedan religion; and the most unmerciful treatment generally follows a refusal of this kind. Several of our countrymen have actually died martyrs to their faith. Among these, was a young man who served the late sultan in the capacity of a locksmith. Promises and menaces having failed with him, his fanatical master ordered him to be led to execution. At the moment when the fatal knife was raised, a pardon was offered to him, if he would adopt the new religion. But the Russian replied: "No, I will die a Christian; do your worst!" upon which he had his throat cut, and was hung. There are, in the city of Bukhara, no less than thirty-four Russian slaves, seven of whom are females. Of these, several have adopted Mohammedanism, to appearance, whilst in their hearts they remain Christians. They often assemble at the house of one Andrei Rodikow, an old man of seventy, whom these poor exiled Christians consider as their chief, where they comfort each other in prayer, and endearing conversations about their home and kindred. Some-

times they lock themselves up in R.'s little chamber, where he, assisted by a man who was formerly a sexton at Orenburg, reads mass for the edification of his fellow-prisoners. This Rodikow had been a Russian corporal, and was taken prisoner forty years ago by some Kirghese, near Orenburg, and sold into Bukhara. There he attended the Khan, in his different campaigns against the Persians, Afghans and Khiwese, and was finally made *Tuptshee-bashee*, or master of the ordnance. With this office, he, of course, obtained his freedom, and the permission of keeping a petty shop in the metropolis. But nevertheless, I am credibly informed by a merchant who has seen him there, that the poor old man still sighs to return to his own country, in order to be able again to profess openly the sacred religion which he now practises in secret; and you may think how trivial our influence must be in that country, when I tell you that notwithstanding the efforts of our agent at the court of Mir-hider, the present Khan, and the hypocritical promise of that prince, that in future no Russians should be purchased in his dominions, we have not been able to obtain the release of a single captive."

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: To withhold a debt justly due, is to inflict a manifest injury. On this principle, what must be the general feeling, in reflecting upon the injustice done to the Deccan army of 1817, who have not yet received a single fraction on account of the immense property captured there in that year; and the beginning of 1818; though the revenue of the East-India Company was increased four millions a year by their sweat and blood! Some men, or set of men, must have defeated the ends for which the generous kings of England resigned their power over prize-money. But surely the Government of India ought to have taken care that the reward of toil and duty was not converted into a subject of complaint and regret.

Eight years have now elapsed since we performed the services to which I have

ventured to draw your attention. Many, very many, of the brave spirits, who then thirsted for fame, and panted beneath the burning sun, now lie unconscious of the debt due to them. Some of these have terminated life with their own hands, under the pressure of poverty and the destitution of half-pay. If the Deccan prize-money had been issued in due course, all these would still be busy and brave members of the community; as well as those who have sunk, pining in solitude, under disappointment and blighted expectation. The injury cannot now be remedied; but what is possible may be done immediately. The first payment may be made, as a small recompense for the detention of the whole, and the deprivation of its use for a period in which interest would nearly equal principal.

I do not know any medium through which this subject can be pressed more properly than the pages of your Journal, devoted, as it usefully is, to topics connected with the British empire in the east. I trust it is one which also merits your

particular attention; and that you will not cease to revive it until public justice shall have been done to the suffering parties, of whom, Sir, I am

AN INDIVIDUAL.

London, 12 March, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The subject of the prize-money due to the victorious army of the Deccan has, I am happy to observe, at length attracted public attention. Various representations have been made in the newspapers respecting it, but they are much at variance, and we are yet without any explanation that appears to emanate from authority. If the Government of this country, or the East-India Company (for it is uncertain upon which party the blame of delay rests), were sensible of the injury the delay has

already produced, and the necessity of tranquillizing the minds of the claimants, in this country and in India, some explanation would, I think, ere this have been published.

With the hope that this letter may meet the eyes of those who are able to accelerate the business, I beg leave to request its insertion in your Journal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T.

We are glad of an opportunity to make a few remarks upon this painful subject.

The facts of the case (which has been much misrepresented) are these: The army of the Deccan, in 1817 and 1818, captured treasure, guns, stores, and other booty, to the amount, it is said, of five millions sterling. This property was at the disposal of the crown; and his Majesty appointed trustees (one of whom was the Duke of Wellington) to receive the prize property from the servants of the Company, whose controul over it instantly ceased; to realize it, and distribute it amongst the captors. But an obstacle arose out of the conflicting claims of the Marquess of Hastings and Sir Thos. Hislop, which were referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom the question has but recently been determined. Another question likewise occurred, as to what property was to be deemed prize; a large proportion of the captures being, we understand, liable to litigation on this ground. This question, we believe, is still undecided by the Treasury.

That delay in such circumstances is unavoidable, must be apparent: a delay of seven years is, however, far too long; and a fault, we think, must be imputable somewhere. It has been asserted that the Company have admitted only a small portion of the claims, and have paid nothing; but if this were the fact, would the Crown hesitate to enforce payment, especially as the King's regiments are, equally with the Company's troops, debarred of their prize-money? As the Crown has assumed the controul over this property, transferred it to its own servants, referred all matters in dispute to its own Board of Treasury, and has ample power to enforce obedience to its decrees, it appears to us that even if the Company were so impolitic and unjust as to procrastinate payment, the charge of delay ought still to rest elsewhere.

We sincerely commiserate our correspondents and their fellow-sufferers; and we hope the money will speedily be paid, or that a very satisfactory reason will be assigned for withholding it.

Burmese War.

Copies of the Official Despatches which have appeared in the London Gazettes from the Commencement of the War.

[The documents are arranged in consecutive order, with references to the Gazettes from whence they are taken.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 21st Nov. 1823.

On the 23rd of Sept., Mr. Warner reported to us by an express, that a Burmese force of about one thousand men had actually attacked and taken the island of Shapuree, on the 24th, killing three sepoy, and wounding three others. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Capt. Hay, commanding the Chittagong battalion, to the Sec. to Gov. in the Mil. Dep., dated Chittagong, Oct. 1823.

I beg to inform you, that on the evening of the 23d Sept., the jemadar's party of this corps, stationed on the island of Shapuree, was attacked by a body of Burmese, of about a thousand, from Arracan, and after some struggle, driven off the island, with the loss of three sepoy killed, and three more wounded, two of whom are since dead. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 9th Jan. 1824.

We beg to inform your hon. Committee, that the detachment sent by sea from hence to occupy the island of Shapuree, at the mouth of the Naaf river, and to rein force the posts on the southern part of the Chittagong district, did not, owing to the unreasonable and tempestuous state of the weather, at the head of the bay of Bengal, reach the island until 21st of Nov.: no symptoms of further hostile designs, or preparations, were visible on the part of the Burmans at the period of their arrival; and two companies of the detachment accordingly took possession of Shapuree, without the slightest opposition being offered. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Lieut. Col. Shapland to Major Patrickson, dep. adj. gen. of army, dated Shapuree, 22d Nov. 1823.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of government, that in consequence of the difficulty which the larger vessels of the detachment under my command, experienced in entering the Naaf river, they did not anchor off Tik Naaf, until the forenoon of the 20th instant, when three companies of the 2d battalion 24th regiment, were disembarked at that place; in the ensuing night two vessels, the Flora and Planet, dropped down to Shapuree, and the two companies on board of them were landed on the island without delay; an eligible spot for the erection of a stockade was then chosen, and the Mugs,* with the detachment, are now employed in clearing the ground, and making preparations for the construction of one. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 23d Feb. 1824.

On the 30th Jan., we learnt that an affair had taken place between our party of observation on the Sylhet frontier, commanded by Major Newton, and one of the bodies of invaders coming from Assam; your hon. Committee will learn from the correspondence which took place on that occasion that, disregarding the intimation which they had received of the determination of the British government to resist the occupation of Cachar by the forces of a foreign power, and anxious only to effect their object of concentrating a large force on our immediate frontier, the parties from the northward and eastward hurried on, in avowed defiance of our repeated remonstrances and warnings, to the point where the generals proposed to unite their forces. On the 16th, Major Newton finding that a body of about four thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains of Cachar, at the foot of the Berteaka Pass, and were stockading themselves at Birkampore; also that the force to the eastward had defeated the Mumpore Chief, Rajah Gambhur Sing's troops; and that a third division

was crossing into Jynta, immediately north of the station of Sylhet, he resolved, under circumstances so threatening to his force, to concentrate his detachment at Juttrapore, a Cachar village, about five miles beyond the boundary of the Sylhet district, and move from thence due northward against the invading party from Assam, before they could have time to strengthen their position. The Burmese position was discovered early in the morning of the 17th of Jan., and hostilities commenced by the discharge of two shots from their stockade at the British advanced guard; an attack was then made by the British force under Major Newton, in two divisions, which was completely successful, though a party of Burmahs in the stockade, variously estimated at from two to five hundred, made a brave resistance, and were not overpowered without the loss of six of our sepoy killed, and eighteen wounded; about one hundred and seventy-five of the Burmah force were destroyed, the remainder fled towards the hills. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy of Despatch from Major Newton to the Adj. Gen. of army, dated Budderpore, 18th Jan. 1824.

Sir: In consequence of intelligence which I received on the evening of the 16th inst., that a body of about 4,000 Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains at the foot of the Berteaka pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Birkampore; also that a force to the eastward had defeated Rajah Gambhur Sing's troops, and that a third division were crossing the Mootagool pass into Jynta, to the north-west, I resolved, under circumstances so threatening to my force, to concentrate my detachment at Juttrapore, and move from thence with the whole due north, and attack the enemy before they could have time to strengthen their position; I accordingly ordered Capt. Johnston to join me from Tilayn, leaving his camp standing. At two a. m. of the 17th, we moved off: at six a. m. just beyond an almost impervious grass and reed jungle, which we with considerable difficulty passed, we came into a comparatively plain country, where the situation of the enemy was discovered by the discharge of two shots at our advanced guard; their position extended along the villages at the foot of the hills, they were covered by the huts, bushes, &c. in a close and difficult country, and on their right they had a stockade on the banks of a steep nullah, occupied by about two hundred men; the attack was made in two divisions: the southern face of the stockade being assaulted by Capt. Johnston, with part of the 23d N. I., and Rungpore Lt. Inf.; and the enemy's line in the villages being attacked by Capt. Howe, with part of the 10th N. I., the whole under my direction; this last was immediately successful, the greater part of the enemy, supposed to be Assamese, flying to the hills at the first fire; Capt. Howe then wheeled his force at the attack of the stockade which was making a brave resistance against Capt. Johnston, and in a short time it was carried by assault by the united exertions of both parties.

I cannot in too strong terms bring to your notice, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, the exertions of the troops on this occasion, the officers and men were equally conspicuous in their zealous endeavours; I cannot therefore particularize individuals, when all who were engaged claim an equal share of praise: but in justice to the merit of the European officers, and staff general and medical, I do myself the honour to annex a list of their names, and an account of the killed and wounded on both sides.

General Staff—Lieut. T. Fisher, D. A. Q. Master General.

1st Bat. 10th Regt.—Capt. W. Howe, Acting Adj.; Ensigns J. Buncombe and H. M. Grams; Surgeon J. Grierson.

2d Bat. 23d N. I.—Capt. J. Johnston; Lieut. Richardson, Act. Adj.; Lieut. Ellis; Assist. Surgeon Forrest.

Rungpore L. I.—Lieut. A. Fuller.

I have, &c.

J. NEWTON, Major, Comm. Detachment.

Statement

1825.]

Burmese War.

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Statement of the probable loss of the Burmese, in the action of the 17th Jan. 1824.

Killed in and about the stockade	34
Killed in the pursuit and adjacent country by estimation	150
Prisoner wounded	1
	185

There were taken one standard, several muskets, and kukrees; a quantity of grain, ammunition, &c. was destroyed by the stockade taking fire, at the close of the engagement.

T. FISHER, Lieut.,
Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

Return of killed and wounded in a detachment under the command of Major Newton, during operations against the Burmese, near Bickerampore, on the 17th Jan. 1824.

1st Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. Inf.—1 sepoy killed; 1 wounded.

2d Bat. 23d Regt. Nat. Inf.—3 sepoy killed; 1 naik, and 6 sepoy wounded.

Rungpore L. I. Inf.—1 sepoy killed; 1 naik, 1 drummer, and 4 sepoy (one of whom is since dead) wounded, 1 elephant wounded. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy of letter from Capt. Johnston, commanding a detachment of the 23d regt. N. I., to the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the army, dated Budderpore, 14th Feb. 1824.

Sir: The command of this post having devolved upon me, in the absence of Major Newton, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that the Burmese advanced yesterday morning in very great force to within one thousand yards of this post, on the north bank of the Soomah river, and commenced upon the construction of five separate stockades on most advantageous ground.

Having obtained the sanction of Mr. Scott, the Gov. Gen.'s agent, for dislodging them from positions which, if permitted to be finished, would form a serious hindrance to our future plans, and inevitably cause the sacrifice of many lives in their reduction, I was determined, if possible, to drive the enemy from them in their unfinished state, and with this view directed Capt. Howe, with part of the left wing 1st bat. 10th regt., a detachment of the 2d bat. 23d N. I., and a party of the Rungpore L. I., to cross the Soomah, whilst I proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Scott's interpreter, up the river, in order to induce them to desist from throwing up these fortifications; but seeing no probability of their acquiescence, and that they were rather waiting for further reinforcements, I thought proper to direct the advance of the column.

On reaching the first stockade, the enemy fired upon the leading sections, who ascended the height and instantly drove the enemy with the bayonet from the stockade, and rapidly followed them up without giving them time to rally, till every stockade was carried in the same gallant manner and left in our possession; my instructions from Mr. Scott being not to commence firing, unless much resistance was made, prevented the enemy's loss from being so great as they otherwise must have sustained: with the stockades the enemy abandoned a number of gingals and muskets, and the whole of their ammunition.

I am sorry to add, that this success on our part was not obtained without the loss of a jemadar of the 1st bat. 10th regt., and a number of men wounded, principally by spikes and bows set in the ground to impede the advance of the detachment.

I cannot close this despatch without bringing to his Exc.'s notice the gallant conduct of Capt. Howe, who commanded the column of attack, and that of Lieut. Ellis, who commanded the detachment 2d bat. 23d N. I., and of whom Capt. Howe makes particular mention; indeed the whole of the detachment behaved with the utmost steadiness and bravery throughout.

I have, &c.

J. JOHNSTON, Capt. 23d regt.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of Capt. W. Howe, in an action with the Burmese, on the 15th of Feb. 1824.

1st Bat. 10th Regt.—1 jemadar killed; 1 quarter-master-sergeant, 1 subadar, 7 naiks, 1 drummer, 26 sepoy, wounded.

2d Bat. 23d Regt. N. I.—2 sepoy wounded. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy of despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen to David Scott, Esq., Pol. Agent on the Bengal eastern frontier, dated Canpn, near Tiloyn, 19th Feb. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that agreeably to your requisition, the whole of the detachment at Budderpore embarked on board the boats in which the right wing 1st bat. 10th regt. arrived under my command from Dacca, and proceeded up the Soomah river towards Juttrapore on the 16th inst. The same morning I detached Major Newton to the latter place by land, with two hundred men, for the purpose of occupying the stockades at that place, should it be found that the enemy had quitted them, as was supposed to be the case. About half way towards Juttrapore four stockades which had been deserted by the enemy were destroyed, and I had the satisfaction of learning here, that Major Newton had taken possession of Juttrapore, where we arrived on the 17th. It appears that the enemy had abandoned these very strong and extensive stockades on the evening of the 13th, after having been driven from those opposite Budderpore, by the detachment at that place; and that a considerable number of them had retired to the fort of the Berteaka pass, in the range of hills to the north-east of Juttrapore.

Having left Major Newton with a detachment of about two hundred men at Juttrapore, to protect the stockades and to prevent the enemy from returning in that direction and occupying them; and it being ascertained that several of the Burmese chiefs had concentrated their forces and taken up their position under the Berteaka pass, the detachment continued its route in the boats to the mouth of the Jeltinghy river, where it disembarked at nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and moved in the best order towards the enemy's position, where we arrived about 11 a. m. and found them strongly posted in two stockades on the left bank of the river, the passage of which, at the only place where it was supposed to be fordable, was completely commanded by one of them. Their position was naturally very strong, and had been made by the enemy and the late heavy falls of rain so difficult as to appear almost impracticable to human means. Having reconnoitred the river both above and below, and all my endeavours to discover a more eligible passage having failed, in consequence of the depth and rapidity of the stream, and no boats being procurable, the only expedient left to me was to endeavour to get the men across on the backs of the elephants which accompanied me, under cover of the fire of the light company 1st bat. 10th regt. and a party of the Rungpore L. I.

Having in this manner succeeded, after some little delay and much difficulty, in crossing nearly the whole of the 1st bat. 10th regt., detachment 2d bat. 23d, I directed an attack upon the stockades along the banks of the river; but having ascertained that there was a rivulet in that direction which was impassable, I was compelled to order the attack through the jungle higher up the bank. In this attempt the difficulties opposed to us by the jungle and muddy rivulet were of an almost insuperable nature; but the detachment having at length arrived at the north-east corner of the stockade, immediately formed and carried it with the bayonet, the enemy dispersing and flying in all directions, pursued by our detachment towards another strong and extensive stockade under the hills, where it was imagined they were prepared to offer a determined resistance; they however merely passed through it in their way to the hills, and the detachment advanced, took possession, and passed the night in it.

From all the accounts which have reached me, and from the number and extent of the stockades they had constructed, I cannot estimate the number of the enemy in this affair at less than five thousand, of whom the greater part are supposed to be Assamese, and the remainder Burmahs; their dispersion and flight towards the hills (in the greatest disorder and confusion) and passes into Assam, the capture of all their standards, gingals and eight gilt chattrahs, are the fruits of this affair.

It is impossible for me to close this report without endeavouring to do justice to the good conduct of Capt. Johnston and Bowe, who led the attack at the head of the grenadiers 1st bat. 10th regt., Lieut. McLaren, detachment staff, and Lieut. Ellis, 23d regt. L. I. Inf. The latter young officer set a most noble example in dashing into the nullah and forcing it neck high, followed by such of the troops

as had not passed on elephants, which mainly contributed to our success.

I am happy to say that this service has been performed with little or no loss, only two men being wounded.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. Com. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Bowen to Mr. Scott, Pol. Agent on the Bengal eastern frontier, dated Juttapore, 23d Feb. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that agreeably to your requisition, the detachment under my command again disembarked yesterday morning at eight o'clock, and after a march of two hours, fell in with the enemy's stockades at Doodpatlee.

Several spirited attacks were made upon the enemy under cover of a heavy fire from three six-pounders, all of which, I am sorry to say, failed, and after a most severe action, which lasted from ten o'clock a. m. till evening, I was compelled to draw off the detachment, and return to Juttapore, leaving two European officers and one hundred and fifty men (between the enemy and our present position) at the strong post of Tiloyin, as a measure of observation and safety.

I regret to say, that our loss has been severe: a return of the killed and wounded is herewith transmitted; the enemy's force may be fairly computed at two thousand Burmahs, including cavalry, and they fought with a bravery and obstinacy which I have never witnessed in any troops. It is impossible to estimate their loss; but it must be very severe.

As you personally witnessed this action, it will not escape your observation, that the troops opposed to us at Doodpatlee, are a very different description from those who fought at Bickranpore and Burcolah, the former being wholly Burmese, and at the latter two places chiefly Assamese.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col., Com. in Sylhet. [Gaz. 25th Nov.]

[Return of killed and wounded during operations against the Burmese, at Doodpatlee, on the 21st Feb. 1824, was inserted in this Journal, p. 97.]

Copy of Despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen, Com. in Cachar, to the Dep. Adj. Gen., dated Camp, near Juttapore, 25th Feb. 1824.

Sir: I regret to have to report to you, that Lieut. A. B. Armstrong, of the 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., was killed in action with the Burmese on the 21st inst., at Doodpatlee. This valuable officer was shot at the head of the grenadiers, among the stakes and spring guns, which were planted all around the enemy's stockades outside, for a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, concealed for the most part in long grass.

It is my painful duty to mention by this opportunity, that Capt. Johnston, of the 23d regt. N.I., and Ensign Barberie, of the 10th regt. N.I., are in a very dangerous state: the former was shot through the thigh bone, and the latter had his leg shattered to pieces, which has since been amputated. I trust it will not be considered presumptuous in me to express my hope, that something may be done for these two officers in the event of their recovery, and in consideration of their brave and gallant conduct in the actions of the 13th, 18th, and 21st inst.

Capt. Johnston has been twenty years in the army, has seen much actual service, has never been absent from his corps during all that time (except on sick certificate for four months), and has rendered me the greatest assistance throughout.

I cannot close this letter without deeply lamenting our failure at Doodpatlee, and the loss we have sustained, and I sincerely hope his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will concur in opinion with Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, and myself, that we were justified in following up our former rapid successes in our attack at Doodpatlee, in order to prevent the junction of the Assamese and Burmese armies, and the invasion of our own territories, which they had repeatedly threatened by letter: since (notwithstanding our failure) it has caused the enemy to evacuate their strong stockades at and around Doodpatlee, and to proceed in disorder in the direction of Munnipore and Assam, of which authentic accounts reached me yesterday.

It has now been ascertained by people sent to examine the evacuated stockades at Doodpatlee, that the enemy had between four and five hundred men killed and wounded; they were wholly com-

posed of Burmese, and they fought desperately, reserving their fire to the last moment, and seldom missing their object.

I beg leave to supply an omission in my report of this affair under date the 22d inst., and to state that Major Newton, with an hundred and fifty men of the detachment left to protect the stockades at Juttapore, joined me by order on the evening of the 20th near Doodpatlee.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. Com. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 20th April 1824.

We have much satisfaction in reporting the success which has attended our operations against Assam. After considerable delays, occasioned by the difficulty in procuring boats and supplies, Brigadier M'Morine moved forward with the force under his command, consisting of the Runpore light infantry, Champarun ditto, and Dinagore local battalion, with the flotilla of gun-boats, on the 22d ult., and reached Gowahati, the capital of Camroop, on the western division of Assam, on the 28th ult., without experiencing the slightest resistance, notwithstanding the strength of several of the enemy's positions, and the natural difficulty of the country. The native chiefs of Assam have waited upon Brigadier M'Morine, and have manifested the most friendly disposition, but have not as yet afforded any effectual assistance. The Burmese, after evacuating several strong stockades in succession, without firing a shot, appear to be in full retreat towards Ava. They have committed several atrocious and sanguinary murders; and we regret to say, that there is little chance of our troops overtaking them, as the advanced state of the season, and other unavoidable circumstances, had prevented our further forward movement.

The agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Scott, on hearing of the occupation of Gowahati by our troops, proceeded across the hilly track which intervenes between Sylhet and Assam, to join Brigadier M'Morine, with an escort of three companies of the 23d N.I.; and private accounts have been received from Sylhet, by which it appears that he had arrived in the neighbourhood of Gowahati on the 13th instant, without experiencing any difficulties or loss by the way. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy Report from Capt. Noton to the Major of Brigade at Chittagong, dated Camp, Ramoo, 11th May 1824.

Sir: On the 9th instant, a naik, from the Rutnapulling stockade, came in with a Bengalee villager, stating that the latter had seen the enemy advancing upon Rutnapulling, with four chiefs and about 150 men, wishing to negotiate, which the naik also stated to be the case.

Conceiving this to be some design of the enemy to put the jemadar off his guard, and thereby more easily gain possession of the stockade, I determined upon moving with the whole of my disposable force to ascertain what their intentions were, leaving the convalescents of the 23d, the whole of the provincials, and one hundred mugs, to protect the cantonment and sick, in case the enemy might detach a party to outflank me.

I moved off about five p. m., the detachment 23d N.I. leading. On our arriving near to the stockade (about half a mile), a heavy fire was opened upon us from the hills on the left of the road, which the enemy had taken possession of in numbers and fortified; their larger guns were fired from the further hill, and the smaller ones from the lower, thereby completely commanding the road. The naik of the provincial battalion, who had come to give the report with the Bengalee in the first instance, told me that we were very near the plain where the stockade was; I consequently pushed on with the detachment of the 23d, and reached the plain. I then returned with a few men to bring on the guns, directing Ensign Campbell to follow, should I not join him in a short time. It was then to my disappointment that I found that two of the elephants had thrown their loads and blocked up the road. This, Capt. Pringle reported to me, was the fault of the mahouts.

To extricate the gun, which, together with the gear, was hanging to the elephant, we were obliged to cut the ropes, but from the inexperience of Lieut. Scott (having never seen guns carried on elephants before), and none of the goundahs being present, after many trials, and failing in all, I was obliged to leave it, and take steps for carrying away the ammunition

ammunition, which the other elephant had thrown off, and also that which had been left on the road by some coolies, who had run off. Previous to this, I had been joined by Ensign Campbell. We with difficulty succeeded in getting it away, chiefly by the exertions of the sepoys, the mugs having hid themselves in the jungles, with the exception of a very few, who assisted the sepoys. After this was effected, I proceeded quietly with a small party of sepoys and an elephant, and brought in the gun, with as many things as I could find, though several articles are missing.

To give the men some rest, and an opportunity of procuring water, I took up a position on the plain, and there remained on the alert during the night. One of the mugs fancied he saw some Burmahs creeping towards us, and commenced a running fire, which was with difficulty stopped, otherwise we remained quiet. The enemy were firing and shouting during the whole time. From the circumstance of the ammunition-coolies having deserted, and the guns being rendered perfectly useless, by the great deficiency in the detail of artillery, and not placing any confidence in the mugs for support, should we again have experienced a fire from the hills, even by taking a circuitous route, and there being no possibility of procuring supplies for the men, I deemed it most prudent to return again to Ramoo, there to await the arrival of Capt. Trueman's detachment, as well as to obtain further information as to the strength of the enemy's force.

On my return to Ramoo, I was surprised to hear that the jemadar, with his party from Rutnapulling, had arrived about two hours before.

I regret to say our loss has been severe; in all seven missing and eleven wounded. I am sorry to say that Ens. Bennett is among the latter, being severely wounded in the left arm, though I trust not of any very serious consequence. Ens. Campbell likewise received a hurt in the right ankle, from a spent ball, and also some shots in his legs. The whole of the wounded are doing well.

I beg leave to state, that there were a few of the mug levy, that were under the immediate eye of Capt. Pringle (to whom every credit is due for his exertions) who behaved with great coolness and much to my satisfaction, as well in firing upon the enemy, as in assisting our sepoys in carrying off the ammunition. The men of the detachment of the 23d N.I. advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the suddenness of the attack upon them, and the very heavy fire that was kept up for upwards of three hours from a hidden foe; and I deem it but justice to Ensigns Campbell and Bennett, on the occasion, to report, that they both deserved the greatest credit for their coolness and exertions throughout.

I beg to add, that Lieut. Scott showed every anxiety to bring the guns forward, but was prevented by the circumstances above-mentioned.

I have, &c. T. NOTON, Capt. commanding at Ramoo. [Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 25th May 1824.

We regret to report that the Chittagong district has been invaded by the Burmese in very large force, and that the enemy has been successful in cutting off a detachment at Ramoo, consisting of the right wing of the 23d N.I., under the command of Capt. Noton, and three companies of the 20th, commanded by Capt. Trueman, with two guns and a detail of artillery, under Lieut. Scott; also a party of provincials and the mug levy, commanded by Capt. Pringle. We think it right to add, that the eight companies of regulars above-mentioned, were greatly reduced, both in numbers and efficiency, by the fatal effects of the climate of the southern parts of the district, and were already under orders to retire to the cantonment of Chittagong.

It is not in our power to report the further progress of operations in Assam, Brigadier M'Morine having deemed it necessary to halt at Gowahati, the capital of western Assam, since his arrival there on the 20th March. By the last accounts, he had despatched a small party of his force in advance to Kalliahar. Mr. Scott had succeeded in penetrating across the hills of Jyntura, from Sylhet, into Assam, with a detachment of the 23d N.I., and reached the Berhampooter at Noregon, about seven days march east of Gowahati, on the 20th ult.

The peace of Cachar has not been disturbed since the date of our last despatch, but we have

reason to believe that the Burmese have again entered Munnipore in force. By the last accounts, Rajah Gumbhur Sing was about to embark in the enterprise for recovering that principality from the Government of Ava, with such force as he could raise, supported by arms and money from the British authorities. [Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Extract report from Lieut. Col. Povoleri, commanding at Chittagong, to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, dated 19th May 1824.

With deep regret I acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with the reports which reached me last night, that Capt. Noton's detachment of the chief part of the right wing of the 1st bat. 23d regt., are cut off, after hard fighting the whole of the 16th; I fear all the officers have fallen, but Lieut. Scott, of the artillery, who escaped, wounded. Capt. Brandon, with the left wing, learning the disaster, is returning; he will retreat on Brigadier Shapland's division. The officers who have fallen are Capt. Noton, Lieut. Grigg, Ensigns Campbell and Bennett, 1st bat. 23d regt.; Capt. Trueman and Lieut. Codrington, 2d bat. 20th regt.; Dr. Maysmore, artillery; Capt. Pringle, mug levy. [Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Extract report from Lieut. Col. Shapland to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, dated Chittagong, 20th May 1824.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that, being joined by the detachment of the 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I., I returned to Chittagong this morning with the detachment which was advancing towards Ramoo, when the disastrous event occurred at that place.

I enclose a report of the officers who have escaped after the action. [Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Copy report from Lieut. Scott and Ensigns Codrington and Campbell to Brig. Major White, dated Camp, Chittagong, 20th May 1824.

Sir: Information having been required relative to the retreat of Capt. Noton's detachment from Ramoo, on the 17th instant, we, being the only surviving officers, beg leave to forward a condensed statement of the circumstances which have fallen under our observation, for the information of Brigadier Shapland, C.B., commanding the district.

The Burmese, amounting, it is supposed, to ten thousand men, advanced on Ramoo, from the Rutnapulling road, and encamped on the south side of the river the 15th instant; on the following evening, being within gun-shot, and advancing apparently with the intention of forcing the river, a party, with two six-pounders, under the command of Capt. Trueman, was detached for the purpose of annoying the enemy, and frustrating any attempt to cross: this our troops effected.

On the 15th, however, the enemy, at eight a.m., advanced, and commenced entrenching themselves about three hundred yards in front of our position, the right flank of which was protected by the river and by a tank, about sixty paces in advance; this being surrounded by a high embankment, serving as a breast-work, was occupied by the picquet, who opened and kept up, without intermission, a fire on the enemy during the whole day and following night. Our position was strengthened in the rear by a similar tank to that in front, for the defence of which a strong detachment from the provincial battalion and mug levy was allotted.

On the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, opened trenches on our left flank, and had considerably advanced those in front. A desultory fire was continued during the next twenty-four hours from each tank, but with little effect on either side. By day-break on the 17th, the enemy had carried over their trenches to within twelve paces of the picquet, and had also approached to within a short distance of the tank in our rear; they gained possession of the latter about ten a.m., the troops defending it having quitted their post, and fled with precipitation. The consternation caused by this, quickly spread, and they were almost immediately followed by the remainder of the mug levy. The elephants (on one of which Lieut. Scott, who had been severely wounded, was tied) were alarmed at the tumult and fled.

Shortly after this (our rear being now undefended) Capt. Noton ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order for about half a mile, the two six-pounders being from necessity abandoned: the

the enemy's cavalry, however, pressing hard upon the rear of the column, a square was ordered to be formed; but in consequence of the excessive fatigue and deprivation which the troops had previously undergone, which rendered them absolutely incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the overpowering masses of the enemy pouring in upon them on every side, the utmost exertions of the officers to preserve discipline were unavailing, and on our arrival at the river, the sepoys dispersed in every direction, and individual safety became the primary object of each. Under these lamentable circumstances, Ensigns Codrington and Campbell, having seen the other officers cut to pieces by the enemy, together with the greater part of the detachment, and deeming all further chance of resistance hopeless, escaped, the former closely pursued, to Cox's Bazar, and thence by water to Chittagong, and the latter, who was slightly wounded, by a circuitous route through the hills to the same place.

We have, &c.
J. W. SCOTT, Lieut., Artillery.
R. CODRINGTON, Ensign, 35th N.I.
K. CAMPBELL, Ensign, 34th regt. N.I.
[Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 2d June 1824.

We avail ourselves of the immediate departure of a ship for England, to transmit to your Hon. Committee copies of despatches received this day from Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, announcing the capture of Rangoon on the 11th ult., and beg leave to offer to your Hon. Committee our congratulations on this highly interesting and important event.

We are happy to inform your Hon. Committee that, by the latest accounts from Chittagong, it appears that the Burmese troops had not ventured to advance from the intrenchments thrown up by them at Ramoo, after the defeat of our detachment at that place; that the temporary alarm occasioned by that disaster was rapidly subsiding, and that the reinforcements approaching Chittagong would speedily place the troops at that station in a condition to undertake offensive operations against the enemy, should the season still admit of our advance to the southward. More than one half of the sepoys of the Ramoo detachment, reported to have been cut off in the action of the 10th, had returned to Chittagong unhurt, but we regret to say, that of the six officers stated to have been killed, no hope remains that any of them survive. [Gaz. 29 Nov.]

Copy of despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., commanding British forces at Rangoon, to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Gov., dated 12th May 1824. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

[This despatch is inserted in our Journal, Vol. xviii, pp. 532, 533, from the Calcutta Gazette, but is dated 19th May.]

Extract despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated 19th May 1824. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

[Ibid, pp. 533, 534.]

Copy report from Capt. Birch to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Rangoon, 16th May 1824. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

[Ibid, pp. 534, 535.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 11.

A letter has been received from Commodore Grant, C.B., commanding H.M.'s ship in the East-Indies, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated on board H.M.'s ship Lifey, off Rangoon, the 20th of May last, in which the Commodore reports the occupation of that place by the land forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, and the proceedings of a detachment sent up the river from the Lifey, under the orders of Lieut. James Wilkinson, of that ship, accompanied by 100 men of the grenadier company of the 38th regt., under Capt. Beach [Birch], for the purpose of destroying some stockades formed by the enemy on the bank of the river.

This service was effectually performed, the detachment landing in one instance immediately in face of the principal stockade; the enemy was dislodged from the several positions, the stockades destroyed, and the villages burnt; and the Commodore expresses his sense of the zeal and gallantry displayed by the officers and men employed on the occasion.

The following is a return of the persons wounded in the performance of the above service: Lieut. James Wilkinson; Wm. Austin, seaman (since dead); Robert Sim, ditto; Thos. Jones (1), ditto; Wm. Fergusson, ditto, slightly; W. Johnstone, ditto; Henry Brown, ditto, ditto; John Bartley, ditto, ditto; Walter Galway, armourer's mate, ditto. [Gaz. 11 Dec.]

Copy report from Lieut. Stedman to the officer commanding 2d bat. 17th regt., dated on board the Heroine, 18th May 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report that, agreeably to orders of yesterday's date, I crossed the river, and landed with the three companies detailed to accompany me, at about three o'clock, and within three quarters of a mile of the enemy, whose appearance before reaching the shore left me little doubt as to their intentions of opposing our approach beyond the spot, on which it was evident they had strongly stockaded themselves. As the day was too far advanced to expect any reinforcement under Capt. Ogilvie, and as our situation, from not knowing the strength of the Burmese, did not ensure success against them, I determined to detain the boats that brought us, in case it might be necessary to retreat to the ships, at the same time ordering the companies (all of whom landed nearly at the same moment), to follow the advanced guard at the distance of fifty paces. We had proceeded but a short space, when I observed the guard in advance to halt, and I received intimation that they were already close under a breast-work of the enemy, surrounded with guns, which the thick jungle along the beach had prevented my observing, or indeed any of the party in advance till very close to it. Delay, however, under any circumstances, was to be avoided, and as I had made up my mind to return their fire the instant they commenced it, I pushed on, desiring the advance to join their companies, and having loaded, returned their first shot from cannon and small arms, with a volley, which was followed up by a charge and an incessant fire on them from the rear companies for the space of ten minutes, when the breast-work, with guns complete, was ours, and all our attention was directed to the stockade itself, in which, at this period, at least 70 armed men were observable. Provisionally for us, an opening to the right of the stockade from the breast-work had not been completed, into which we continued to pour our fire with such success, that the enemy were observed to decamp with the greatest precipitation, leaving us their cannon, and indeed every thing they were possessed of: a list of which, with a return of killed and wounded, will be found in the margin.* I cannot conclude this report without expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of all concerned on this occasion, for to all I feel my best acknowledgments are due, though, were I to particularize, the services of Lieuts. Lind-say, Haig, and Hutchings, were such as to entitle them to praise more valuable than mine. Our loss is so trifling, when I consider the means the enemy had of annoying us, that it can only be attributed to their fire being directed too high.

I have, &c.

J. C. STEDMAN, Lieut. commanding detachment, 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.L.I.
[Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, July 14, 1824.

Subsequent to the fall of Rangoon, the force under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell has been engaged in repeated affairs with the enemy, who, favoured by the nature of the country, and their own particular mode of warfare, hover around our outposts, and maintain a desultory, barbarous, and indecisive struggle without affording any opportunity of coming to a general action.—Invariable success, however, has attended our numerous assaults of their stockades and fortified

* List of killed and wounded, with a detachment of the 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.L.I., under the command of Lieut. Stedman:—1 jemadar, 1 sepoy, killed; 2 naigues, 2 sepoys, wounded.

List of stores taken and destroyed by a detachment of the 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.L.I., under the command of Lieut. Stedman:—10 pieces of ordnance, of different calibre; between 50 and 60 boats, containing rice and military stores.

fortified positions, and several brilliant and striking lessons have been exhibited of British science, valour, and intrepidity, during the course of these harassing operations, as your hon. Committee will observe on reference to the despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell.—The enemy have already lost several of their best troops, whilst the casualties on our part have been comparatively trifling, though we have to regret the loss of two brave young officers (Lieut. Kerr, of H.M.'s 38th, and Lieut. A. Howard, of the 13th), and the severe wounds sustained by the officers mentioned in the margin.*

From the last accounts we learn that the enemy, after having been repeatedly dislodged from their stockades, and compelled to retire, had again collected in great force at a stockaded post near the village of Kemandyn, three miles north of Rangoon. Sir Archibald Campbell proceeded to attack this position with a force of three thousand men, heavy battering guns and mortars, on the 10th and 11th ult. The result of these operations seems at least to have produced some decisive effect, and to have struck terror in the enemy, who had retired to a distance from the front of the British position.

Your hon. Committee will bear in mind, that when Sir Archibald Campbell sailed from Port Cornwallis, the place of general rendezvous, he detached two expeditions from the main body of his force, the one against the island of Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, commanded by Brigadier M'Craigh and Capt. Mitchell, of H.M.'s ship Slaney; the other against Negrais Isle, at the mouth of the Irawaddy, and eventually Bassein, or Parsani, under Major Wahab, of the Madras N.I., and the H.C.'s cruiser Mercury. The attack upon Cheduba was skilfully managed by Brigadier M'Craigh, and succeeded in all its parts, with trifling loss on our part. The Rajah, or Governor, was made prisoner, and the island, which is described as very fertile and productive, is now garrisoned by seven companies of the 40th N.I., under Lieut. Col. Hampton, supported by a vessel of war: reinforcements are likewise on their way to Cheduba from Chittagong.

The operations against Negrais were likewise conducted in a creditable and satisfactory style, and afforded to a detachment of the 17th Madras I.L.I., under Lieut. Stedman, an opportunity of distinguishing itself, by the gallant and successful assault of a strong stockade, garrisoned by a large force of the enemy, but the island itself proved to be not worth holding; and a failure of provisions, combined with other considerations, induced Major Wahab to relinquish the design of proceeding up the river to attack Bassein.

We shall now return to the state of affairs, and the progress of events on our eastern frontier.

The only proceedings of any consequence taken by the Burman generals since the action of Ramoo, have been the capture of the stockade of Tek Naaf, garrisoned by about one hundred and fifty provincials† under a soobadar, with a gun, and an attempt to cut off the H.C.'s cruiser Vestal with her gun boats in the Naaf. The former object they accomplished without any loss, owing to the treacherous and mutinous conduct of the provincials, who refused to fight, and went over to the enemy in a body, delivering up the whole of the ammunition in the hope of making good terms for themselves. In the other they were completely foiled, and received a severe and memorable chastisement from the Vestal and her gun-boats, whose fire destroyed several of their war boats in the Naaf, and committed terrible havoc among the crews and the troops who lined either shore, expecting to find the vessels an easy prey. The cruiser and gun-boats immediately after made sail for Chittagong, where they arrived in safety on the 7th ult.

In Assam, the progress of our troops has secured the important objects of depriving the enemy of nearly two-thirds of that territory, of destroying a considerable portion of their force there, and, as we hope, of placing serious obstacles in the way of any attempt which the Burmese might be disposed to make to invade Bengal, by the route of the Burmahpooter.

After two or three successful affairs with the enemy, in which a detachment of the 46th, under Capt. Horsburgh, and the two Risalahs of irregular horse, particularly distinguished themselves,

* Lieuts. Michell and O'Halloran, of H.M.'s 38th regt.

† An irregular corps not officered by Europeans.

operations had necessarily come to a stand, by the last accounts, owing to the state of the weather. [Gaz. 23d Feb.]

Copy despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Gov., dated Rangoon, 1st June 1824.

Sir: Herewith I have the honour of transmitting you a return of the ordnance captured at this place on the 11th ult., including ten small pieces brought from Negrais. The strength of the enemy in this arm, so far exceeding any thing reported, is now I conceive very much crippled, as in the different encounters we have since had, nothing larger than gingals, or small pieces, have been found with them.

I have, &c., A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Return of Ordnance captured at and near Rangoon, May 1825.

Iron long guns, serviceable, mounted—1 twenty-four pounder, 1 twenty ditto, 1 eighteen ditto, 2 five ditto, 3 nine ditto, 1 three ditto, 7 six ditto, 5 ten ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 two and half ditto, and 3 two ditto—total 27. Dismounted—2 six-pounders, 3 five and half ditto, 4 four ditto, 1 three and half ditto, 1 two and one-eighth ditto, and 1 one ditto—total 12.

Iron long guns, unserviceable, mounted—2 twelve-pounders, 1 six ditto, 5 five and half ditto, 1 four and half ditto, and 1 two and half ditto—total 10. Dismounted—1 ten-pounder, 8 nine ditto, 2 six ditto, 1 five and half ditto, 4 three ditto, 1 one and half ditto, 1 three-quarters ditto, and 8 one-half ditto—total 26.

Carronades, serviceable, mounted—3 eighteen-pounders, and 1 twelve ditto—total 4. Dismounted—3 twenty-four pounders, 4 eighteen ditto, and 6 twelve ditto—total 13.

Carronades, unserviceable, dismounted—1. Iron swivel, serviceable, mounted—1.

Brass swivels, serviceable, dismounted—2.

Brass guns, serviceable, dismounted—3. One pounder, and 2 three-quarters ditto—total 3.

Iron gingals, unserviceable—4.

Of the above guns, 5 brass and 5 iron were captured at Negrais.

Shot, twelve pounder.....	133
Ditto, nine ditto.....	30
Ditto, six ditto.....	276
Ditto, three ditto.....	475
Ditto, three ditto (box).....	44
Ditto, irregular and foreign.....	299

Total—1,257

Gunpowder, computed at lbs. 2,400.
W. BURTON, Major, Com. Artillery.
[Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to the Bengal Gov., dated Rangoon, 1st June 1824.

Sir: Since I last had the honour of addressing you, the detachment sent against Negrais has returned to head-quarters. The reports of the officers commanding, relative to the operations against that part of the enemy's coast, I beg herewith to enclose, and under all the circumstances therein stated, I hope Major Wahab's evacuation of a place so little calculated for a military post may be approved of. Indeed I am fully of opinion that the object which the right hon. the Governor-General in Council had in view has been accomplished, by reports of the simultaneous attacks upon Rangoon, Negrais, and (I make no doubt) Cheduba, reaching the Court of Ava at the same time; and it will appear by Lieut. Stedman's report, that the enemy again experienced the valour of the British arms.

Here little change has taken place in our situation.

[The remainder of this despatch may be found in this Journal, pp. 97-99.] [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Copy of Report from Major Wahab to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated on board the Heroine, 25th May 1824. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

[This despatch may be found in pp. 99, 100.]

Copy of Report from Capt. Goodridge, commanding the cruiser Mercury, to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated off Rangoon, 27th May 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report the arrival at this anchorage, of the H.C.'s cruiser Mercury, under my command, to wait your further orders, and to acquaint you, in compliance with the instructions received from commodore Grant, of H.M.'s R.N.,

R.N., I effected the purpose, on the 15th May, p. m., for which I was directed to accompany Maj. Wahab, of the 17th Madras N.I., to the island of Negrais, on which a party was landed by Major Wahab, and the British flag hoisted, without opposition.

On the 16th our attention was called to a collection of men and boats on the opposite side of the river, a party was sent, accompanied by the Mercury, which produced a letter from the Governor of Bassine.

On the 17th a stockade was perceived, of some extent and strength. P. m. we weighed anchor in company with a party of troops. At half-past four anchored off the stockade, the party having previously landed from all the boats procurable. At five p. m. the British opened an indifferent fire on the troops; when I commenced a long range shot, and after firing a few rounds from our long guns, the troops marched into the stockade without further opposition, on which occasion I have to report the capture of twenty-eight boats (all of which were destroyed), and fourteen pieces of small cannon.

The island of Negrais is confined to about six miles in circumference, extending N. E. and S. W. On the S. W. end, there is a plain of some extent, covered with grass, on which I saw a number of cattle, and enclosures for a very small quantity of rice; the hills and other parts are quite woody, no run of water was discovered, but confined to wells, they are capable of producing a great deal with a little attention.

The entrance into Negrais harbour I considered difficult, and only to be effected with great precaution, the channel being extremely narrow, it is quite secure from all winds; the river beyond that to Bassine is, from my own observations, and what I have since collected, clear and safe from the island to Bassine.

I have, &c.
R. GOODRIDGE, Capt. H. C. C. Mercury.
[Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract Despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated 4th June 1824.

On the 2d inst. I received information that the enemy had assembled in great force, and were stockading themselves at Kemmendine, intending to attack our lines, and that the messengers who had been sent in, were, as I suspected, spies. I therefore ordered two strong columns of reconnaissance from the Madras division to move on the following morning upon two roads leading from the Great Dagon Pagoda to the village of Kemmendine, the right column under the command of Lieut. Col. Hodgson, the other under the command of Lieut. Col. Aiken, proceeding myself up the Rangoon river with two of the H. M.'s cruisers and three companies of the 41st regt., for the purpose of observing the enemy's force, and making a diversion in favour of any attack which might be made by land. In the course of two hours we were abreast of the enemy's encampment. The troops landed and burnt every hut to the ground, brought away one war boat and destroyed another, carried off an eighteen pound carronade, all without the least annoyance from the enemy, who either fled into the jungle or retired into a very large stockade, which I observed close by, and from which some guns were fired, killing and wounding a few men.

In the course of the morning the two columns, coming down from the Great Dagon Pagoda, met close to the stockade of Kemmendine, just alluded to, and an effort was made to enter it, which I have no doubt would have succeeded, but for the occurrence of some mistake, and as the attack was never in any way persevered in, I do not much regret the result, as it will tend to lull our crafty foe into a security, that may soon prove fatal to him. I am anxiously employed in preparing transport for the future progress of the expedition. We have already captured fifty or sixty large cargo boats, which are getting cut down and made more manageable, and are calculated, on an average, to carry a complement of sixty men each.

The second embarkation from Madras, consisting of H. M.'s 18th regt., and two battalions of native infantry, has arrived in the river.

Extract Despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to the Bengal Gov., dated 16th June 1824.

Since I last did myself the honour of addressing you, Brigadier M'Creaigh, and the European part of the detachment sent against Cheduba have returned to head-quarters, having fully executed the

orders given by me, agreeably to the instructions I had received from the right hon. the Governor-General in Council. The able and satisfactory manner in which Brigadier M'Creaigh carried on the operations intrusted to him, will appear by the enclosed report, and the result has been such as might have been expected from the judicious arrangements of that experienced officer.

Having completed my arrangements for striking a blow upon the enemy's force assembled here, on the morning of the 10th inst., although the weather continued most unfavourable, I moved upon the enemy's fortified camp and stockades at Kemmendine, with about 3,000 men, four 18-pounders, four mortars, and some field-pieces, sending two divisions of vessels up the river to prevent the enemy from escaping on that side. It was my intention not to lose a man if it could be avoided. The enemy had already frequently experienced the irresistible influence of the British bayonet, and it was now my wish they should also know that we had still other, and perhaps more dreadful means of exterminating them in every stockade they might be found in. The country, season, and roads rendered the undertaking extremely arduous, but not beyond the inexhaustible spirit of such soldiers as I command. About two miles from town, the head of the column was stopped by a stockade, apparently very strong and full of men; I ordered two heavy guns and some field-pieces to open upon it, while the troops surrounded it on three sides; but the jungle was so very thick and close as to prevent the possibility of altogether cutting off the garrison. In less than half an hour a considerable gap was made in the outward defences of the work, and the defenders not daring any where to show themselves, I ordered a part of the Madras European regt., supported by part of the 41st regt., to charge, and the work was immediately carried, with a trifling loss on our part, the enemy leaving one hundred and fifty men dead on the ground. Major Chalmers, leading the supporter of the 41st regt., and one of the first men in the breach, received a wound in the face from a spear, which I am happy to say is not dangerous. While this was going on under my own eye, a very spirited and successful attack was made on the other side of the stockade, by the advanced companies of the 13th and 38th regts., who, by assisting each other up to the face of the stockade (at least ten feet high), entered about the same time as the party by the breach, putting every man to death who opposed their entrance; and it affords me pleasure to state that the first man who appeared on the top of the work, was, I believe, Major Sale, of H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.

This point gained, the column again moved forward nearly a mile, when our left was posted, communicating with the flotilla on the river about half a mile, under a great stockade and fortified camp; the head of the column moving up to the right with great toil and labour, through the thick and tenacious jungle, for the purpose of gaining the river above the stockade, and thus completely investing the enemy's great stronghold. In this I was partly disappointed, the enemy having thrown up other works above the stockade, which would have exposed my right to certain loss, and not being able to invest the whole of the enemy's extensive fortifications, I was under the necessity of leaving about one hundred yards, between our right and the river, unoccupied; but as the principal work appeared full of men, animating each other with loud and boisterous cheering, I still hoped they would remain till the impression I intended had been made. At four p. m. my troops were in position in many places within a hundred yards of the place; but in all parts with a very thick jungle in front, extending to the very bottom of the stockade. The night passed in erecting batteries, and making preparations for opening the guns at day-light next morning; the enemy continuing loud and incessant cheering till after day-light in the morning. The moment we had sufficient light on the following day, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened from our breaching and mortar batteries, which was kept up for nearly two hours, when a party advancing to observe the breach, found the enemy, during the cannonade, had evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded. The plain of posts occupied by the enemy rendered fight at all times easy, and the thickness of the jungle necessarily prevented our observing when it took place.

The stockade is one of great strength, and capable of being obstinately defended. It was gar-

razed by the most desperate crews of the enemy's war-boats, and it cannot be doubted that the dreadful example of the day before, and awful effects of our opening firing, alone could have induced men possessed (as the Burmese unquestionably are) of great personal courage, to give it up.

The object I had in view has thus been beautifully accomplished; a general pause and terror of our arms at present prevail among the troops, lately opposed to us, and from one or two reconnoitring parties which have since been out, I find that every stockade in our neighbourhood has been evacuated, and I have reason to think the enemy has retired to some distance from our front.

I continue to receive every assistance and co-operation from Capt. Marryat, R.N., and the ship employed under his command. [Gaz. 25 Nov.] General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops comprising the expedition, under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from 1st to 10th June 1824. [See pp. 101, 102.]

Copy report from Brig. Gen. M'Creaigh to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated on board the H. C.'s ship Ernaad, river Rangoon, 11th June 1824.

Sir, I have the honour to report, that in execution of the service you assigned me, I anchored on the eastern side of the island of Cheduba, with the transport Anna Robertson in company, on the night of the 12th of last month, and found the other transport and H. M.'s ship the Slaney already there. I immediately conferred with Capt. Mitchell, and on the 10th Lieut. Mathews, of that ship, made a bold and very intelligent reconnaissance up the small river on which the enemy's town is situated, and in our entire ignorance of the localities, his report was of essential use to me in arranging the disembarkation.

The ships lay three miles from the shore, outside of a mud flat, which stretches parallel with the land, and is nearly dry at low water, and the coast at this side is covered with jungle to the edge; the mouth of a river is not distinguishable at a very little distance. We moved towards it on the morning of the 14th, with as many men as the boats would hold—200 of H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., and 100 of the 26th N.I.

On the southern bank, a short distance up, was an out-post, which was immediately taken possession of by a small party from the leading boat, the Burmese retiring from it without resistance. The river varies in breadth, from about forty to one hundred yards; the jungle on both sides extending far into the water. About half a mile farther up the ground is clear and cultivated, and the enemy became visible lining a trench of 300 yards extent, on the edge of the northern bank, with their right flank by a bridge over the river. They permitted our boats to range along until the headmost arrived opposite their right, and then opened a fire of musketry, and swivels accompanied by flights of arrows. The bank was steep and somewhat difficult, but two or three parties of the 13th were soon on its summit in spite of the enemy's efforts, who opposed them with considerable boldness; a few minutes firing followed while the remaining boats landed their men, and they fled, leaving upwards of twenty killed, and many wounded. Their village or town commenced near the spot at which we had landed, and I immediately moved up the street in pursuit, on arriving at the end of it (about a quarter of a mile) we found a stockade, into which they had retired, and from which they opened a fire as soon as we appeared. It was a square, of about two hundred yards each face, the outward walls from sixteen to twenty feet high, an embankment and a parapet within them; the gates were in each face, and a triple row of tailing round the entire exterior; appeared to be in good order, and the fire was from several six-pounders; as well as swivels of various calibres, and musketry.

I immediately lodged parties at such points close to the work as afforded tolerable cover, ordered the howitzer and two or three ship-guns ashore, together with the remainder of the sepoys, and meantime marked off a battery within a hundred yards of their front gateway. The weather now became exceedingly unfavourable; but as all saved their most heavy guns, and loaded as despatched to the execution of what was pointed out to them, our want of proper materials, implements, and workmen, was surmounted. Repeated shots upon the

enemy's left sufficed to turn his attention from our working parties on his right, and during the night of the 15th, two nine-pounders, and a carronade on ship-carriages, were placed in the battery, the hut that masked it pulled down, and it opened in the morning. Its fire was decisive on the gateway, which having been their last thoroughfare, was not so strongly embanked as the others. Having prepared some seamen with axes and ropes to accompany the column, I ordered it forward. It moved rapidly to its point, headed by Major Thornhill's company of H. M.'s 13th, a few moments sufficed to complete the destruction of the wonderful spars, and we were speedily in the stockade, followed by the reserve under Lieut. Col. Hampton, of the 26th N.I. The Burmese chief in command was killed near the point of attack; they abandoned their interior defences (a trench and breastwork), and fled through their rear gate, leaving a great number killed.

Considering that throughout these little operations our investments were very close, and the enemy's fire kept up without any intermission, I am happy to say that our loss has been singularly small.

Where all evinced not only ready obedience but the utmost zeal, it would be difficult to remark upon individual claims to notice, but my thanks are due to Lieut. Col. Hampton, commanding the detachment of the 26th N.I., and to Brevet Major Thornhill, of H. M.'s 13th regt., for the manner in which they and their officers and men fulfilled their duties; the latter officer was wounded by a spear, while leading his men into a stockade. I am also much indebted to Lieut. Mathews, of the 13th (Brigade Major), for the active and valuable assistance he afforded me throughout.

I must do myself the pleasure to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that I received from Capt. Mitchell, of H. M.'s ship Slaney, who accompanied me at the disembarkation, and to whose readiness in affording me every assistance his ship could supply, the service was importantly indebted; and the exertions of his seamen, under the immediate command of Lieut. Mathews, in getting the guns landed and assisting in the battery, contributed essentially to accelerate the result.

On the 15th, one of our reconnoitring parties under Capt. Aiken, of H. M.'s 13th, succeeded in capturing the Rajah, who was com-aded with some of his followers in the jungle a few miles in the interior. It appears, that of six hundred Burmese, who, about a month previous to our attack, were sent over to assist in the defence of the island, little more than three hundred survived the contest unhurt, and the Chedubans, whom they had mustered to assist in defence of the stockade, have also suffered considerably. The surviving Burmese passed over to the main land.

Having made such arrangements regarding the island as circumstances admitted, I re-embarked the European part of my force, in conformity with your orders, and sailed with the ships Ernaad and Anna Robertson, on the third of the present month, leaving Lieut. Col. Hampton, with his detachment of the 26th N.I., and H. M.'s ship Slaney, in possession, and on the most friendly understanding with the inhabitants. On the 15th, we lost sight of the islands, on the 16th, we made Negrais with the intention of visiting and reporting to you the situation of the detachment you had ordered there, but the weather becoming so threatening as to render it undesirable to risk ships in such a situation, I stood on for this place, and anchored off the bar of the river this day.

I enclose returns of our killed and wounded, and am happy to add that most of the latter are doing well.

I have, &c.
M. M'CREAIGH, Brig. Gen.
[Gaz. 25 Nov.]

[For lists of killed and wounded, and return of arms and ordnance taken, see this Journal, p. 1102.]

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Shapland, C. B., commanding at Chittagong, to the Adj. Gen. of the army, dated 7th June 1824.

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, the report of Lieut. Col. Shapland, commanding the Field Officer, relative to his proceedings in the N. E. and the cause of his quitting the station. [Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Guy, commanding the E.I.C.'s cruiser Vestal, to Lieut. Col. Shapland, C.B., dated Chittagong river, 6th June 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report the arrival of the H.C.'s cruiser Vestal in Chittagong river, having on board the undermentioned passengers, viz. the subadar of the Chittagong provincial detachment, the daroga, the mug jemadar, and thirty-one of his sepoy, with a number of Mussulmen, who placed themselves under my protection.

On Thursday the 3d June, at seven a.m. the subadar in charge of the stockade at Tik Naaf, came on board, accompanied by one sepoy, and informed me, that the troops under his command had mutinied the preceding evening, by refusing to fire on the Burmese, who had surrounded the stockade with a force, amounting to about one hundred and fifty horse, with a numerous body of foot; that he had spiked the great gun, and thrown the ammunition into the well, and would also have destroyed the magazine, containing twenty-one boxes of musket cartridges, had not the sepoys threatened to kill him should he attempt it; he then fled the fort, and escaped to the ship. On hearing this, I weighed anchor, and stood down the river; I shortly after saw about one hundred war-boats drawn out in a line off Mundoo creek; on our nearer approach, a canoe was despatched, with five hands in her, ordering me to surrender the vessel or they would take her by force, and kill every man on board; this message I answered with a broadside from my great guns; they kept up a smart fire for about ten minutes, then retreated into Mundoo creek; the two gun-boats, under Messrs. Loughton and Boyce, chased them upon this, and poured in several well-directed showers of grape and canister, which did great execution; they then returned, after having taken four prisoners from the above-mentioned canoe.

I then tacked, and stood towards Shahpooree island, under which several boats lay; they endeavoured to escape, but finding themselves cut off by the gun-boats, they ran their boats on shore and fled into the jungle, but not before numbers were destroyed by the volleys of grape poured into them from the gun-boats; the rest of the boats having escaped, I stood for the new stockade, fired a broadside into it whilst passing, then ran down and anchored off the south-eastern point of Shahpooree island for the night. I should imagine about twelve or fourteen boats were destroyed, as I observed them floating out of Mundoo creek after the attack, completely shattered by the great guns. I also beg leave to report the great zeal and activity evinced by the officers on board that vessel, as also the high-spirited conduct of Messrs. Loughton and Boyce, each commanding a gun-boat. Finding the means of obtaining water and provisions thus cut off, and deeming my stay in the Naaf to be of no further utility, I weighed anchor the next morning at daylight for this place, where I now have the honour to report myself and am, Sir.

Yours, &c.
J.W. GUY, Lieut., Comd. H.C.'s cruiser Vestal.
[Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Macmorine, commanding the eastern frontier, to Lieut. Col. Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated camp, Gowahatty, 22d May 1824.

Sir: You have been already apprised, that Lieut. Col. Richards had been detached to the eastward with the flotilla and 2d bat. 23d N.I. (not having at the time tonnage for the conveyance of more troops), to take up a position at Kulluabar for the purpose of giving protection to the country, confidence to the inhabitants, and prevent (if possible) the Burmese returning to that quarter, when he found on his arrival, that a party of the enemy had very unexpectedly made their appearance in the vicinity of that place. I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that by intelligence received this morning from Lieut. Col. Richards, dated Kulluabar, the 18th inst., it appears the enemy had evacuated the stockade at Haulbar, and had retired to a place called Runghy Ghur, about eight hours march from the further post. Lieut. Col. Richards accordingly countermanded the order that had been issued for the movement to Haulbar, and proceeded himself to Capt. Horsburgh's camp, to make another arrangement for the advance to Runghy Ghur.

On Lieut. Col. Richards advancing with a havil-

dar's guard and a few sows, to examine and give orders for demolishing the stockade which the enemy had evacuated, he was informed, on his arrival there, by a villager, that about sixty of them had returned to it; on this he immediately directed a party from Capt. Horsburgh's detachment, of one ressalah of cavalry and a company of infantry, under Lieut. Richardson, of the 2d bat. 23d N.I., up to the place, and endeavour to surprise them; and as the Lieut. Col. had previously made his observations of the ground, he was enabled to direct Lieut. Richardson, on his approach to the stockade, to lead the cavalry, in a gallop, round the edge of a jungle to the first open spot in the rear and across the road, and to send the infantry direct on the enemy's position (an unfinished stockade), with the view of forcing them upon the cavalry. This measure, I am happy to say, had the desired effect, the enemy fired a few shot on the advancing party, without doing any injury, and then retired, in great confusion, in the direction where the cavalry were posted, who instantly charged and killed twenty of them and a Phekeen (all real Burmese), without our sustaining any loss; but three horses are reported to have been wounded.

Lieut. Col. Richards speaks in high terms of Lieut. Richardson in this affair, and my thanks are justly due to both of them, as well as to the officers and privates engaged on the occasion.

Lieut. Col. Richards reports, that he had reinforced Capt. Horsburgh's detachment, and instructed that officer to advance slowly upon Runghy Ghur (where there is a stockade), whilst he himself, with the flotilla and the remainder of the force, intended to make a corresponding movement by water, and get to the rear of it, and endeavour to place the enemy between two fires, and prevent their escape.

I have, &c.
G. MACMORINE, Lieut. Colonel.
[Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding the advanced force in Assam, to Capt. Baydon, Major of brigade at Gowahatty, dated on the Kullu river, near Runghy Ghur, 24th May 1824.

I have the pleasure to report, for the information of Brigadier Macmorine, that the enemy got a good drubbing from Capt. Horsburgh's detachment on the evening of the 23d inst. The Brigadier is aware that I posted Capt. Horsburgh, with four companies and the ressalahs, in the stockade at Haulbar, from which the enemy were driven by Lieut. Richardson on the 17th inst. This position the enemy had the temerity to advance upon, with the view, it is supposed, of attacking it, for they were within three hundred yards before they were discovered by some of the camp followers who were driven in. The enclosed is Capt. Horsburgh's report to me: by his account it appears the enemy suffered a good deal, and about two hundred men were deprived of their arms. This defeat induced them to evacuate their stockade at Runghy Ghur yesterday morning, which Capt. Horsburgh has destroyed. [Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Copy Letter from Capt. Horsburgh, commanding a detachment of the 23d N.I., to Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding the advance in Assam, dated Kulluabar, 24th May 1824.

Sir: The enemy have had the hardihood to come out of their stockade and attack our party, for which I am happy to say that some of them have paid dearly.

About three o'clock this afternoon there was an alarm given that the enemy were cutting up our grass-cutters. The picket marched out, and I got the rest of the men quickly under arms, cavalry as well as infantry. When I came out to the picket I found them carrying on a brisk fire (Lieut. Jones at its head) with the enemy, who were in the jungle to the right of the road, where they had planted a number of jingals. I sent Lieut. Jones to the right with the cavalry, with directions to endeavour (if possible) to get into their rear, and intercept their retreat to their stockade at Runghy Ghur.

I ordered the picket to proceed along the banks of the river, and went myself with two companies into the jungle on the right of the road, advancing down in as good a line as the thick jungle would admit. The enemy only fired their jingals once, and fled through the jungle, leaving their jingals behind. In the mean time Lieut. Jones, by dash-

ing across with the horsemen to the river, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of about two hundred; some escaped by swimming, about forty were killed by the sepoys, a number were drowned, and several sabred or shot in the water. The picket, which had marched along the banks of the river, got up in time to kill several in the water; several of the enemy on horseback attempted to escape by swimming their horses, but were thrown from their saddles in the middle of the river; their horses or tatoes swimming back, fell into our hands: we captured about seven tatoes, about eighteen jingals, two very good brass drums, and a number of old muskets, &c.; and several of the jingals were loaded, and contained seven balls.

I am happy to say we have suffered no loss among the sepoys, either killed or wounded. I am, however, sorry to say that a duffadar of Gilbert's horse was shot through the body, and is since dead; three horses only were wounded.

Lieut. Jones on this occasion acted with a great deal of credit to himself; and, but for his exertions, the enemy would have got back to their stockade with a trifling loss indeed. I fear, however, about three hundred of the enemy regained their stockade.

I have, &c. A. HORSBURGH, Capt.,
Comd. detachment 23d N.I.
[Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Copy Despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated 11th July 1824. [Gaz. 23 Feb.]

[This Despatch is inserted in our Journal, pp. 206, 207.]

Extract Despatch from Gov. Gen. in Council, at Fort William, to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated 6th Sept. 1824.

Having received some interesting despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell and the Political Agent, since the despatch of our last address to your hon. Committee of the 12th ult., and on the eve of sailing, we have the honour to transmit copies of the despatches above adverted to, and other papers of importance relating to the Burman war, for the immediate information of your hon. Committee.

It is with sentiments of sincere sorrow that we announce to your hon. Committee the demise of Major Canning, at this presidency, on the morning of the 2d inst. The valuable officer had been compelled to leave Rangoon from indisposition; and he was the more induced to visit Calcutta for change of air, as he conceived that his presence here at this time would be of material service, in affording us information on many points connected with the further prosecution of the war.

[Gaz. 23 Feb.]

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated 22d July 1824. [Gaz. 23 Feb.]

[See our Journal, pp. 206, 207.]

Copy Letter from the same to the same, dated 5th Aug. 1824. [Gaz. 23 Feb.]

[Ibid. p. 209.]

India Board, March 12, 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House, from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with enclosures, of which the following are extracts:—

Extract Letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort William, 12th August 1824.

"We will not trespass on the time of your hon. Committee with any detailed statement of the contents of Brig. Gen. Campbell's despatches of the 16th June and 11th July, reporting the particulars of the brilliant affairs in which our troops have been engaged, but request leave to refer you to the despatches themselves.

"Your hon. Committee will not fail to remark with the highest satisfaction the gallant behaviour of the native troops, who on several occasions have emulated the examples of intrepidity and valour set them by the Europeans. We have signified to Brig. Gens. Sir A. Campbell and M'Bean our highest

• This despatch has not been received; but it is presumed that the foregoing letter from Sir A. Campbell, of the 11th of July, was inclosed therein.

approbation of all their proceedings, and have requested them to convey to the several officers, whose services have been particularly adverted to, our thanks and acknowledgments for their gallant exertions. In the affair of the 16th June, against the fortified camp and stockades at Kernandine, the flight of the enemy alone prevented the complete success of Sir A. Campbell's judicious and well-concerted measures for striking a most impressive blow, by the destruction, which must have inevitably ensued, of the whole or the main part of their force, had they ventured to abide the assault; but still a great point was gained by that and the previous attacks on the several fortified positions of the Burmese, it being evident, from their subsequent abandonment of all the stockades in the neighbourhood of our army, that the enemy was now convinced those strong holds were no security against the British bayonet, or the force of our artillery. The result of the operations on the 8th ult. was peculiarly decisive and brilliant; on that day ten stockades were carried at the point of the bayonet, thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swords, and 340 muskets captured, and upwards of 800 of the enemy's best troops, including some chiefs, left dead upon the ground.

From the despatches referred to, your hon. Committee will also learn, that on the 1st of July an attempt was made by the enemy, under positive orders from the Court of Ava, to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country; and that this mighty attack was repulsed by three weak companies of sepoys and two pieces of artillery. From some prisoners who were taken on that occasion, Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell learnt that the enemy's force on this occasion consisted of 12,000 men.

"On our north-eastern frontier few events of any consequence have occurred since the date of our last address. In Assam the officer commanding has fallen back, and concentrated his force at Gowahatty. The detachment on the frontier of Sylhet has taken up its quarters at Budderpore and the neighbourhood, after an unsuccessful attempt to shell the enemy out of their fortified position on the hill of Tiloayn. The particulars of this affair are contained in letters, copies of which are numbers in the packet."

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Innes, C.B., commanding the Sylhet frontier, to Lieut. Col. Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated on the river before Tiloayn, 6th July 1824.

I have the honour to report that a battery was opened on the stockaded position of Tiloayn this morning at six o'clock.

The shells from both howitzers and six-pounders were thrown with the greatest precision; but the round shot from the battery, I regret to say, had scarcely any effect on the strong palisade surrounding the works, the palisades in question being heavy trunks of trees. I regret also to add that the carcasses when thrown from the howitzers went wide of the mark, and consequently the firing of the huts on the sides and summit of the hill which I expected, has not been accomplished: the guns are now posted on a rising ground, about six hundred yards to the south-west of the stockade, but I purpose to-morrow carrying the six-pounders to a small hill directly south of the enemy's position.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Innes to the Adj. General, dated before Tiloayn, 7th July 1824.

In continuation of my last despatch, I have the honour, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to report that on the afternoon of yesterday, about five o'clock, the enemy made an attempt to turn the right of my position, by occupying a high hill in the rear of a rising ground, where a working party was employed in clearing the jungle, for the purpose of enabling me to place my guns in battery on it this morning. I directed the Rajah Gumbheer Sing, whose local knowledge is excellent, with a body of his infantry, to take the enemy in rear, and at the same time threw forward a strong detachment to support the working party; after a short skirmish the enemy were driven from their position, and I succeeded in retaining the spot I had fixed on for the guns; during the night a breast-work was thrown up, and this morning at day-break the guns opened from it at the distance of four hundred yards.

Three natives of Cachar, who this morning made their escape from the enemy, state their loss from the effects of yesterday's shells to be very considerable.

ble, though they screen themselves in a measure from the severity of the fire by burrowing in the ground.

The only casualties consequent to the skirmish of yesterday were one man killed and three wounded, of the Rajah Gumbheer Singh's infantry, and one recruit, of the 10th or Sylhet local battalion, wounded.

Although the artillery has been playing on the enemy's works with the greatest steadiness during the day, the fire has not had the desired effect, and the enemy still continue in possession of the place; many of them have been killed, and many more wounded; but till further reinforcements join me, to enable me to extend my operations, I am not sanguine in my hopes of carrying the position.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Innes, to the Adj. General, dated on the Barak river, off Juttrapore, 9th July 1824.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that on the morning of yesterday, a little after day-light, the enemy, in great numbers, made a sudden and unexpected attack on the height immediately in the rear of the battery, which had been occupied by Gumbheer Singh's followers, and succeeded in driving them from it; I immediately sent off a party to endeavour to get on the hills on their flank, but, I regret to say, this attempt failed, as it was discovered, on approaching, that the enemy had occupied the whole line of hills in immense numbers, and that there was no prospect of attacking them with any chance of success; the party was therefore recalled, and the battery being no longer tenable, it being so entirely commanded by the heights now in the occupation of the enemy, I was under the necessity of drawing off the guns. I have, however, to observe, that this measure was determined on before, in consequence of the howitzers having become unserviceable, and the exhausted state both of the artillery and infantry of my detachment, the former having been in the batteries from the morning of the 6th, till the 8th inst. I think it my duty to bring to the notice of

his Exc. the very zealous exertions of this arm of the service: the practice was beyond praise, and the shot and shells were thrown with a precision which could not be surpassed, but the six-pounder shots were found to have no effect on the enemy's works, although the shells must have done considerable execution.

The carcasses, from being damp, did not, as I before reported, ignite, and consequently were useless.

I feel myself much indebted to Capt. Smith for his great exertions during the three days the battery was open, and to Lieut. Huthwaite, who, though labouring under a severe fever, rendered me the most essential service.

I regret to say, that, from the commanding position of the heights the guns were not withdrawn from the battery without some slight loss on our part, and which, from the advantages possessed by the enemy, might have been much greater, had they not been kept in check by the steadiness of the troops in the battery, under the command of Capt. Cowslade, of the 36th regt., whose conduct was particularly conspicuous.

I deemed it advisable to re-embark my detachment yesterday afternoon, and to fall back upon Juttrapore, where I have taken up an eligible position on both sides of the Barak river, and within two miles of the enemy's works, where I shall remain till re-inforced, and then act as circumstances may require.

Enclosed, I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under my command on the affair of yesterday. Return of killed and wounded of troops employed on the Sylhet and Cachar frontier, under the command of Lieut. Col. W. Innes, C.B., in the affair with the Burmese on the heights near Tilosyn, on the 8th July 1824.

Killed—2 sepoy.
Wounded—1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 14 sepoy.

W. INNES, Lieut. Col., Com. Sylhet frontier.
[Gaz. March 15.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, March 5.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A curious Burmese manuscript was presented to the Society by James Alexander, Esq.

The reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper on the Brahmaputra and Assam rivers finished this day.

James Ansley, Esq.; M'Taggart, Esq.; and General Noble, were elected Resident Members, and his Excellency Prince Polignac, a Foreign Member of the Society.

Tuesday, March 15.

This was the anniversary meeting of the Society. H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., took the chair at one o'clock.

A report of the state of the Society's funds was read by Col. Doyle. It contained the most gratifying details, and excited general satisfaction. It announced that, considering the short period since its formation, the state of the Society was most prosperous. Its funded property amounted to £2,085; besides which, there remained a balance of £313. 14s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer.

treasurer. The annual income of the Society now amounts to £800, whilst its expenditure is only £600, leaving an annual surplus of £200, in addition to the other property belonging to the Society, consisting of furniture, books, &c.

The election of officers, &c., for the ensuing year took place (see p. 273); and thanks were voted to the officers, members of council, treasurer, and honorary secretary.

Saturday, March 19.

The Society met at three o'clock; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported: by the Rev. S. Weston, *Persian Recreations*, &c., also specimens of Cufic writing, prior to the first Cufic coins from the mint of Damascus, in the King of Sweden's collection.

The Secretary (*pro tem.*) then read a letter from Sir Geo. Staunton, accompanying and explaining a communication from J. F. Davis, Esq., of Canton, consisting of translations of some curious articles in recent *Pekin Gazettes*. The first was a report from a Chinese military commander to the court of Peking, respecting the state of the frontier bordering on the Burmese empire; and shows that the Chinese Government are neither ignorant of, nor indifferent to, our hostilities with the kingdom of Ava. The officer referred to had been deputed to examine the proper situations for establishing military posts and watch-towers.

The second was an official article respecting the depreciation of the inferior metallic currency of China, in some of the provinces, and the expedients requisite to correct it. According to the statement in the Gazette, it appears that the base metal coin, denominated *tchen*, have fallen considerably in their relative value, compared with silver: a serious evil, since the troops are paid in that currency, at the rate of 1,000 *tchen* to the *tael*, whilst in the market, the *tael* would purchase 1,240 or 1,260. The article represents the amount in one province at 43,200 strings of *tchen*, of 1,000 each; or 43,200,000 *tchen*. The official report assigns, as the cause of this depreciation, the practice of the provincial traders, who, after disposing of their merchandize, in order to avoid the troublesome carriage of the base currency, exchange it for silver, whereby the latter is diminished, and the former increased in quantity. It suggests the propriety of stopping the coinage of *tchen* until the relative value of this coin reaches its proper proportion to silver: which was approved and ordered by the court.

Thanks were voted to Sir Geo. Staunton and to Mr. Davis for this communication.

The Secretary then commenced the reading of an essay on the Life and History of Firdousi, by James Ross, Esq.,* the conclusion of which was deferred.

Adjourned till Saturday, April 16.

* See some criticisms on, and versions of, Firdousi, by this gentleman, under the signature of Gulchin, in this Journal, vol. xii., p. 196; vol. xiii., p. 113.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Monday, 6 Sep.—A meeting of the Society was held at the Society's apartments, Chouringhee, this evening.—J. H. Harrington, Esq. President in the chair.

Lieut. Gordon was elected a member.

The Babylonian brick, transmitted by the hon. Capt. Keppel, for the museum, was submitted to the meeting.

A *lusus naturæ* was presented by F. P. Strong, Esq. together with several images of Boodh from Rangoon.

Two large Boudha images, also from Rangoon, were presented by Dr. Thomas, through Mr. Gibbon.

A copy of the Bhagavat Gita, printed in the original Sanscrit at Bonn, with a Latin translation, by A. W. Schlegel, was presented to the Society by the author.

Copies of the prospectus for publishing the text and translation of the Ramayana, and the 4th number of the Indische Bibliothek, were presented by the same gentleman.

Two pamphlets on the zodiac of Dendera, were presented by Mons. De Paravey, of Paris, with a note from the author suggesting to the Society to transmit a Chinese work, the Thou-chou-men-ky to Europe, as a work not to be found in the libraries of London or Paris, and of great historical value, containing a complete chronological list of the ancient sovereigns of China. It was accordingly resolved that inquiry should be made for the work in question.

The 2d part of the 5th volume of the transactions of the Horticultural Society; the report of the Garden Committee, and a list of the members, were presented by that Society.

The 2d volume of the Archaeological Researches for 1823; the 2d part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1823; and the last volume of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, &c. were presented by the respective Societies.

A letter was read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. forwarding a supply of Books for the Society's library.

A volume of drawings, by a native artist, under the superintendence of Mons. Casanova, from the models of native implements constructed by the late Miss Tytler, was submitted to the meeting by the secretary.

An analytical summary of the contents of the Vishnu Purana, by the secretary, was read by him at this meeting.

The collective works, called the Puranas, hold an eminent place in the religion and literature of the Hindoos. Inferior in

sanctity only to the Vedas, and like them possessing the credit of an inspired origin, they exercise a much more practical influence upon the Hindoo community, regulate their ritual, direct their faith, and supply, in popular legendary tales, materials for their credulity. To European scholars they are recommended on other accounts, and have been reputed to contain not only the picturesque and mythological part of the superstitious of India, but to preserve extensive and valuable remains of history, whose data approach at least closely to the era of the deluge.

The Puranas are of two classes: principal and subordinate. There are eighteen in each line; the latter, or Upo Puranas, are variously enumerated, and very little known. The former are all attributed to the Sage Krishna Dwaipayana; the 28th Vyasa, or compiler of them, and of the Vedas. The eighteen great Puranas are said to contain 400,000 slokas, which in our mode of computing verse would be 1,600,000 lines.

The actual operation of these works upon the minds of a vast portion of mankind, and the reputation they bear of high antiquity and historical wealth, entitle them to a full and candid investigation. A plan has been accordingly devised for submitting the whole of them to analysis, and the result of the process, as applied to one of the most famous of the number, was submitted to the meeting. The Vishnu Purana, it appears from this account, is a work of a sectarian character, inculcating the preferential adoration of Vishnu. The legendary portion, although considerable, is less extensive and extravagant than in most of the Puranas, and the genealogical and historical sections contain much curious and valuable matter. Mr. Wilson does not consider this Purana to be older than the middle of the 10th century, but it is avowedly compiled from older materials, and refers the historical portion to ancient and apparently traditional memorials. Upon the whole it is considered to be perhaps the most rational and valuable of the class of works to which it appertains.

Wednesday, 3 Nov.—A meeting of the Society was held this evening at the Society's apartments, when the Vice-Presidents and Committee of papers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. Stirling was elected a member.

A work entitled a Solution of Three Enigmas, by I. F. Newton, Esq., presented by the author; and an account of the result of an Expedition fitted out from the Madras observatory for ascertaining the length

length of the Pendulum at the Equator, presented by the Government of Fort St. George, were laid before the Society.

The expedition to the Equator was set on foot by Mr. Goldingham, under the encouragement of Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1821. In 1822 the party under Capt. Crisp arrived at Bencoolen, and after some time occupied in searching for an eligible spot, stationed themselves on a small Island named Gaunsa Lout in January 1823. The latitude of the island was $0^{\circ} 1' 48'' 78$. The observations and the experiments were continued till the end of March, and were very numerous and laborious. The details form the bulk of the report, a folio of 268 pages, including, however, a series of observations to determine the geographical position of a number of places in the vicinity; the result, affecting the main object of the expedition, giving the length of the Pendulum at Gaunsa Lout, was inches 39.02125994.

Lieut. Gerard forwarded some alterations and additions to his paper on the range of the thermometer at Kotgurh, which was noticed in our last report. The additions chiefly relate to some of the agricultural productions of that climate, particularly opium and hemp. Of the former Lieut. Gerard observes that the intoxicating qualities are greater than of the opium produced in the Sikh states between the hills, and the hill opium is therefore in great demand in the Punjab. The poppy is reared also in the hills at less expense and with less labour than in the plains, never requiring irrigation, which in the latter situation is indispensable. The seed is sown in October, and the young plant, after reaching the height of a few inches, is buried for several months beneath the snow. As soon as the snow melts the plant sprouts up rapidly and comes to perfection in April and May. The milky exudation is collected usually on the morning after the incision is made, but sometimes not till the second day. The people of the hills are much addicted to the use of this drug, and not unfrequently employ it to put an end to their existence, when they have been offended or disappointed.

Two kinds of bianga, or hemp, are reared in the hills. The plants are vigorous and the hemp of good quality. In the mountainous parts of Gerwhal it is a staple article of commerce. The seeds are partly expressed for oil, and partly eaten: an intoxicating extract is prepared from the leaves by merely rubbing them between the hands. This is called chir-rus. It is very extensively used by mixing and smoking it with tobacco, and is largely exported.

Other articles, the production of these regions, are enumerated by Lieut. Gerard, of considerable interest to agriculture and trade; as oats, various sorts of grain and

pulse—various fruits, as the apricot, peach filbert, walnut, &c. roots, as ginger and turmeric: and resinous extracts, as turpentine and pitch.

A notice of a Christian community in Persia, which seems to have escaped the observation of European travellers, was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Mill. These Christians are said to occupy a small town near Tabreez, called Khosrahan but have churches and bishops at Jerusalem, Diarbeker, and Mousel. They are distinguished from other oriental Christians by their professing to be of Jewish descent, and by their forming an independent community, regulated by a patriarch and bishops unconnected with any other establishments. It is possible also, that there may be amongst them, other characteristic peculiarities of doctrine, or ritual, but the information yet received is of an imperfect nature, and it was chiefly with a view to call attention to the subject and excite further inquiry, that the notice was communicated to the society.

A memoir of the late Monsieur Du Vaucel was read to the meeting by Monsieur Du Bois de Beauchesne. This enterprising naturalist was probably known to many of our readers as he had been several years in this part of India, and had always been remarkable for his intelligence and zeal.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

The following persons were admitted members.

L'Abbé Dubois, formerly missionary in India.

Capt. Lachlan, member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

M. Othmar Frank transmitted from Wurtzburg his thanks for the title conferred upon him of corresponding associate; and he also announced the approaching publication of the third part of his *Chrestomathie Sanskrite*.

M. St. Martin concluded the reading of the notes of oriental manuscripts, transmitted to the society by Lord Kingsborough.

M. Klaproth gave an account of the progress made in printing the Georgian vocabulary.

M. E. Coquebert de Montbret communicated the translation of two chapters, taken from the historical Prolegomena of Ibn Khaledoun.

M. Amédée Jaubert read an account of a Turkish MS. in Ouzigour characters, transmitted from Vienna, by M. de Hammer.

M. Baron Coquebert de Montbret read a note upon a passage in Ibn-el Ouardi, relative to a volcanic mountain, situated to the eastward of the Caspian Sea; and another note upon a Danish translation of the

the *Thousand and one Nights*, by M. Rasmussen.

ORNITHOLOGY.

The following anecdote appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, as a communication from Pundit Cavilli Vancata Ramiswami. If it has any foundation, it affords a curious fact in natural history; if it be a fable, it shows the extent of Hindoo credulity.

"In the year 1804, I accompanied my worthy protector, the late Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, to Garisoppah from the range of Saugor hills in the Mysore country.

"I was obliged to proceed to Garisoppah village, situated on the high ground, with a number of scattered houses at a little distance from the salt-water river, by which people go to Mirjan, Gocurnum, Raja Mahandra Gur, in the Indian canoes, some time in April; the colonel proposed to take the stations on the large precipices of Jogey hills, which are situated north at 12 coss from Garisoppah Ghaut; I accompanied him there, to interpret to the natives while on the survey of that district, as well as to his assistant surveyors. We passed through the dreary woods which extend to a good distance, and reached the Jogihully village, towards the evening. We were informed by the village sanbiog (accountant) that there were some curiosities to be seen; but as the day was far advanced, we were unable to inspect these curiosities till the next morning. We lodged in a stone-hall for that night, and the next day we went to the eastern rock of that range, where we found ten large dens about 50 feet in length, each filled up with great quantity of various sorts of grains, which we suppose could not have contained less than two hundred khundias of paddy, &c. We were surprised to find so large a quantity of grain collected there, and inquired of the inhabitants of the district respecting it; they informed us, that various flocks of birds, arrive from Uncola, Mirjan, Sadaswa Gur, Narani Basava, Raja Durg, Murdeswerum, and Dharaswerum, in cold weather, and pick up different kind of grains from the field, and in the latter end of this season, they all come together and deposit their stores into the caves; where they continue for some time. In the beginning of the hot weather, they fly away, and come again in the beginning of the monsoon, and collect and deposit the grain as before, and realize* until the next cold season. Thus twice a year they come and deposit the grain in separate heaps, in store against seasons of scarcity, which occasionally occur in the country about the western coasts. These birds, we find accumulate large heaps of grain, and, as we were informed, merely for the sustenance of the inhabitants of Canara Coast. In the time

* An error of press.

of Hyder Ali, a famine once happened in the country, and the grain was very scarce then; the people went to the caverns on the hills, and begged the birds to spare them the grain, and save them from destruction; the birds assented to their petition by a sign or motion of the head, and as much grain as was required, was taken from those heaps, and distributed among the people of the province. The succeeding season was favourable, and the rain fell abundantly throughout the provinces, so that a plentiful supply of grain was produced throughout the country. In their prosperity, the people of the province did not think of returning the grain they had borrowed from the birds; consequently the people suffered greatly by indisposition. In their affliction they recollected their debt of gratitude to the birds, and collected by subscription as much grain as they had received from the caverns and replenished the heaps again. Having done this their affliction was removed and they were once more restored to happiness and peace. Since that time, whenever the people found there was a scarcity of grain in the country, they borrowed from the heaps of the birds, and returned an equal quantity when they obtained a plentiful crop. That custom is still continued. There are almost every sort of grain to be found on the hill, in separate heaps, and tradition says, it has been so for the last two or three hundred years. The Jogi range of the hill is about 300 miles west of Seringapatam. The birds are called *Hakis* in the Canara language, and the range is called Hakicotta Jogi hills."

SATELLITES OF VENUS.

The following singular property of the plain mirror is new, it is believed, to the philosophical world. It was accidentally discovered by a gentleman a few mornings since, and as the subject may excite much speculation, we give his account of it in his own words. "Sitting this morning about gun-fire, with my back to the east, the window being open, and Venus shining brightly into the room, I was surprised to observe two Satellites close to that planet reflected in the mirror which the bearer was holding before me. I turned round immediately and looked at Venus, steadily, with the naked eye, but could not discern them. Again I looked into the mirror, with the same success. I then tried another mirror, supposing that the appearance arose from some defect in the glass; but still the two luminous specks, like stars of the 6th magnitude, were distinctly visible.

If the existence of this extraordinary property of the plain mirror, rivalling in its powers of magnifying, nay surpassing, the finest instruments in the hands of the great Herschell himself, be confirmed by the experiments of other and more able observers

observers than myself, it is difficult to say what wonderful discoveries may not shortly be made. The satellites of the inferior planets have long been a desideratum in astronomy, and if the honour of their discovery be reserved for our new Calcutta observatory, I shall sincerely rejoice that I have been the humble means, in the hands of Providence, of pointing out the path. There is one thing that puzzles me to account for, unless we have recourse to a new and not improbable theory of optics. I allude to the circumstance of Venus not exhibiting, in the mirror, her present gibbous appearance, which a very ordinary telescope will show, while the two satellites are distinctly represented in the speculum, though invisible to the most powerful instrument hitherto made. Those who are acquainted with the distinction between the rays of sensible and the rays of radiant heat, will be at no loss to conceive to what I allude. We are as yet but in the infancy of optical science, and light may have many properties which we are now on the eve perhaps of discovering.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

The Egyptian sarcophagus, mentioned as having been exhibited at Marseilles, has been purchased by the French government, and is now on its way to the capital. This tomb weighs 19,000 lbs., and its lid 11,000 lbs. It is eight feet long, four feet broad, and four and a half high, and is marked,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prodromus Floræ Nepalesis, or a Description of the Plants in the Kingdom of Nepal and adjacent Countries. By Mr. David Don, Librarian to the Linnean Society, and Member of the Imperial Academy, &c. &c. 15s.

Hints on the Political and Commercial Relations between the English and Dutch in the East-Indies, suggested by the late Treaty, to which a Copy of the Treaty is annexed. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on the Political Relations of the British Government with Hyderabad and other Allied States in India. By a Proprietor of East-India Stock. 8vo. 2s.

The Last Days of Napoleon. By Dr. Antommarchi, his Physician. French and English. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

Travels in the Timannee, Kooranko, and Soollima Countries in Western Africa. By Maj. A. G. Laing. Plates. 8vo. 18s.

History of the Expedition to Russia undertaken by Napoleon in 1812. By Gen. Count P. Segur. Map and Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 5s.

In the Press.

Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, on the Nature of Landed Tenures, and on the System of Revenue and Finance, as established by the Mootummudun Law and Moghul Government; with an Inquiry into the Revenue and Judicial Administration, and Regulations of Police at present existing in Bengal. 8vo.

Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of "Fifteen Years in India." 3 vols.

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both on the inside and the outside, with hieroglyphic characters, the whole in an excellent state of preservation.—[*French paper.*]

ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

It is generally believed that our Saviour, in his comparison of the lily of the valley to Solomon in all his glory, referred to the *amaryllis lutea*, whose golden liliaceous flowers, in autumn, afford one of the most brilliant and gorgeous objects in nature. If this conjecture be correct, it furnishes, as Sir J. E. Smith observes, a remarkable evidence respecting the season of the year when the sermon on the mount was delivered.

FUNGI.

The Hindoos hold *fungi* in such abhorrence, that Yama, a legislator, supposed to be judge of departed spirits, declares that "those who eat mushrooms, whether springing from the ground, or growing on a tree, fully equal in guilt the slayers of Brahmans, and the most desperate of all deadly sinners."

MR. RICH'S COLLECTION.

It is expected that the curious collection of antiquities made by the late Mr. Rich, known by his works on Babylon, will be purchased for the British Museum. The price is estimated at £8,000.

A Review of the Financial Situation of the East-India Company in 1824. By Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Hon. Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with extracts from his Private and Official Correspondence, and other papers not previously investigated. By the Rev. Dr. Nares, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 2 vols. 4to., with Portraits and other Engravings.

Floral Emblems, containing, together with a complete account of the most beautiful picturesque devices employed in ancient and modern times, by the most celebrated painters and poets, a grammar of the language, whereby, in the most pleasing manner, ideas may be communicated, or events recorded, under semblances the most fanciful that can be applied to the purposes of amusement, or of decoration. By Mr. Phillips, Author of *Pomaria Britannicum*, &c.

CALCUTTA.

In the Press.

A Brief Dissertation on the Climate of the Hill Provinces, as connected with Pathology, addressed to James M'Dowell, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Kurnaul. By Julius Jeffreys, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Assistant Surgeon to the Hon. E. I. Company.

The Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. I.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14, 1824.—With the sanction of government, the following relief of the troops will take place, at the times and in the order hereafter detailed.

2d L. C., from Mhow to Neemuch, right wing 15th Oct.—left wing when relieved by Bombay troops.

3d L. C., from Nusseerabad to Muttra, a wing about 16th Sept.—a wing when relieved by right wing of 7th regt.

5th L. C., from Muttra to Sultanpore (Benares), a wing 1st Oct., and the other wing when relieved by 2d wing of 3d regt.

7th L. C., from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, right wing 1st Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 2d regt.

8th L. C., from Nagpore to Bareilly, when relieved by Madras troops.

2d Tr. Horse Brigade, from Mhow to Meerut, when relieved by Bombay troops.

5th Tr. Horse Brigade, from Nagpore to Meerut, when relieved by Madras troops.

6th & 7th Cos. 1st Batt., from Nagpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by Madras troops.

5th Comp. 1st Batt., from Mhow to Allahabad, when relieved by Bombay troops.

H. M. 59th foot, from Cawnpore to Meerut, 1st Nov.

H. M. 14th foot, from Meerut to Ghazepore, 1st Nov.

1st Eur. Regt., from Nagpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by Madras troops.

2d Eur. Regt., from Dinapore to Cawnpore, 15th Jan.

4th N. I., from Neemuch to Loodhiana, 10th Oct.

6th N. I., from Asseerghur to Lucknow, when relieved by Bombay troops.

10th. N. I., from Setapooore to Nusseerabad, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by 34th regt.

12th N. I., from Meerut to Loodhiana, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 35th regt.

15th N. I., from Mhow to Pertab Ghur, when relieved by Bombay troops.

17th N. I., from Nagpore to Bhopal-pore, when relieved by Madras troops.

18th N. I., from Goorgaon and Delhi to Secora, when relieved by 22d regt.

19th N. I., from Agra, to Hansi on 15th Oct.

20th N. I., from Secora to Midnapore, on 15th Oct.

21st N. I., from Lucknow to Muttra, when relieved by 60th regt.

24th N. I., from Hansi to Delhi, on 10th Nov., when relieved by 19th regt.

28th N. I., from Pertab Ghur to Berhampore, on 26th Sept.

34th N. I., from Loodhiana to Seetapore, on 1st Dec.

35th N. I., from Loodhiana to Meerut, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 12th regt.

36th N. I., from Nusseerabad to Agra, about 16th Sept.

37th N. I., from Nagpore to Benares, when relieved by Madras troops.

43d N. I., from Kurnaul to Sangor, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 53d regt.

53d N. I., from Sangor to Kurnaul, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 43d regt.

55th N. I., from Mhow to Neemuch, when relieved by Bombay troops.

56th N. I., from Delhi to Nusseerabad, on 20th Nov., when relieved by 24th regt.

58th N. I., from Nusseerabad to Agra, on 15th Dec.

60th N. I., from Bhopal-pore to Lucknow, when relieved by 17th regt.

63d N. I., from Lucknow to Delhi, and Goorgaon, when relieved by 6th regt.

NEW COMPANIES OF PIONEERS.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1824.—The following resolutions of government are published for general information.

1st. That three temporary companies of Pioneers, of the usual strength, and accounted similarly to the same class of men on the permanent establishment, be raised at Chittagong, and the non-commissioned officers for the above companies to be selected from among overseers belonging to such establishments as have been temporarily suspended.

2d. That the command and general superintendence of the department be committed to Capt. J. A. Schalch, superintendent of canals and bridges, with the official rank of Major, and attached to the Head-Quarters of the army during the present war.

3d. That the following officers be placed under the orders of Capt. J. A. Schalch, with the least practicable delay:—Capt. T. Taylor, 5th L. C.—Lieut. J. Bedford, 48th N. I.—Lieut. B. Wroughton, 63d N. I.—Lieut. B. Browne, artil.—Lieut. R. Wilcox, 59th N. I.—Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N. I.—Lieut. G. Thompson, Engineers.—Lieut. J. A. Crommelin, Engineers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIELD HOSPITALS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1824.—At the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief,

1825.]

Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

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Chief, the establishment of two Field Hospitals is authorized on the eastern frontier, at such points and from such dates as his Excellency may please to direct.

A central medical depot will also be formed at Dacca.

AUGMENTATION TO FIELD BATTERIES OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

Fort William, Sept. 2, 1824.—At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an addition of 16 spare horses and 24 spare drivers is to be made to each field battery of foot artillery, with horse draught, until further orders.—The horses are henceforth to be driven by mounting the Syces when considered necessary.

MAJOR W. DICKSON.

Fort William, Sept. 23, 1824.—Major William Dickson, of the 6th regt. L. C., is suspended from the service until the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors shall be received.

In announcing this decision, the Government think proper to publish the causes which have imperatively forced them thus to uphold the discipline of the army.

Major Dickson, on the 22d of May last, even before the promulgation of the new arrangements had reached the station, where he was on duty, addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, impugning the justice and impartiality of those measures and of the Indian government; deprecating the injury that would ensue to himself and to the cavalry officers at large, from the expected organization; and in highly disrespectful tone thought proper to constitute himself the medium for vindicating their, in his opinion, infringed right; also making statements unfounded in fact, tending to excite discontent, and presuming "to infer that the irregular cavalry may be kept up as much for the convenience of private patronage as for public expediency."

Immediately on this document being submitted to government, a reply was returned, the 15th July, through the Adj. Gen. of the army, disproving by a reference to facts all Maj. Dickson's mis-statements: his Lordship in Council, however, conceiving that officer to have erred only through a want of judgment, he was merely reprehended for the tone of violence and disrespect which characterized his memorial, and assured that it should be forwarded to the hon. the Court of Directors by an early despatch.

Maj. Dickson, nevertheless, after a lapse of nearly three months, repeated the offence in a long letter addressed to the Adj. Gen. of the army, dated 15th August, even before he had received the reply to his first memorial. This second address was only distinguished from the former by an awkwardly flattering appeal to the Comman-

der-in-Chief, against the measures of the government, of which his Excellency is a member, or rather against those of the authorities in England from whom the regulations emanated.

The government would have been willing to give Major Dickson credit for the feelings which may have induced the apology he has since offered, had not the offence been a deliberate repetition of unfounded assertions and insubordinate insinuations, which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, demanded his immediate suspension.

FORMATION OF THE 69TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 10, 1824.—In pursuance of the order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council under date the 4th Nov.,* the 69th regt. N. I. is to be raised and disciplined at Benares; to which station the officers of the late 47th regt. N. I. (now posted to the 69th regt.) are, with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, who is posted to the 2d Europ. Regt., to proceed without delay.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Blackney, of the 35th N. I., is removed to the 69th regt., and directed to proceed to Benares with all practicable expedition and commence the formation of the regt.; and in order to give it the advantage of a portion of old soldiers, twenty men per company will be drafted from several corps of the line, in addition to a complete complement of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

THE SEPOYS OF THE LATE 47TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11, 1824.—The sepoy of the late 47th regt. who were exempted from the operation of Gov. G. O. of the 4th Nov., are drafted into the 46th N. I., and will proceed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sargent, of the 57th regt., by water to Assam, to join that corps, as soon as the requisite tonnage can be procured for them.

FORMATION OF TWO REGIMENTS OF LOCAL HORSE.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1824.—Two Regiments of Local Horse of 8 rissallahs each, and 80 officers and men per rissallah, will be immediately raised and numbered 6 and 7, on the same scale as in the 2d, 3d, and 4th regts., and on the like rates of pay, &c.

These corps are to be formed one in Rohilkund, or in the Meerut district, and one on the western frontier, at such points as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may direct.—The European and native staff and establishments to each, will be exactly on the same scale and in the same proportion as in the other regts. of local cavalry.

AUGMENTATION

* See page 467.

AUGMENTATION TO THE LOCAL BATTALIONS.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1824.—The 6th, 7th, and 8th local battalions, (or the 1st and 2d Nusserry and Sirmoor Corps,) will be augmented forthwith to 10 companies of 90 privates each (Goorakhs), according to the scale laid down in the order first noted (2d May 1823).

FORCES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Oct. 25, 1824.—The troops assembling at Chittagong and on the frontier of Sylhet, for service, are brigaded as follows:

1st Brigade—H.M. 44th foot; 47th regt. N.I.; 62d regt. N.I.—Brig. Shapland, 27th N.I.; Brig. Major Capt White.

2d Brigade—H.M. 54th foot; 42d regt. N.I.; 26th regt. N.I.—Brig. Colquhoun Grant, 54th foot H.M.

3d Brigade—H.M. 47th foot; 7th regt. N.I.; 44th regt. N.I.—Brig. Gen. Cotton; Brig. Major Capt. Sadlier, 47th H.M.

4th Brigade—14th regt. N.I.; 39th regt. N.I.; 52d regt. N.I.—Brig. Innes, C.B.; Brig. Major Capt. Currie, 14th regt. N.I.

5th Brigade—10th regt. Madras N.I.; 16th ditto, ditto—Brig. A. Fair; Brig. Major Lieut. A. B. Dyes.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. C. SAGE, 61st N.I.

Head Quarters, Sept. 15, 1824.—At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Wednesday the 8th Sept. 1824, of which Lieut. Col. E. Cartwright, 47th N.I. is President, Lieut. J. C. Sage, 61st N.I. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge; viz.

"For having, on or about the 24th Aug. last, absented himself from the command of a treasure party, then in charge of two lacs of rupees, and allowed the Subadar to proceed to Sulkeeah Ghaut with the boats containing the said treasure, while he, Lieut. Sage, set off by himself, and contrary to orders, for the cautionment of Barrackpore, and did not rejoin his party till about the evening of the 27th of the month aforesaid.

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a British officer, and in direct violation of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"Having maturely deliberated upon the whole of what has appeared before them, the Court find the prisoner Lieut. J. C. Sage, of the 61st, guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, they sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six calendar months.

Confirmed,
(Signed) EDW. PARR, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. Sage's suspension from rank and pay is to take effect from the date of the publication of the above order at Barrackpore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 23. Mr. H. V. Hathorn, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Shahabad.

30. Mr. G. Udney, jun., head assistant to export warehouse keeper.

Oct. 14. Mr. J. T. Rivas, register of ziliah court of Etawah.

Mr. G. F. Brown, second register of ziliah court of Allahabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30. Rev. W. Palmer, district chaplain at Nussereabad.

Oct. 30. Rev. J. C. Proby, district chaplain at Ghazepore.

Nov. 4. Rev. J. Torriano, a joint district chaplain at Cawnpore.

Rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain at Benares.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 9, 1824.—1st N.I. Ens. A. Barclay to be lieut., from 24d Aug. 1824, in suc. to Goldney dec.

37th N.I. Ens. T. Box to be lieut., from 18 Aug. 1824, in suc. to Scott deceased.

Assist. surg. G. G. Spilsbury to be surg., vice Adamson retired; and Assist. surg. J. Woolley to be surg., vice Ramsay retired; with rank from 27 Sept. 1824.

Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 6th L.C., to be an hon. aide-de-camp to Gov. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 6, 1824.—Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N.I., relieved from annual arsenal committee, and directed to join his corps at Saugor.

Sept. 7.—2d Grenad. Bat. Lieut. W. Foley, 10th N.I., to be adj., and Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 50th N.I., to be interp. and quartermast.

Sept. 8.—Ensigns C. Prior, J. Awdry, E. T. Tierney, R. Wylie, H. C. Wilson, J. L. Murray, W. Cole, and T. S. Price (recently admitted) appointed to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Sept. 11.—Capt. R. Newton, 44th N.I., to officiate as Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Shuldham, commanding eastern division, from 3d May last.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—The following Assist. Surgeons now attached to civil stations are placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-chief, during continuance of present war:—W. Watson, attached to Board of Commissioners W. P. F. G. G. Macpherson, Bauleah; M. Nesbit, M.D., Bullooh, now at Chittagong; R. M. Thomson, Board of Commissioners, Cd. P.; William Grime, Bareilly; Francis Gold, Meerut; D. Campbell, Mirzapore; H. Clark, Goruckpore; J. Colvin, M.D., Azimghur.

Capt. G. Moore, 59th N.I., employed in telegraph department, placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 13.—Capt. Riley, 3d N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Gregory, C.B., from 2d Sept.

Sept. 14.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Steel, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 1st light. inf. bat.

Lieut. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to be adj. to Maj. Gimman's levy at Cawnpore.

Brev. Capt. G. Hicks, 8th N.I., removed from adjutancy of Agra prov. bat. and directed to join his regt.

Sept. 15.—Maj. Gen. Gregory, C.B., to command Benares division of army on coming away of Maj. Gen. Loveday.

Sept. 16.—Capt. N. S. Webb, of art., directed to join head-quarters of regt. at Dum-Dum.

Assist.

Assist. surg. A. Walker placed at disposal of Commodore Hayes, for service of flotilla of gun-boats.

Sept. 17.—Capt. Hart to officiate as dep. assist. adj. gen. to eastern division until arrival at Dacca of Capt. Shuldham.

Capt. R. Gardner, 10th, and G. Tomkyns, 13th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. R. Riddell to act as adj. to 33d N.I. during absence of Brev. Capt. Richmond.

Sept. 18.—Capt. Hall to command artillery detachment serving on island of Cheduba.

Fort William, Sept. 23.—The undermentioned military and medical officers, employed in political and other departments under government, are placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-chief during continuance of present war, or until further orders:—

Hyderabad. Capt. J. Campbell, 12th N.I. Lieut. R. Rideout, 10th ditto. Lieut. C. Sutherland, 26th ditto. Lieut. T. S. Sothey, regt. of artil. Lieut. G. Twenlow, ditto. Lieut. W. Oliphant, ditto.

Nagpore. Capt. G. Blake, regt. of artil. Brev. Capt. A. Mackinnon, 42d N.I. Brev. Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 46th ditto. Brev. Capt. J. C. Wotherpoon, 61st ditto. Lieut. the hon. P. C. Sinclair, 43d ditto. Lieut. G. Crawford, regt. of artil.

Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Capt. T. Wardlaw, 45th N.I. Capt. A. Hardy, 56th ditto.

Neemour. Capt. D. Pringle, 10th N.I. Capt. J. W. Douglas, 52d ditto.

Departments of Public Works. Capt. H. R. Murray, 27th N.I. Brev. Capt. J. Price, 51st ditto. Lieut. H. E. Pigot, 45th ditto. Lieut. N. Jones, 57th ditto.

Superintendents of Roads. Capt. H. L. Playfair, regt. of artil. Capt. E. R. Broughton, 21st N.I. Capt. G. A. Vetch, 54th ditto. Lieut. V. Shortland, 37th ditto.

Medical Officers. Assist. surg. H. P. Saunders, Nizam's service. Assist. surg. N. Morgan, ditto. Assist. surg. J. Davidson, Nagpore. Assist. surg. J. Stewart, King of Oude's service.

Sept. 23.—3d L.C. Corn. J. Christie to be Lieut. from 21 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Nind dec.

55th N.I. Ens. C. Graham to be Lieut. from 29 Aug. 1824, in suc. to Squibb dec.

Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 12th N.I., to be an examiner in College of Fort William.

Maj. Wm. Dickson, 6th L.C., suspended from service until orders of hon. Court of Directors shall be received.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20.—Capt. R. H. Sneyd, with 300 officers and men (mounted), together with galloper guns of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, directed to be held in readiness to embark for foreign service. The following officers to proceed with detachment: Capt. Sneyd, commanding. Lieut. and Adj. Dyke. Lieut. Archbold, 8th L.C., doing duty. Assist. surg. J. R. Martin.

Sept. 23.—Lieut. W. H. Howard to be interp. and quartermast. to 1st Europ. regt.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay to command artillery on Chittagong frontier.

Assist. surg. D. Campbell to have medical charge of 2d or 3d Grenadier's Local Horse at Benares.

Removals in Regt. of Artillery.

Capt. N. S. Webb from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat. vice H. L. Playfair from latter to former. Capt. C. Smith from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat. vice H. C. Baker from latter to former. Lieut. T. B. Bingley from 1st to 6th troop Horse Brigade, vice Grant from latter to former. Lieut. R. G. Roberts from 2d troop Horse Brigade to 3d comp. 1st bat. vice J. Johnson from latter to former. Lieut. W. Anderson from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat. Lieut. G. H. Dyke from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat. Lieut. J. S. Kirk. Lieut. R. Jackson from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 9th comp. 4th bat. Lieut. H. Delafosse from 7th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. J. Brady from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 8th comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. F. R. Bazely from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. H. Daniell from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. A. P. Peggie from 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. G. J. Cookson from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Major Shaw to assume command of artillery at Saugor in Bombay division of army.

Major J. P. Boileau, horse brigade, to take command of detachment of horse brigade now at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—2d Europ. Regt. Ens. M. W. Gilmore to be lieut. from 11 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Bennett dec.

31st N.I. Ens. R. Menzies to be lieut. from 15 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Ingle dec.

Assist. surg. John Grant, to be second permanent assist. at Presidency General Hospital, vice Adam.

Assist. surg. J. Adam, M.D., to be assist. marine surg., vice Grant.

Assist. surg. John Grant, to have medical charge of Calcutta native militia, vice Adam.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 30.—Surg. Grierson appointed to 30th N.I. at Chittagong.

Oct. 1.—Assist. surg. Carie removed from 62d to 63d regt., and directed to join at Lucknow.

Oct. 2.—31st N.I. Lieut. J. W. Rowe to be interp. and quartermast.

53d N.I. Lieut. W. D. Conway to be interp. and quartermast., vice Leadbeater prom.

2d Light Inf. Bat. Lieut. W. Rutherford, 28th N.I., to be adj.

Assist. surg. Boyd posted to 1st Light Inf. bat., and Assist. surg. M. Gaveston to horse artillery at Meerut.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—Assist. surg. R. M. M. Thomson to perform medical duties of civil station of Patna, vice Kennedy dec.

Oct. 5.—Capt. B. Blake, 47th N.I., revenue surveyor Bullooh, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief during continuance of present war.

Oct. 7.—Brev. Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L. C. at Fort St. George, to be dep. surveyor general at that presidency from 13th July last, in suc. to Mountford dec.

2d Europ. Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Marshall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. D. Harvey to be lieut., from 21st Sept. 1824, in suc. to Irwin dec.

40th N.I. Ens. C. E. Reinagle to be lieut., from 1st Oct. 1824, in suc. to Alston dec.

61st N.I. Capt. J. A. Hodgson to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. C. Wotherspoon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. B. Robinson to be lieut., from 3d Oct. 1824, in suc. to Martin dec.

Capt. R. B. Wilkins, 42d N.I., transferred to Invalid Estab.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Donnelly permitted to resign adjutancy of 18th N.I.

18th N.I. Lieut. W. Minto to be adj., vice Donnelly.

Capt. O. Stubbs, 44th N.I., commanding Resident's escort at Gwalior, permitted to serve with his regiment during continuance of present war.

Oct. 7.—Ens. the hon. R. V. Powys posted to 12th regt. at Meerut.

Ens. Milner posted to 31st regt. at Mirzapore. Ens. Drought posted to 50th regt. at Lucknow.

Superintendent surg. Grant appointed to the Chittagong frontier, and directed to assume superintending medical charge of force under Brig. Gen. Morrison.

Fort William, Oct. 7.—Mr. W. F. Pennington to have temporary charge of public works in district of Cuttack.

Oct. 14.—Infantry. Maj. W. Nott to be lieut. col., vice Baines dec., with rank from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to R. A. C. Watson dec.

25th N.I. Capt. W. Vincent to be maj., Lieut. T. R. Fell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. D. Kennedy to be lieut., from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to Nott prom.

42d N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. Mackinnon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Gould to be lieut., from 7th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Wilkinson transf. to Inv. Estab.

Capt. H. Cock, 23d N.I., superintendent of Tharros and Pindaree chiefs, &c. in district of Goruckpore; and Brev. Capt. M. Ramsay, 24th N.I., assist. superintendent

superintendent of Feroze Shaw's canal in Dehly territory, placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-Chief during continuance of present war.

The underranked officers are promoted to rank of Brigadier General during continuance of present war, for purpose of being employed in command of brigades, or on such other special duties as may appear expedient for public services:—Col. J. W. Adams, 16th N.I.; Col. J. H. Dunkin, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Col. N. McKellar, H.M.'s 1st or Royals; Col. W. Cotton, H.M.'s 47th regt.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 11.—25th N.I. Lieut. S. F. Hannah to be adj.

Agra Prov. Bat. Lieut. H. V. Cary, 57th N.I., to be adj., vice Hicks.

Oct. 13.—Assist. surg. Cameron to do duty in presidency general hospital.

Brev. Capt. D. Thomas, 10th N.I., late of department of public works, directed to join his regt. without delay.

Capt. Herring, 37th N.I., permitted to resign his appointment of aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Love-day, and Lieut. F. Hawkins, 38th N.I., appointed in his stead.

Oct. 14.—Assist. surg. Toke re-appointed to Mhairwarra local bat.

Maj. Gen. A. Ferguson posted to 61st N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. M. White posted to 13th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Playfair posted to 12th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. Notch posted to 20th N.I.

Lieut. Col. T. Newton posted to 48th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Alexander removed from 48th to 39th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert removed from 39th to 31st N.I.

Lieut. Col. T. Wilson removed from 31st to 44th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley posted to 36th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Sargent removed from 13th to 37th N.I.

Lieut. Col. George removed from 57th to 13th N.I.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. T. Lysaght to be adj., vice Marshall prom.

2d Light Inf. Bat. Lieut. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., to be interp. and quart. mast.

Surg. E. Phillips posted to 62d N.I. at Barrackpore.

Fort William, Oct. 14.—Surgs. J. Ridges and R. Limond to be dep. superintend. surgeons.

Oct. 21.—Artillery. Lieut. Colonel W. Hopper to be lieut. col. commandant, from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Carnegie dec.

Maj. J. F. Dundas to be lieut. col. from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Hopper prom.

Capt. J. M. Dowell to be major, 1st Lieut. W. Oliphant to be capt. of a comp., and 2d Lieut. J. B. Backhouse to be 1st lieut., from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Dundas prom.

By the death of Maj. Gen. Carnegie, Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Sherwood and A. M'Leod become entitled to benefits of off-reckoning fund.

7th L. C. Lieut. J. Allen to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet H. Halhed to be lieut., from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to Agnew dec.

26th N.I. Capt. A. Trotter to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Hodgson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. A. Lynch to be lieut., from 11th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Owen dec.

Lieut. W. R. Fitzgerald, corps of engineers, to be surveyor of embankments.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. L. R. O'Brien to be lieut. col., from 7th Oct. 1824, vice Clarke dec.—Maj. K. Swettenham to be lieut. col., from 7th Oct. 1824, vice O'Brien prom.

2d L. C. Capt. G. Arnold to be major, Lieut. J. E. Lumbie to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet J. Inglis to be lieut., from 7th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Swettenham prom.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16.—Assist. surg. B. Wilson to do duty with H.M.'s 44th regt.

Oct. 18.—4th J. C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Burges to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Rocks resigned appointment.

Lieut. C. Farmer, 21st N.I., appointed adjutant to detached wing of corps from 4th inst.

Lieut. A. C. Scott, 1st Europ. Regt., and T. Box, 57th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Oct. 20.—Assist. surg. Paxton posted to 41st N.I., at Etawah.

Oct. 21.—Capt. F. Champagne, H.M.'s 20th foot, to be military secretary to his Exc. the Com-in-Chief, vice Lieut. Col. Marlay, who has proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. C. A. Wrottesley, 16th Lancers, to be aide-de-camp on his Exc.'s personal staff, vice Capt. Champagne.

Oct. 22.—Capt. Wilkins, of Inv. Estab., to receive temporary charge of European invalids and pensioners at Chunar.

Lieut. Col. T. Gardner, 1st Europ. Regt., to be president of Arsenal Committee, from 1st prox., vice Lieut. Col. Becher relieved from that duty.

Lieut. Gowan, commissary in ordnance department, to assume charge of magazine depot at Dacca.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—Artillery. Capt. R. M. O. Gramshaw to be major, 1st Lieut. H. J. Wood to be capt., and 2d Lieut. E. Madden to be 1st lieut., from 24th Oct. 1824, in suc. to MacQuhae dec.

Lieut. M. Smith, 23d N.I., to be assist. to political agent at Chittagong.

Lieut. H. Clayton, 4th L.C., to be an aid-de-camp on Governor-General's personal staff.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., to be a supernum. aid-de-camp to his Lordship.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25.—Officiating Assist. surg. Oliver to have medical charge of Capt. Scott's detachment of artill. proceeding to Sylhet.

Oct. 26.—14th N.I. Lieut. C. V. Wyld to be adj., vice Gairdner promoted.

Oct. 27.—Capt. Herring, 37th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, commanding Cawnpore division, from 24th inst.

Lieut. Dyke to do duty with 7th comp. 2d bat. of artillery.

Cadets permanently posted. Ensigns M. Huish to 2d Europ. Regt., at Dinapore. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., at Gurravannah. H. Johnson, 26th do., at Barrackpore. Wm. Hope, 57th do., at Gowhaty (Assam). Wm. Cole, 67th do., at Benares. E. T. Tierney, 28th do., at Berhampore. H. C. Wilson, 46th do., at Cheduba. R. Wylie, 6th do., at Lucknow. C. Prior, 64th do., at Neemuch. T. S. Price, 8th do., at Ballool. J. Awdry, 55th do., at Neemuch. J. L. Murray, 48th do., at Dacca. J. Grisell, 2d Europ. Regt., at Dinapore. H. B. Harrington, 37th N.I., at Benares. H. J. Guyon, 31st do., at Mirzapore. G. Turner, 38th do., at Keith. A. Learmouth, 54th do., at Dinapore. J. H. Low, 30th do., at Sylhet.

Regt. of Art. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Hopper posted to 2d Bat., vice Carnegie dec. Lieut. Col. J. F. Dundas posted to 3d bat., vice Hopper. Maj. J. M. Dowell posted to 15th comp. 4th bat., vice M. Dowell. 1st Lieut. J. B. Backhouse posted to 3d comp. 3d bat., vice Oliphant. Capt. H. C. Baker, 2d comp. 2d bat., removed to 1st comp. 4th bat., and Capt. E. Biddulph from latter to former. Capt. F. Croxton, of 8th comp. 3d bat., removed to 4th comp. 2d bat., and Capt. J. Brodhurst from latter to former. Capt. R. Roberts directed to join 3d troop at Meerut.

2d Lieut. T. E. Sage posted to 8th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. Colnott, 17th N.I., appointed a member of Arsenal Committee.

Lieut. Kirby appointed adj. to Chittagong division of artill., vice Lamb prom.

Oct. 28.—Cornet D. G. A. F. H. Mellish to do duty with 7th L. C. at Nussereabad.

Ensigns M. C. Carter, W. Fenton, W. Innes, J. P. Sharpe, T. Gould, W. Alston, C. J. C. Collins, W. Thurbury, W. Lyford, J. H. Blanshard, M. Nicolson, H. W. Burt, J. J. Hamilton, C. Campbell, T. Irving, W. F. Campbell, R. Haldane, R. H. De Montmorency, G. Greene, F. B. Lardner, A. Jack, and T. Macintosh, to do duty with 3d Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Ensigns J. Campbell, A. F. Tyler, and G. F. Tyler, to do duty with 16th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Ensigns E. T. Erskine, J. Robertson, and J. H. Phillips, to do duty with 61st N.I., at Barrackpore.

Oct. 29.—Assist. surg. Stevenson to do duty with H.M. 44th regt., in room of Assist. surg. Wilson reported sick. Assist. surg. B. Wilson will rejoin general hospital.

Lieut. J. Turton to act as adj. and quart. mast. to detachment of artill. under Capt. Scott.

Lieut.

Lieut. J. S. Kirby to act as adj. and quart. mast. to detachment of artill. under Lieut. Col. Lindsay.

Lieut. A. Campbell, of artill., directed to do duty with 6th com. 3d bat.

Oct. 30.—Brigad. Gen. Dunkin to assume command of troops assembling at Dacca.

Lieut. T. S. O'Halloran, H.M.'s 44th regt., to be brigade major to Brigad. Gen. Duncan, and directed to proceed to Dacca.

Lieut. Col. Com. L. R. O'Brien posted to 4th, and Lieut. Col. Swettenham to 6th L.C.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—Col. W. M'Bean, H.M.'s 54th Foot, re-appointed a Brigad. Gen. with army serving in dominions of King of Ava. Brig. Gen. M'B. will remain attached to Rangoon division, under orders of officer commanding it.

Nov. 4.—21st N.I. Ens. J. Dyson to be lieut. from 14th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Malden dec.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 3.—Ens. C. Cook to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—45th N.I. Ens. W. Biddulph to be lieut. from 21st Oct. 1824, in suc. to Ward dec.

52d N.I. Ens. W. S. Menteth to be lieut. from 26th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Gore dec.

Assist. surg. P. Stewart to perform medical duties of civil station of Chittagong during absence of Dr. Graham.

Capt. W. Fendall, H.M.'s 4th Lt. Drags., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General, vice Cook dec.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 6.—Ens. C. Cooper to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Ens. E. T. Erskine to do duty with 2d Europ. regt., in place of 61st regt.

Dep. Superintend. Surg. Ridges posted to Cawnpore division, and Dep. Superintend. Surg. Limond to eastern division of army.

Capt. Swayne, 5th N.I., appointed to raise recruits for line in Aizimhur and adjacent districts.

Nov. 9.—Regt. of Art. Major W. S. Whish removed from 2d to 3d bat., vice M'Quhae. Maj. R. M. O. Gramshaw posted to 2d bat., vice Whish.

Capt. H. Ralfe removed from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 8th comp. 2d bat., vice Gramshaw. Capt. H. J. Wood posted to 2d comp. 1st bat., vice Ralfe.

1st Lieut. R. G. Roberts removed from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 4th bat. 1st Lieut. J. B. Backhouse removed from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.

1st Lieut. E. Madden posted to 3d comp. 3d bat. 1st Lieut. J. S. Kirby removed from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 5th comp. 2d bat., vice 1st Lieut. P. A. Torckler from latter to former.

Nov. 10.—Assist. surg. Clarke posted to 25th N.I., from 14th Oct.

Maj. Baldock, 35th N.I., appointed to charge of European invalids at Chunar, from 30th Oct.; and Maj. Wilson, 58th N.I., to that of native invalid bat., vice Lieut. Col. Alexander under orders to join his regiment on service.

Nov. 12.—21st N.I. Lieut. J. C. C. Gray to be adj., vice Malden dec.

26th N.I. Lieut. W. Grant to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Hodgson prom.

46th N.I. Lieut. C. Bracken to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Ward dec.

FURLOUGHS.

HON. COMPANY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Sept. 9. Capt. H. Sincock, 3d N.I., for health.—13. Ens. L. Hone, 67th N.I., for health.—Oct. 14. Lieut. F. Beatty, 1st Europ. Regt., for health.—Surg. W. Farquhar, for health.—16. Maj. B. Thomson, 8th L.C., for health.—28. Surg. H. Moscrop, for health.—Brev. Capt. A. Syme, 57th N.I., for health.—Nov. 4. Maj. J. L. Gale, N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Balderston, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Bracken, 45th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. S. K. Briscoe, 9th Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Deacon, 10th Madras N.I., for health.—Nov. 11. Surg. J. Haze, H.C.'s apothecary, for health.—Assist. surg. W. Duff, for health.

To Singapore.—Sept. 23. Lieut. E. Huthwaite,

regt. of art., for six months, for health (eventually to China).

To New South Wales.—Oct. 28. Capt. E. Browne, 69th N.I., for 12 months, for health (via Cape of Good Hope).—Nov. 4. Brev. Capt. J. J. Casement, 39th N.I., for 12 months, for health (via Mauritius).

From Force at Rangoon.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 15. Superintend. Surg. J. Brown, for three months, for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. Dickson, of Engineers, for four months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Sept. 6. Lieut. Browne, 44th foot, for health.—21. Lieut. Sperling, 16th Lancers, on private affairs.—Ens. Thomson, 69th Foot, for one year, for health.—22. Lieut. and Adj. Purcell, 46th foot, for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. Norman, 58th foot, for health.—Lieut. Pigot, 59th foot, for health.—13. Capt. Mylne, 11th Lt. Drags., for health.—18. Lieut. Harding, 48th foot, for health.—Ens. Gordon, 69th foot, for health.—22. Lieut. Frazer, 47th foot, for health.—Nov. 10. Capt. Carr, 41st foot, for health.—Capt. Ellis, 16th Lancers, for health.—13. Brev. Maj. Howard, 39th foot, for health.—Brev. Maj. Thornton, 13th Drags., on private affairs.—Lieut. Meredith, 13th foot, for health.—Lieut. Kelly, 59th foot, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 27. Maj. Gen. Sir T. Pritzler, for nine months, for health (eventually to the Cape of Good Hope).—Lieut. Wetherall, 11th Drags., aide-de-camp, to accompany the Maj. Gen. for same period.—Oct. 22. Capt. Maclean, 13th Lt. Drags., for six months, for health.

From Force at Rangoon.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 21. Lieut. Young, 38th foot, for health.—Oct. 1. Capt. Johnson, 13th foot, for six months, for health.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Havelock, Dep. A. A. G., for three months, for health.—Capt. Squire, 13th foot, for four months, for health.—Capt. Denham, 13th foot, for four months, for health.—Brigadier M'Creagh, for three months, for health.—Lieut. Moore, 89th foot, for four months, for health.

NATIVE ARMY.

MUTINY AT BARRACKPORE.

The following general order contains the official account of this unfortunate occurrence.

Fort William, Nov. 4, 1824.—No. 335 of 1824.—It is with much regret that the right hon. the Governor Gen. in Council feels himself called on to announce to the Bengal army, the consequences of a most disgraceful mutiny in the 47th regt. Nat. Inf. at Barrackpore, on the 1st instant, in which the corps was joined by a number of sepoys equal to about two companies of the 62d, and perhaps 20 men of the 26th Native Regiment.

These corps had been under orders of march for some time, and had experienced some difficulty in procuring carriage; this, however, was immediately removed, on its being brought to the notice of government, by an advance of cash to each corps, to aid the sepoys in procuring the necessary carriage cattle for their baggage; as the event however proved, the difficulty served but to cover a subterfuge; a bad spirit possessed the corps, and when all difficulties were removed, and it was no longer possible to practise evasion, they refused on the parade to march, with the exception of about 180 men, and the non-commissioned and commissioned native officers.

On the receipt of a report to this effect, by the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency immediately adopted the necessary measures to bring those misguided men to a sense of their duty. He instantly proceeded to Barrackpore, and, on the following morning, having made a disposition of the other troops at the station, and those which had arrived during the night, the Adj. Gen. and Quarter-Master Gen. of the army, with his Excellency's Persian interpreter, and the officer commanding the 47th nat. regt., were deputed to make a last effort to induce the mutineers, drawn up, loaded, and in regular parade order, to lay down their arms, but without effect.

Nothing then remained, but to inflict the punishment so justly merited. The Commander-in-Chief gave the preconcerted signal for an attack by a part of the force, the mutineers instantly broke, and betook themselves to flight, under the fire of the troops who attacked them; and such an example was made on the spot, as the necessity of the case, and the infamy of the regt. merited; the most guilty of those who were made prisoners, having been subsequently executed by the sentence of a general court-martial.

That a transaction so unusual in, and disgraceful to this army, could have been planned and carried into execution, without the knowledge, not to say, participation of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps, is not for a moment to be credited, composed as the Nat. Regts. are in Bengal; connected by relationship, and living as the native officers and sepoy do, almost under the same roofs, it is not to be believed for a moment, that the grossest neglect of the duty the former owed to the state, has not been shewn by the parties in question; the Governor-Gen. in Council consequently considers the 47th regt. Nat. Inf., including its native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be disgraced; directs that No. 47 be struck out of the army list, the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be instantly discharged the service, as totally unworthy of the confidence of government, or the name of soldiers, and that a new regt. to be numbered 69, to which the European officers of the late 47th will be appointed, be immediately raised in its stead, for general service, agreeably with the detail as laid down in general orders of the 11th July 1823, No. 65.

To the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bengal army, the Governor-Gen. in Council now more particularly desires to address himself. He is perfectly satisfied that no instance of insubordination can take place in a corps without such coming to their early knowledge. He hereby demands from them a rigid execution of their duty, and observes

that even on the rumour of any discontent in a corps, it is their particular duty to communicate it instantly to their European officers, and to exert their utmost endeavours to put down in the first instance any appearance of combination; his Lordship in Council further desires it to be distinctly understood, that in failure of that line of conduct, which is expected from the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army, they will be held personally and collectively responsible for any misbehaviour of the men, who are more immediately under their eye and command in the lines, than they can be under that of the European officers; and that the most prompt dismissal from the service will be the inevitable consequence of any want of exertion and zeal, or any abandonment of duty: in short, he warns them to profit by the example of the 47th, who have drawn down on themselves a punishment they most justly merited.

The Governor-Gen. in Council, in order to make known the sentiments of government to the native army as fully and correctly as possible, is pleased to direct that this order shall be translated into the Hindoostanee language, and printed in the Nagree character, for the purpose of transmission to corps respectively, through the Adj. Gen. of the army, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, who will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as his Excellency may consider necessary, drafting the privates of the late 47th, whose fidelity remained unshaken, into such regts. as may appear most expedient.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* gives a more detailed account of the affair, which it assures its readers is perfectly correct and authentic. The following is an abridgement of it:

The 26th, 47th, and 62d regts. had been under marching orders for some time past, and on the 1st inst., the second named corps was to have proceeded upon its route. For several days before that, symptoms of discontent had been displayed by it, but not of a nature that was thought likely to end in a serious manner. On Sunday 31st ult. a parade was directed, in marching order, that the commanding officer might inspect the knapsacks, accoutrements, &c. to see that all is in good order for general service. On going to the parade it was officially reported to Lieut. Col. Cartwright, that a great number of his men had positively refused to put on their knapsacks, on hearing which, he forthwith proceeded to the right grenadier company, and ordered them to go immediately, and put them on, expressing at the same time his displeasure at their conduct. He went down all the companies, and in about two hours a good number of the men had got their

their knapsacks. The Colonel then threw them into square, and harangued them for a considerable time, pointing out the criminality of their conduct, its ingratitude towards government, and the absolute ruin which a perseverance in it would speedily bring upon themselves. Notwithstanding, a considerable number declared they would not march, and eventually a parade was ordered for the following morning, Colonel Cartwright still hoping that when the time for moving came, the orders would be obeyed. He made the proper reports to Gen. Dalzell, who intimated his intention of going in person to the parade the next morning at day break. When that hour arrived they found only between 300 and 400 men (including commissioned and non-commissioned native officers) on parade; the rest remained behind the bells of arms, with their accoutrements on, and their muskets loaded. On seeing this the General rode up to them, whereupon they immediately charged and drove him back to the parade, and followed the act by rushing upon those who had already paraded, and driving them back into the lines, all but the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who joined Col. Cartwright, and were sent to his house as a place of safety: so far with the 47th for that day. After gun fire in the evening (of Monday) a body of the 62d regt. suddenly rose, in number about 150, rushed to the quarter guard, seized the colours, and carried them to a distance of a hundred yards to the front. Capt. Ashe and Ensign Poyd, being the nearest to the spot, hastened to this place (the commanding officer, Major Roope and the rest of the officers exerting themselves to preserve order in other parts of the corps), and the former expostulated with the men upon the madness of their conduct, and reminded them of their former good name. He had hopes of persuading them to abandon their project, until a sepoy rushed from beside the colours and told him to be gone, or his life should be taken. Capt. Ashe declared his resolution not to leave the colours, whereupon the sepoy struck him twice, and sought for a bayonet to assail him. Upon this some of the other men held the ruffian, and said they would not suffer him to touch their officer whom they entreated to go away, saying they were mad, and knew not what they were about. Between pushing and jostling they drove him and Ensign Boyd away, and immediately proceeded with the colours and joined the 47th. Much about the same time a small number (about twenty) of the 26th rose, seized upon one colour, and likewise joined the original mutineers, notwithstanding all the endeavours of Lieut. Col. D'Aguilar to prevent them. By that time the Royals, the King's 47th, and the artillery had arrived, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, and daylight

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alone, was waited for, to put into execution those prompt and vigorous measures upon which his Excellency had already determined. Accordingly on Tuesday morning the whole of the troops were drawn up in position, the mutineers were likewise in a line of their own apparently as resolute as ever. Gen. Dalzell was sent to desire them to lay down their arms, and to point out the immediate consequences of refusal. They replied they had sworn not to surrender, and they therefore would not, which being reported to his Excellency, two signal guns were fired (the gallopers of the body guard), and agreeably to previous orders, the artillery under Capt. Webb opened on them from the rear. We believe they returned this fire in an irregular way, and then immediately fled, receiving a volley from the Royals, who afterwards pursued, and continued sniping all the morning: the mutineers threw off their accoutrements as quickly as possible, and endeavoured to conceal themselves in every direction. The number of killed it is therefore impossible to ascertain, but it probably did not exceed 100, including those who were drowned in attempting to cross the river. Two of the body guard were unfortunately killed by a shot from the artillery, supposed to have glanced off a tree, or some other substance, which changed its direction. At ten o'clock a court-martial was convened, before which forty men of the 47th were arraigned, found guilty, and adjudged to suffer death; in consequence of which six of the worst of them were hanged on Thursday morning, and the remainder of them sent in irons to Fort William. Since then about seventy more from the different regts. have been taken and tried, of whom five more were executed on Saturday, and the remainder sent to Fort William to be, hereafter dealt with as the Commander-in-Chief shall think fit. The above is a correct account, as far as it goes, but into any of the reported causes of the mutiny we of course cannot enter. Suffice it therefore to say, that it is completely eradicated, and that the several corps are anxious to be sent on service in order to wipe off the (we trust) temporary disgrace which their conduct has incurred.—(*Beng. Hurk.*, Nov. 8.)

Of the forty who were condemned to death in the first instance, we mentioned that six of the most notorious were hanged on Thursday morning. The remainder were subsequently pardoned (as to that punishment) by the Commander-in-Chief, but adjudged to hard labour in irons upon the public roads, for the term of fourteen years. We suppose, though we have not yet heard, that upon the remaining convicts not hanged will be inflicted a like appropriate, and certainly not so severe a punishment. On Saturday the sepoy was taken who commanded the mutineers on Monday

3 P

evening,

evening, and on Tuesday morning, when with arms in their hands they disobeyed the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. He acknowledged his guilt; and, even if mutiny could be palliated, his case possessed not a single circumstance that could qualify, however slightly, its deep atrocity. He was therefore hanged this morning, in pursuance of his sentence, and subsequently gibbeted as near as possible to the place where the mutineers had been in the habit of assembling, for a few days previously to the one on which they committed the first overt act of mutiny. Another man, a naick of the 47th N.I., is likewise in custody, charged with having commanded the party which joined from the 62d, and with other acts of direct and unmitigated mutiny. He is the only non-commissioned officer who is as yet known to have adopted an active and open line of mutinous conduct; but we regret to say that the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers appear to have been guilty of the grossest neglect of duty, if not connivance, throughout the whole business. Pending his Excellency's promulgated decision respecting them, however, the above is all we feel ourselves at liberty to say on that particular subject.—*Ibid.* Nov. 13.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 20. David Scott, Thormhill, from London.
—28. London, Sotheby, and Eliza, Faith, from Bombay.
—29. Resource, Fenn, from London.—Oct. 2. Marchioness of Ely, Marquis, from London, John Taylor, Atkinson, from Liverpool, and Bencoolen, Kirkwood, from Liverpool.—4. Asia, Balderston, from London.—7. Golconda, Edwards, from London.—8. Fairlie, Aldham, Lady Ruffles, Coxwell, and George Home, Young, from London.
—9. Prince Regent, Hosmer, Rose, Marquis, Esmouth, Owen, and Lord Anherst, Lucas, from London.—10. Glenisde, McGill, from Liverpool.—13. La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from Penang.—14. Claudine, Nicholls, from London.—24. Cornwall, Rose, from London.—27. Carr Brae Castle, Davey, from London, and Lord Lyndock, Clapperton, from Isle of France.—31. General Hewitt, Barrow, from London.—Nov. 2. Boyne, Stephens, from London.—3. Layton, Miller, from London.—7. Atell, Levy, from London.—11. Pyramus, Brodie, from London.—13. Edward Strett 4, Hackwood, from Madras.—14. Lotus, Field, from Liverpool.—23. Bridget, Leslie, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 1. Henry Forster, Thomson, and Methway Wright, for Madras and London.—31. Hindostan, McCallum, for Liverpool.—Nov. 7. Castle Forbes, Ord, for Mauritius and London.—11. Catherine Macintosh, for London.—15. Melish, Cole, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 21. At sea, on board the ship David Scott, the lady of Capt. Husband, of a daughter.
Aug. 30. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Lumsden, horse art. brig., of a daughter.
— At Mundlaish, the lady of Lieut. Lemit, adj. M. L. B., of twin daughters, one of them still-born.
Sept. 1. The lady of T. J. Turner, Esq., of C. S., collector of Sibpur, of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of J. M'Dowell, Esq., superintend. surg., of a daughter.
3. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. F. Patterson, Aurangabad division, of a son.

6. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Pennethor, 3d L.C., of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Worrall, of a daughter.
7. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. R. C. Dickson, of art., of a son.
10. The lady of Lieut. Col. Becher, of a daughter.
— At Codaï, Tirhoot, the lady of R. S. Cahill, Esq., of a son.
11. At Goruckpore, the lady of F. Currie, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
12. At Futtighurgh, the lady of Lieut. J. F. Patton, of engineers, of a son.
13. At Kaz Gunge, the lady of Capt. Scott, adj. Gardner's horse, of a daughter.
15. The lady of Capt. Eastgate, of a daughter.
— At Intally, Mrs. M. A. Burgess, of a daughter.
16. The lady of W. P. Muston, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Serampore, Mrs. J. Higginson, of a son.
19. At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. Principal Mill, of a daughter.
19. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. Griffiths, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the wife of Dr. A. Davidson, of a daughter.
20. At Benares, the lady of Capt. S. Watson, 55th N.I., of a son.
21. At Chowringhee, Mrs. W. Fendall, of a daughter.
— At Bankipore, Mrs. J. Gray, of a son.
24. At Bareilly, the lady of W. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. C. Barber, of a daughter.
— At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. V. Shortland, superintend., N.D., Cuttack Road, of a son.
26. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. A. Dorin, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. C. F. Wild, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
27. At Secrota, the lady of Capt. H. James, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Maj. W. Swinton, of a son.
Oct. 1. Mrs. O. F. Bennis, of a son.
3. At Barrackpore, the lady of Mr. Superintendent. Surg. Brown, of a son.
— Mrs. D. Gomes, of a daughter.
— The lady of J. W. Hogg, Esq., of a son.
— The lady of P. Stewart, Esq., M.D., of a son.
5. At Allipore, the lady of G. Gooch, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
6. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.
7. At Benares, the lady of J. M. Macnab, Esq., civil service, of a son.
8. At Hoogly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of a daughter.
11. At Jubulpore, the wife of Lieut. M. Nicolson, of a daughter.
12. Mrs. W. Walter, of a daughter.
15. The lady of W. P. R. Shedden, Esq., of a daughter.
— At sea, on board the Larkins, the lady of Capt. Jourdon, of a daughter.
18. The lady of N. Paliologus, Esq., of a son.
19. Mrs. M. Martin, of a daughter.
— At Moorsheebad, Mrs. A. Smelt, of a son.
20. The lady of Mr. F. D. Bellew, supervisor of Ghauts, of a son.
21. At Coolbariah, the lady of G. Barton, Esq., of a son.
— At Arrah, the lady of W. Lambert, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— At Nusseerabad, the lady C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. D. Kitchener, of the ship Evelyn Kurrum, of a son.
22. At Ghazepore, Mrs. Watson, of a daughter.
24. At Battora, near Jaunpore, the lady of Maj. H. Wrottesley, of a daughter.
25. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Wenys, Esq., C.S., of a son.
26. At Buxar, the lady of Capt. J. Oliver, Assist. Poosa Stud, of a daughter.
— The lady of Capt. T. Baker, of the ship Near-chus, of a daughter.
27. At Barrackpore, the lady of Maj. W. Swinton, of a son.
29. At Serampore, Mrs. J. Rodrigues, of a son.
Nov. 1. At Arrah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Com. Faldock, of a son.
2. At Banleah, Mrs. C. Parkinson, of a son.
4. In Fort William, the lady of H. Cavell, Esq., of a son.
5. At Midnapore, the lady of J. H. D'Oyly, Esq., C.S., of a son.

7. In

7. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Chesney, Artillery, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. Swinhoe, 9d Gr. Bat., of a daughter.
Mrs. Sevestre, of a son.
— The lady of R. W. Poe, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. J. Lord, of a son.
9. Mrs. A. J. Boillard, of a son.
10. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Toriba, 3d regt. Cavalry, of a son.
11. At Ballyunge, Mrs. Gordon, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Sutherland, of a daughter.
13. At Serampore, Mrs. J. C. Fink, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. Mr. T. P. Whittenbury, to Eliza Emily, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. Spratt, Civ. Ser., Bencoolen.
12. At Dinapore, Mr. J. Dobson, of the central board of revenue, to Miss F. Chamberlain.
18. Mr. T. W. Dalrymple, coach-maker, to Mrs. Nicholls, widow of the late S. Nicholls, Esq.
20. R. Wells, Esq., Civ. Ser., to Frances, second daughter of W. Trower, Esq.
25. Mr. W. K. Ord, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Dr. Templeton, Esq.
Oct. 2. Lieut. C. Fowle, 6th N.I., to Mary Anne, second daughter of W. Thomas, Esq., surg. 4th N.I.
— Mr. T. Mitchell, master of the H.C.'s brig Torch, to Miss M. Wright.
5. J. Williamson, Esq., of Serampore, to Miss A. Carey, relict of the late F. Carey, Esq.
9. Mr. A. D'Souza, to Miss C. D'Rozario.
11. At Dum-Dum, Capt. C. Graham, of artillery, to Mary, third daughter of the late Col. Taylor, of Riverhill, Kent.
13. Mr. J. Moore, to Miss A. I. Mackenzie.
15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. W. Glasgow, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Glasgow, to Amelia, second daughter of the late R. Campbell, Esq., of Calcutta.
18. H. S. Pennington, Esq., to Miss C. A. Lyons.
19. W. Thacker, Esq., to Miss M. Edwards.
20. At Allahabad, Lieut. E. Wmle, 41st N.I., to Fanny, second daughter of Capt. J. B. Wilkinson, H.M.'s service.
21. J. Lowe, Esq., to Mrs. Bennett, relict of the late W. R. B. Bennett, Esq., Civ. Ser.
22. At Barrackpore, Capt. A. F. Richmond, 33d N.I., to Miss M. A. F. Cumberlege, eldest daughter of the late Col. N. Cumberlege, Beng. Estab.
24. At Delhi, Mr. E. Claxton, to Miss C. Staines.
25. Lieut. J. C. Whiteford, 6th N.I., to Jane, 3d daughter of the Rev. J. H. Rie.
29. At Delhi, Mr. J. George, to Miss Chavees, eldest daughter of Capt. Chavees.
— At Panceput, Mr. W. Kelly, to Miss A. La-maister.
Nov. 1. At Lucknow, at the Residency, Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., to Mrs. C. E. Ravenscroft.
9. The Rev. J. B. E. Schmidt, of the Church Missionary Society in Timnevelly, to Miss M. Jackson.
13. Mr. W. S. Blackburn, to Miss J. G. Ross.
Late. T. Palmer, Esq., to Miss J. H. Adams.

DEATHS.

Aug. 8. At sea, on board the Lord Amherst, Mr. G. Procter, cadet.
10. At Rangoon, after a short illness, Capt. J. A. MacLeod, H.M.'s 41st regt., aged 32.
21. At Moradabad, Catherine Selina, infant daughter of A. N. Ford, Esq., C.S.
21. At Mhow, Lieut. Squibb, 55th N.I.
Sept. 1. At Kurnaul, the infant daughter of J. M'Dowell, Esq., superintend. surg.
2. At Bencoolen, on board the Georgiana, of this port, Mr. R. Roberts, chief officer of that vessel.
10. At Rangoon, Lieut. R. H. Hume, H.M.'s 41st regt.
13. At Saugor, of fever, C. A. Molony, Esq., agent of the Governor-General in the territories on the Nerbudda, aged 33.
14. At Dacca, Margaret, infant daughter of L. Magniac, Esq., Civ. Ser.
— At Guntoor, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Roberts, commanding that station.
— At Chandernagore, Mary, Elizabeth, the lady of John Dechal, Esq.
15. At Jaunpore, Lieut. H. Ingle, 31st N.I.
16. T. Buzzard, Esq., aged 26, late purser of the ship William Money.
17. At Patna, G. M. Kennedy, Esq., assist. surg. at that station.
— Drowned, at Sulkea, Mr. R. H. Bayley, aged 21.
— The infant daughter of Mrs. T. Harrowell.

17. At Buxar, Agnes L. H. Plantagenet, infant daughter of Maj. R. P. Field.
18. Wm. Mannington, Esq., aged 32.
19. John Marriott, son of W. Denman, Esq., aged three years.
21. At Dum-Dum, J. E. Ferguson, son of the late Rev. Mr. Ferguson, parish of Ringuasic, Perthshire.
— At Banda, Julia Charlotte, infant daughter of G. Mainwaring, Esq.
— Capt. P. P. Nind, 3d L.C.
22. At Intally, Mr. W. Butler, late head assist. in Adj. Gen's office.
— At Nusseerabad, of dropsy, Lieut. Col. G. V. Barnes, commanding 36th N.I.
25. At the age of 74, Joseph Barretto, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants and most respectable merchants of Calcutta.
27. Mrs. E. Boardman.
30. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Shakespear, the lady of J. T. Shakespear, Esq., C.S., aged 41.
— Mrs. Isabel Han, aged 54.
Oct. 1. Mrs. F. D'Rozario, aged 45.
— Lieut. J. Alston, 40th N.I., aged 35.
3. At Neasuraye, Mr. R. Summers.
— At Barrackpore, of cholera, Maj. C. Martin, 61st N.I., aged 45.
— At Hindown, Ens. J. Chesney, 28th N.I.
4. At Dacca, Shearman Bird, Esq., one of the judges of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit.
— Mr. Alex. Aubert, aged 40.
5. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Ellary, wife of Quart. Mast. W. Ellary, H.M.'s 58th regt., aged 27.
6. At Howrah, Mr. S. Rutherford, aged 27.
7. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Col. Clark, 7th L.C.
8. At Dacca, Charles, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Parish, aged three years.
— At Lucknow, Frances Sophia, daughter of Capt. A. Roberts, aged two years.
8. Benjamin Fort, Esq., aged 27.
— Mr. John Turner, aged 54.
9. Mr. Gabriel D'Cruz, aged 34.
10. At Dacca, Lieut. Col. R. A. C. Watson, 44th N.I.
— Mr. Patterson, surg. of the ship Henry Forcher.
11. Maj. Arthur Owen, 29th N.I., aged 55.
— Mr. R. Wallace, 2d officer of the ship Hindostan.
12. At Rangoon, Lieut. J. Lindesay, 34th regt., or Chiracole L.I., son of V. Lindesay, Esq., of Balmungie, Fifeshire, aged 21.
— At Mhow, Assist. Surg. H. Fraser, 15th N.I.
14. At Saugor, Lieut. T. B. Maken, 21st N.I.
15. At Delhi, Mr. J. T. Brown, registrar to Board of Revenue, W.P.
17. The infant son of Mr. G. R. Gardener.
18. At Coel, E. Harding, Esq., C.S., aged 22.
21. Of cholera, Capt. G. Bauvon, commander of the ship Cornwall.
23. At Delhi, Mr. J. Gould, Surveying Depart.
24. Maj. W. M'Quhae, Beng. Artill., aged 38.
26. Mr. T. Lockwood, aged 35.
— At Jessore, Mr. J. De Silva, sen., aged 61.
— At Chunar, Lieut. G. W. M. Gore, 52d N.I.
30. At Chittagong, Mr. C. Da Burros.
Nov. 4. Mrs. J. De Rosario, aged 66.
5. Isabella, second daughter of the late Capt. J. Wilkie, 48th N.I., aged eight years.
6. James Dowling, Esq., aged 41.
— The infant daughter of Mr. C. Francis.
7. At Coxially, near Kishnagur, Mr. Geo. John Wheatly.
— At Dinapore, Caroline, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N.I.
8. At Secrota, Benares, Maj. Gen. R. B. Gregory, C.B., com. Benares division of army, aged 73.
10. George Crump, Esq., aged 34.
— Robert, infant son of Mr. J. Payne, jun.
13. At Chandernagore, Miss M. Brunet, aged 15.
Late. At Allipore, Mr. R. Beeby, head clerk in Board of Superintendence Office.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 4. Mr. R. Clark, second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 3, 1824.—Capt. J. Mackintosh re-appointed superintend. engineer in South Div. from 2d Oct.
S P 2

Sept. 7.

Sept. 7.—*Commissionariat Department.* Capt. T. Cox to be an assist.com.gen., vice Cumming, dec. Lieut. T. R. Manners to be a dep.-assist.com.gen., vice Cox. Lieut. W. Prescott to be a dep.-assist.com.gen. until further orders. Lieut. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be a sub-assist.com.gen.
Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, inv. estab., to command 3d N. Vet. Bat., vice Vaughan dec.
Lieut. J. N. E. Campbell, 2d L.C., and Assist. Surg. Magrath, who were attached to envoy to Court of Persia, in April last, will return to their duty on this estab.
Assist.surg. De B. Birch, R. Lindsell, and G. Pearce, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 10.—Capt. W. Strahan, assist.adj.gen. with light field div. Hyderabad subid. force at Jaulnah, to be assist.quart.gen. of army, vice Peile dec.
Capt. S. W. Steele, assist. in quart.mast.gen.'s depart., to be assist.adj.gen. to light field div. of Hyderabad subid. force at Jaulnah, vice Strahan.
Capt. R. Gibbings, assist. quart.mast.gen. at Jaulnah, to act as assist.adj.gen. to division at that station, until return of Capt. Steele from foreign service.

39th N.I. Ens. C. G. Otley to be lieut., vice Bowness dec.; date 5th Sept. 1824.

Sept. 14.—Capt. M. Tweedie, 20th N.I., to command escort of Resident at Tanjore, vice Hardy, deceased.

6th L.C. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) W. Babington to be Capt., and Cornet E. Armistage to be Lieut., vice Johnstone dec.; date 20th May 1824.

8th L.C. Cornet T. M. Hislop to be Lieut., vice Price dec.; date 22d Aug. 1824.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. R. G. Polwhele to be capt., vice Wilkinson prom.; date 4th Sept. 1824.

Infantry. Col. W. H. Hewitt to be col. of a regt. from 10th April 1824, vice G. Doveton, dec. Lieut. Col. C. T. Bishop to be lieut.col.com. from 1st May 1824.

21st N.I. Maj. J. W. H. Howell, from 10th N.I., to be lieut.col., from 1st May 1824, to complete est.

6th N.I. Capt. C. De Carteret to be Maj. from 1st May 1824, in suc. to Bowness prom.

35th N.I. Maj. H. Swayne, from 25th N.I., to be lieut.col., vice Howell dec.; date 10 May 1824.

25th N.I. Capt. F. Brown to be Maj., Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) R. M'Leod to be capt., and Ens. H. Brooks to be lieut., in suc. to Swayne prom.; date 10th May 1824.—Maj. H. Dowdler, from 41st N.I., to be lieut.col., vice Swayne dec.; date 15 Aug. 1824.

41st N.I. Capt. W. B. Spry to be Maj., Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) H. Robinson to be capt., and Ens. H. Hall to be lieut., in suc. to Bowdler prom.; date 15 Aug. 1824.

7th N.I. Ens. R. H. Bingham to be lieut., vice Mansfield dec.; date 29 March 1824.

Sept. 17.—Maj.Gen. H. Hall placed on general staff of presidency, and appointed to command troops in Ceded Districts.

Col. W. H. Hewitt, of Inf., to command south. div. of army during absence of Maj.Gen. Sir T. Fritzier.

Capt. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., to be assist.adj.gen. to Nagpore subid. force.

Capt. S. W. Steele, 24th N.I., to be assist.quart.mast.gen. to Nagpore subid. force.

Capt. W. N. Pace, 25th N.I., to be Persian interp. to officer commanding Nagpore subid. force.

Capt. J. Crokat, 50th N.I., to be paymast. to Nagpore subid. force.

Capt. R. G. Polwhele, of artil. to be commissary of stores to Nagpore subid. force.

Capt. Hunter, assist.adj.gen. at Nagpore, to act as assist.quart.mast.gen. to that force during absence of Capt. Steele on foreign service.

Capt. J. Ardagh, 47th N.I., to be a dep. judge adv.gen.

Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., to be assist.adj.gen. to the light field div. of Hyderabad subid. force at Jaulnah, vice Steele.

Capt. E. Cadogan, 33d N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Com-in-chief, vice Bradford.

Lieut. R. D. O'Dell, 25th N.I., to be fort adj. of Manipatnam, vice Bowness dec.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. A. Clarke, 37th N.I., and Lieut. E. Armstrong, 34th, or Chicacole L.L., to be sub-assist.com.gen.

Assist.surg. T. Tomkinson to be surg., vice White dec.; date 28th May 1824.—Assist.surg. J. Jones to be surg. from 1st June 1824, vice Richardson, dec.—Assist.surg. G. Hewitson to be surg., vice Spiers dec.; date 23d July 1824.—Assist.surg.

D. Reid to be surg., vice Hewitson dec.; date 10th Aug. 1824.

Sept. 24.—Capt. J. Gwynne, 26th N.I., to be paymast. to field force in Doab, v. Brown, prom. Surg. H. Atkinson to have charge of Lunatic Hospital, the Female Asylum, and North Western District.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. E. A. M'Curdy, 27th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj.Gen. H. Hall.

Lieut. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I., to be quart.mast. interp. and paymast. to that corps, vice M'Curdy.

4th L.C. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) H. B. Doveton to be capt., and Cornet A. Borradaile to be Lieut., vice Patullo dec.; date 24th Sept. 1824.

Lieut. Col. B. Dod, of inv. estab., having retired from H. C.'s service, his name struck off from list of army.

Assist.surg. Shelden appointed to collectorate of Coimbatore, vice Jones prom.

Assist.surg. A. N. Magrath appointed to sillah of Chingleput, vice Reid prom.

Oct. 5.—G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as secretary to government in military department during Mr. Clive's absence on sick certificate.

16th N.I. Lieut. A. MacFarlane to be capt., and Ens. O. F. Sturt to be lieut., vice Trotter dec.; date 19th Aug. 1824.

43d N.I. Ens. W. Scott to be lieut., vice Shaw dec.; date 24th Sept. 1824. Ens. H. J. Taynton to be lieut., vice Boddam, dec.; date 26th Sept. 1824.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) G. Hutchinson, 24th N.I., to be brig.maj. to troops serving at Sholapoor.

Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., to act as assist.adj.gen. of army until further orders.

5th L.C. Lieut. C. H. Græme to act as quar.mast., interp., and paymast., during absence of Lieut. Fitzgibbon, on other duty.

Artillery. Lieut. F. F. Whynnyates to be quart.mast. and interp. to horse brigade, vice Levy.

Lieut. A. G. Hyslop to be adj. to ditto, vice Whynnyates. Lieut. R. Seton to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast. to 4th or Goulundauze bat., vice Polwhele.

Lieut. C. Hoemer to be adj. to ditto, vice Seton. Lieut. J. Baylis to act as quart.mast., interp., and paymast. to ditto, during absence of Lieut. Seton.

2d L.C. Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast.

16th N.I. Lieut. W. D. Dalzell to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast, vice M'Farlane. Lieut. J. Randall to be adj., vice Dalzell.

19th N.I. Lieut. J. Cuxton to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., vice Bonnetto. Lieut. H. T. Hitchens to be adj., vice Webbe.

25th N.I. Lieut. R. J. Nixon to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., vice Pace.

34th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Stedman to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., vice Armstrong.

37th N.I. Lieut. H. Wright to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., vice Clarke.

Ens. J. Gordon, 28th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding in Mysore, vice Brodie.

Capt. Bentley, 25th N.I., to act as paymast. to Nagpore subsidiary force during absence of Capt. Crokat, who will continue to do duty as aide-de-camp to hon. the Governor.

Capt. Kelso, paymast. to light field div. at Jaulnah, to act as paymast. during absence of Capt. Bentley.

5th N.I. Ens. S. Prescott to be lieut., vice Maires dec.; date 19th Sept. 1824.

Lieut. Jas. Briggs, 13th N.I., appointed to first class of survey branch attached to quart.mast. general's department of Madras troops at Rangoon.

Surg. M. S. Moore, to be staff surg. to field force in Doab, vice Trotter.

Surg. A. B. Peppin to be garrison surg. at Trichinopoly, vice Wyse.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 28.—*Removals, &c.* Col. H. S. Scott, from 85th to 4th N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. C. T. G. Bishop appointed to 35th N.I. Lieut. Col. H. Swayne appointed to 2d N.I. Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson removed from 2d to 35th N.I. Lieut. Col. H. Bowdler appointed to 41st N.I. Lieut. Col. H. W. Sale removed from 41st to 49th N.I.

Cadets posted. J. Oakley, to 6th L.C. W. Elsey, 43d N.I. H. Wakeman, 42d do. H. A. Holcombe, 18th do. R. K. M'Leod, 43d do. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d do. J. C. Dardell, 39th do. R. Shirreff, 2d do. W. Russell, 18th do.

Cadets appointed to do duty. C. M. West, H. Marshall, W. E. L. Evelyn, H. Griffiths, and W. Beaumont, with 23d N.I.; C. A. Moore, and T. J. Fisher.

Fisher, 1st do.; W. W. Cooke, 24th do.; J. Wilkinson, 33d do.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson to command artil. serving with div. of Madras troops on foreign service at Rangoon, vice Burton.

Oct. 9.—*Removals in Infantry.* Col. T. Boles from 32d to 48th N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. M. L. Pereira from 48th to 33d N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Brodie from 33d to 28th N.I. Lieut. Col. G. Jackson from 8d to 24th N.I. Lieut. Col. C. M'Leod from 24th to 32d N.I. Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser from 28th to 33d N.I.

Ens. C. Pickering, of 49th regt., posted to 2d bat. pioneers, vice Cuxton.

Oct. 13.—*Removals and Postings in Artil.* Capt. J. G. Bonner from horse brigade to 1st bat. W. T. Lewis posted to 1st bat. F. Bond to 1st bat. T. Biddle to 2d bat. J. Lambe to 1st bat. J. M. Ley to 2d bat. T. T. Paske from 2d to 4th bat.—1st-Lieuts. T. Ditmas to 1st bat. T. H. Humffreys to 2d bat. J. T. Ashton to 2d bat. G. A. Goldingham to 1st bat. S. S. Treves to 2d bat. J. W. Croggon to 2d bat. N. H. Fish to 2d bat. T. K. Whistler to 1st bat. W. H. Miller to 1st bat.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. Col. S. Cleaveland posted to 2d bat. artil., and appointed to command artil. with Nagpore subid. force.

Maj. J. Wilkinson posted to 1st bat. artil. Capt. G. Conrads removed from 1st bat. to the horse brigade artil.

Capt. R. G. Polwhele posted to 2d bat. artil. Lieut. C. Hosmer removed from horse brigade to 4th or Goulundauze bat. of artil.

Assist.surg. F. Goffrey removed from 2d to 40th regt., and Assist. surg. J. Morton from 40th to 2d regt.

Oct. 22.—Assist.surg. G. Beeton to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George until opportunity offers for his proceeding to Rangoon.

Capt. H. A. Miller, 9th N.I., to command detachment at Cuddapah.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15.—The following appointments by Brigad.Gen. Macbearn, late commanding Madras forces at Rangoon, are confirmed: Lieut. E. Briscoe, H.M.'s 41st regt., to be maj. of brigade to 2d or Lieut. Col. Smell's brigade, vice Evans prom.; Lieut. J. Ker, maj. of brigade to light brigade, to be a dep. assist. adj. gen. with the division; and Capt. H. Kyd, Europ. regt., to be maj. of brigade to light brigade, vice Ker removed to adj. gen.'s depart.

Oct. 19.—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieuts. J. W. Croggon, N. H. Fish, S. S. Trevor, W. H. Miller, J. T. Ashton, J. Maxwell (died 24th June 1824), G. A. Goldingham, and T. K. Whistler, to be 1st-Lieuts. to complete establishment.

Assist.surg. C. Jones to be surg., vice Harwood dec.; date 11th Oct. 1824.

Oct. 22.—2d N.I. Lieut. W. H. Agnew to be Capt., and Ens. E. Lyons to be Lieut., in suc. to Ogilvie dec.; date 15th Oct. 1824.

Assist.surg. G. Beeton permitted to enter general duties of army.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 7. Lieut. Col. Com. J. Russell, 7th L.C., on furlough.—Brev. Capt. J. T. Webbe, 19th N.I., for health.—10. Lieut. J. Black, 34th N.I., for health.—14. Capt. J. N. Abdy, of Art., for health.—24. Brev. Capt. H. Robinson, 41st N.I., for health.—Surg. T. Sergeant, on furlough.—28. Lieut. J. C. Patterson, of Art., for health.—Oct.

Capt. L. Cooper, 47th N.I., on furlough.—Lieut. C. H. Graham, 39th; R. Francis, 45th; and A. T. Bridge, 32d N.I., for health.—15. Capt. S. Hughes, 50th N.I., on furlough.—22. Lieut. T. M. Lane, 1st L.C., for health.

To Sea (for their health).—Sept. 14.—Capt. T. Mac Lane, 1st Europ. Regt., for four months.—24. Lieut. Col. J. Knowles, commanding Vellore, for six months (via Bombay).—Capt. G. Norton, 21st N.I., for six months (via Bengal).—Lieut. M. Cartwright, 21st N.I., for four months.—Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe, sub-assist. com. gen., for six months.—Ens. F. W. Toild, 14th N.I., for six months.—Capt. Swanston, paymaster in Travancore, for three months.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 6. Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, from Calcutta.—Nov. 6. Henry Porcher, Thomson, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Oct. 4. Cornwall, Bunyon, for Calcutta.—24. Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, for London.—Nov. 8. Henry Porcher, Thomson, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bowdler, commanding 41st N.I., of a son.

21. At Palamcottah, Mrs. F. Carlier, of a son.

23. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I., of a son.

28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. M'Leod, 35th regt., of a daughter.

30. At Palamcottah, Mrs. Rhenius, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At St. Thome, Mrs. A. Williamson, of twin daughters.

3. The lady of Lieut. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I., of a son.

8. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Sperschneider, of a son.

12. At Poonamallee, the lady of W. R. Smith, Esq., medical estab., of a son.

13. At Chittoor, the lady of R. Gibbon, Esq., of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Walker, assist.adj.gen., of a daughter.

14. At Kilpauk, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a daughter.

15. The lady of Lieut. Col. Com. Wahab, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of J. Bird, Esq., of a son.

18. At Sadras, the lady of M. P. Raket, Esq., secretary to the Netherlands' chief, of a still-born boy.

19. The lady of A. R. M'Donald, Esq., civil serv., of a son.

In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Hill, H.M.'s 66th regt., of a daughter.

At Vepery, Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, of a son.

20. At St. Thome, the lady of Lieut. Sutherland, H.M.'s 41st regt., of a son.

21. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of F. Pulham, Esq., medical estab., of a daughter.

25. The lady of Major Ogilvie, 34th, or Chicacole L.I., of a son.

At Chittoor, the lady of W. Harington, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. Mr. A. T. Jones to Amelia Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Martin, Esq., of the Marine Yard, Madras.

6. At Darwar, Lieut. S. W. Prescott, 5th N.I., to Sarah George Ann, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. N. M. Smyth.

19. At Secunderabad, Lieut. J. W. Poyntz, H.M.'s 30th regt., to Eliza Theodosia, daughter of the late Quart.mast. Stoddart, H.M.'s 34th regt.

23. Arathoon Kerakooe, Esq., to Miss Hosanna, eldest daughter of Seth Sam, Esq.

27. At Quilon, Capt. C. Maxtone, commanding Resident's escort, to Bellina Sophia, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. Welsh, commanding Travancore subid. force.

29. At Cuddapah, Mr. G. Walton, missionary, to Anna, daughter of Lieut. Col. Hankin.

Lastly, Mr. W. Grant, to Miss Bile.

—Mr. Roberts, of the Church Missionary Society, to Miss Mary Lee.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. On board the Fort William, on his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieut. Col. Com. Chas. Hodgson, commanding 2d brig. on foreign service.

21. Mr. E. Bishop, conductor of ordnance.

Sept. 4. At Nellore, Lieut. H. F. Bowness, 30th N.I.

7. At Berampore, Sarah Julia, infant daughter of Adj. W. Leggatt, 1st N.V.B.

18. At Chittagong, Lieut. W. Maires, 5th Madras N.I.

20. Suddenly, at St. Thome Capt. C. Coates, H.M.'s 88th regt.

26. In Chindadrepattah, Mr. J. H. Heal, aged 34.

29. The lady of Lieut. Gen. Bowser commanding Mysore division of army.

30. At St. Thome, Anna Bowdler, infant daughter of the late Capt. J. Hampton, 7th N.I.

Oct. 1. At Pullicat, J. W. Mooder, Esq., aged 59.
 — At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Lawson, relict of the late Capt. P. Lawson, formerly commander of the Lord Holland Indianman, aged 75.
 — At Vepery, Mrs. M. Meneaud.
 2. Anna Maria, infant daughter of R. F. Lewis, Esq.
 5. At Negapatam, Mrs. E. A. Brulle, aged 41.
 7. G. A. Rutter, only son of W. Rutter, Esq., at the age of 15.
 8. Julian, infant daughter of Mr. G. Nowlan, cabinet-maker.
 10. J. Harwood, Esq., surg. 5th L.C.
 11. At St. Thomas's Mount, the Rev. A. X. De Costa, aged 43 years, a native of Goa.
 12. At Chingleput, M. A. Elizabeth, only daughter of T. Boileau, Esq., C.S., aged 20 months.
 14. At Royapooram, Mr. J. Thornhill.
 — John William, eldest son of Mr. W. Stapleton, aged 2 years.
 — At St. Thomas, of dropsy, Capt. D. Ogilvie, 2d N.I.
 5. At Trichinopoly, John Frederic, son of the Rev. J. Wright, chaplain at that station.
 19. At Kilnauk, Hendrick Agnis, only son of the Rev. J. W. Massie.
 22. At Nellore, Capt. H. Robinson, 41st N.I.
 24. At Negapatam, Mrs. Mowat, wife of the Rev. J. Mowat, Wesleyan missionary of that place.
 25. Mr. J. B. Baptist, aged 34.
Lately. Lieut. James Kersey, son of Lieut. Gen. Kersey, of this establishment.
 — Alfred Duvaucel, Esq., *Naturaliste du Roi*, deputed to India by the Institute of France, as a corresponding member in the division of natural history, member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, &c. &c.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 16. Mr. John Burnet, acting third assistant to collector in northern Concan.
 Mr. L. Wilkinson, supernumerary assistant to collector in southern Concan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23, 1824.—Assist. surg. J. McNeil to be surg. v. Ogilvie appointed superintend. surg., 19 July 1824.
 Lieut. Col. G. Brooks, 3d N.I., to be a member of Standing Committee of Survey, v. Roome resigned.
 Sept. 25.—1st Lieuts. J. Finlay, 3d, and F. Elderton, 4th N.I., permitted to exch. corps.
 Sept. 26.—Surg. Smyttant to have medical charge of gael, and duty of attending comorer.
 Oct. 2.—Capt. G. B. Aitchison, 6th N.I., to be acting superintend. of bazars in Deckan, v. Sandwith resigned.
 Oct. 5.—Lieut. R. Troward, 13th N.I., transf. to Rajpote as line adj., v. Worthy, prom.
 Lieut. J. Saunders, 15th N.I., to be line adj. at Deesa, v. Troward.
 Lieut. A. W. Pringle, 14th N.I., to be quart. mast. of brigade, v. Willoughby proceeding to Mhow.
 Lieut. W. Noton, quart. mast. and interp. to 22d N.I., and Lieut. G. Mackintosh, same regt., doing duty as quart. mast. and interp. to marine bat., permitted to exch. appointments.
 Oct. 7.—The G. O. directing Lieut. Fenwick to be struck out of army list rescinded, and that officer only suspended until pleasure of Court of Directors be known.
 Oct. 8.—13th N.I. Lieut. A. Bradford to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart. mast., v. Spence transf. to 14th regt.; 1st Oct. 1824.
 5th N.I. Ens. H. Wood to be 2d or Mahratta interp.; 1st Oct. 1824.
 21st N.I. Ens. R. Long to be 3d or Mahratta interp.; 1st Oct. 1824.
 Oct. 11.—Lieut. Col. Wilson, 2d L.C., to command Malwa field force.
 Assist. Com. Gen. Ellis, from Surat div., to be assist. com. gen. at Mhow.
 Capt. G. W. Gibson, regt. artil., to be dep. com. of stores at Mhow.
 Lieut. Athill, from Sholapore, to be execut. engineer at Mhow.

Lieut. Henry Kensington, 22d N.I., to be garrison staff officer at Asseerghur.
 Lieut. Willoughby to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. with Malwa field force.
 Lieut. A. W. Pringle ditto, ditto, at Poona.
 Capt. Hart ditto, ditto, in South Concan.
 Oct. 15.—6th N.I. Ens. R. Farquhar to be Lieut., v. Gibson dec., 27th June 1824.
Cadets permanently posted. 1st Lieut. F. J. Bordwine to engineers.—Cornets G. W. Money, 3d L.C.; T. B. Hamilton, 1st ditto. G. G. Malet, 3d ditto. J. Penny, 1st ditto.—Ensigns W. Jones, 2d N.I.; D. Graham, 19th ditto; R. E. Phillips, 7th ditto; H. H. Doherty, 18th ditto; A. Shephard, 24th ditto; W. Thatcher, 7th ditto.
 Lieut. G. R. Lyons, horse artil., to succeed Capt. Gibson as dep. com. of stores at Kairah.
 Oct. 21.—Bat. of Pioneers. Lieut. J. Laing to be adj., v. Goodiff prom.; 15th Oct. 1824.
 Lieut. R. Meldrum, 10th N.I., to have charge of pay department at Poona, during absence of Capt. James on sick certificate.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 23. Lieut. O. Poole, 9th N.I., and Lieut. C. H. Wells, 16th N.I., for health.—Oct. 8. Capt. J. Farquharson, 8th N.I., on private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCE AT KITTOOR, AND DEATH OF MR. THACKERAY.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Darwar, which enables us to lay before our readers an account of the late unfortunate occurrences at Kittoor in the southern Mahratta country, which may be depended on, we believe, as accurate.

It appears the Desbai or chieftain of this place dying in September without any issue or natural heirs, the lands held by him as a Jagheer lapsed to the sovereign state. The management of them had therefore been assumed by Mr. Thackeray, until he should be furnished with further instructions for his guidance. Some of the principal servants of the late Desbai had concealed the fact of his death, and endeavoured to impose on the government the adoption of a child of the late Desbai, but which proved to be totally false and unfounded. On the 22d of October Mr. Thackeray had given orders for sentries to be placed over the treasure and jewels in the fort, amounting to about fifteen lacs of rupees in value, and ordered two guns of the horse artillery, and a company of infantry, to be brought into the fort. On the morning of the 23d, as a party of the artillery were entering the fort to relieve the one on guard the day previous, the people refused to admit them, and, on this being made known to Mr. Thackeray, he ordered Capt. Black to proceed to the gateway and plant his two remaining guns, and sent to demand the surrender of the fort, giving those who had assumed charge one hour to consider of it. This time having expired without compliance, an additional half hour was granted, which having also elapsed without their submitting, the gates were blown open, when they commenced a tremendous fire upon our troops. Mr. Thackeray immediately

diately left his tent and proceeded towards the fort, and was almost instantly after shot, receiving a ball in his groin. He fell, as did Capt. Black and Lieuts. Dighton and Sewell, the three former being killed, the latter badly wounded. Shortly after, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, of the Madras civil service, were taken prisoners, and brought in front of our troops, who were still firing. The above gentlemen requested our troops to cease, as their lives would be instantly sacrificed if they persisted in firing; consequently all surrendered and were made prisoners. On the 24th, a sergeant of the horse artillery, one jemadar, and all the sepoys were released, and allowed to proceed to Darwar unmolested, where they arrived on the morning of the 25th. Mr. Thackeray's body was likewise allowed to be brought in, and has since been buried with all due respect, together with the bodies of Capt. Black and Lieut. Dighton. Every hope is entertained of Lieut. Sewell's recovery. Troops are collecting in the neighbourhood of Kittoor, and there is every reason to expect that affairs will be shortly settled, and the two prisoners, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot (who are in the mean time well treated) released, without further disturbing the tranquillity of the country.—[*Bom. Cour. Nov. 3.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 29. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, from London.—Oct. 3. *Simpson*, Simpson, from London.—4. *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from London.—6. *Triumph*, Green, from London.—26. *Dorothy*, Garmock, from Liverpool.—27. *Marquis of Hastings*, Weynton, from London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Ahmedabad, the lady of J. Williams, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 20. At Surat, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.
 Oct. 1. The lady of L. Hathway, Esq., garrison surg., Tannah, of a son.
 3. The lady of the Hon. Sir C. H. Chambers, puisne justice of the Supreme Court, of a daughter.
 4. At Cambay, the lady of Lieut. W. Reynolds, Revenue and Topographical Survey Dep., of a daughter.
 — At Colabah, the lady of W. C. Ramsay, Esq., of a daughter.
 5. At Poona, Mrs. C. Durat, of a son.
 6. At Surat, the lady of J. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 7. At Surat, the lady of E. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 11. At Colabah, the lady of Maj. Barr, of a son.
 12. The lady of R. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.
 15. At sea, on board the *Larkins*, the lady of Capt. Jourlon, of a daughter.
 20. Mrs. Briggs, of a son.
 21. The lady of J. Parish, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 24. At Seeroor, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pierce, horse artil., of a son.
 25. The lady of G. L. Elliott, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — The wife of Conductor J. Kilkenny, of a son.
 28. The lady of Capt. Black, assist. quart. mast. gen., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 27. At the Roman Catholic Church, in the Fort, three daughters of Sir Roger de Faria, to his three relations and partners in his mercantile esta-

blishment here: Ritta Maria, the eldest, to Mr. Francisco Antonio de Carvalho; Anna Apollonia, the second, to Mr. Luis Francisco da Silva; and Rozaura Ditoza, the third, to Mr. Joze Maria Pinto.

Oct. 9. Capt. Soppitt, 18th regt., to Caroline, daughter of L. Phillips, Esq., of Montague-place, Cheltenham.

11. Mr. W. Benton to Miss S. Longdon.

26. R. T. Webb, Esq., civil service, to Caroline, third daughter of W. Payne, Upper Baker-street, London.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18. On board the cruiser *Antelope*, in Bushire roads, Lieut. A. Hutley, H.C.'s marine.
 Sept. 8. At Bassadore, in the Persian Gulph, Lloyd Walker, Esq., surg. of the cruiser *Ternate*.
 23. A. V. Horne, the wife of L. W. Browne, Esq., a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, aged 47.
 26. Capt. S. C. Crooks, 40th N.I.
 Oct. 6. Mr. J. Mitchell.
 10. At Chandore, Ens. T. Noad, 23d N.I.
 14. Mrs. Mitchell, widow of the late Mr. J. Mitchell.
 — Purshotumdass Bhowndass Barbhayana, in his 58th year.
 25. James Evans, infant son of Maj. Gray, 4th N.I.
 Nov. 1. Lieut. Col. J. Knowles, C.B., Madras establishment, aged 50.

SINGAPORE.

MARRIAGE.

June 9. Andrew Farquhar, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Robinson.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. Peniston Lamb, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
 27. On board the ship *John Adam*, in the Straits of Malacca, Capt. C. E. Smith, commander of the said ship.
 28. On board his own ship, in the harbour, Capt. J. Park, of the *Jupiter*, free trader.
 Oct. 21. Mr. C. J. Alford.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 23. At Colombo, Mr. J. C. Holdestyn, secretary to the sitting magistrate of Kandy, to Miss Mary Deane.

DEATH.

Oct. 9. At Trincomalee, Capt. John Cooke, A.D.C. to the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, and lieut. in royal marines.

PENANG.

BIRTH.

Aug. 19. At Suffolk, the lady of the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Governor, &c. &c., of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. Mr. R. B. Smith, Bengal ordnance commissariat.
 22. Edward, infant son of the Hon. W. E. Phillips, aged three days.
 Sept. 8. Joseph Hodgson, Esq., late purser of the H.C.'s ship *Sir David Scott*.
 Oct. 8. At his residence at Kelso, the Hon. John Macalister, Esq., senior member of council of this presidency, after a service of nearly 30 years.
 20. After a short illness, the Hon. Sir Francis S. Bayley, recorder of this island and its dependencies.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

Nov. 3. At Macao, the lady of William H. C. P. wden, Esq., of a daughter.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 16, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable .. S.Ra. 32 8 to 33 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable.... 3 0 to 6 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 52 to 53 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.—to Sell, 1s. 11½d. to
2s. 0½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 92 per 100
Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Ra. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras
Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Ra. 5 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto4 0 ditto.

Interest on Loans, open date4 8 per cent.
Ditto, 2 months certain.....4 4 ditto.

Madras, Nov. 3, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable.....35 per cent. premium.
Unremittable.....2ditto.

Bombay, Nov. 3, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable140 Bom. Ra., per 100 Sicca Ra.
Non Remittable...108 to 114 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.
per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105½ Bom. Ra. per
100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 100 Bom. Ra. per 100 Mad. Ra.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The following additional Despatches are extracted from the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette*.

Copies and Extracts of Despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c., &c., Fort William.

Sir: The enemy's main body still remains, as far as I can ascertain, in the neighbourhood of Doonobow, quite disheartened, and their commander unable to form any plan for our farther annoyance, leaving us in undisputed possession of the surrounding country. Even the trifling repulse of their corps of warriors from the great pagoda, on the night of the 30th July, has had its full effect upon the minds of men, already damped by fear and constant disappointment, and who in the employment of these invulnerables, aided by the confident predictions of their best astrologers, appeared to anticipate the intervention of supernatural power, in overcoming difficulties they had so often found insurmountable. The heroes themselves, instead of returning to join the prince of Sarawuddy after their defeat, have fled to conceal themselves in the hills to the eastward, and all accounts agree in representing the country to be in a most agitated and distracted state.

Last week we were joined by the native regiment from Madras. Five hundred mug boatmen from Chittagong, have also arrived under the charge of Capt. Wiggins, who the magistrate of Chittagong requested might remain in charge, till the pleasure of the right hon. the Governor-General was known, but who is so ill, as to require his return to Bengal in the transport he arrived in. I have therefore appointed Major Jackson, deputy quart. mast. gen., to the charge of the mug levy, who, with the Chinese and Malays formerly under him, amount to about 840 men.

The monsoon is evidently at a close, and although the country still remains completely under water, I am very generally assured that most parts of the district are dry and passable before the end of October, when I trust I shall be able to undertake some movements I have long anxiously contemplated, and if I succeed in obtaining such a supply of cattle, as the accounts of the country lead me to expect, I shall consider the chief barrier to our progress as removed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, B. G.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 30th Sept. 1824.

To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. &c.

Sir: Since I last did myself the honour of addressing you, a movement has been made upon Paulang, where I had been informed the enemy had established a post, and was busily employed in constructing combustible rafts and boats for the destruction of our shipping.

In consequence of this information, I, on the 21st ult., directed Brig. Gen. Fraser, with a strong

detachment to proceed to Paulang, for the purpose of putting a stop to any preparations for our annoyance, and dislodging the enemy from his post.

The detachment fell in with several stockades and breastworks, which the enemy instantly evacuated on the spirited approach of the seamen and troops, without, in any one instance, shewing a disposition to come to close quarters, as will appear by the brigadier general's report to me of the operations of his expedition, which I herewith enclose.—No fire rafts were seen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, B. G.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 1st Oct. 1824.

Camp, Rangoon, 27th Sept. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report, that in conformity to your orders of the 19th inst., the party detailed in the margin,* embarked on the morning of the 21st inst., and anchored off Kummamundie the same evening.

It proceeded on the 23d, and about two miles from Pagoda Point, fell in with five stockades, three on the right hand side, and two on the left.

The Satellite, towed by the steam vessel, led, and on approaching these stockades a heavy fire was opened on both sides from musketry and cannon, which was returned by the ships, and by the troops on the decks and tops of the Satellite. Arrangements were immediately made to disembark a proportion of the troops. On their approach to the stockades, the enemy after a slight resistance quit their position and fled the jungle, leaving several men killed in the right stockade, as reported by Major Sale, H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., who led this party.

One large gun was found burst, and four others were brought off, with several jingals and other arms.

On the 23d the flotilla continued to advance without meeting with any obstacle, distance estimated between twelve and fifteen miles.

On the 24th, continued our route up the river about five miles, and in the afternoon fell in with three stockades, which were bombarded for a short time previous to the landing of the troops, who found the different stockades evacuated.

On the 25th, several boats filled with troops, went in pursuit of some war boats stated to be near, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

During this time the pioneers were employed in destroying the different stockades, which being completed,

* First Division: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 65 rank and file from each of the European regiments in the force under a field officer.

Second Division: 1 captain, 4 subalterns, and 220 rank and file, from native corps.

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Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

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completed, the flotilla commenced its return to Rangoon, at the recommendation of the naval commander.

The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 22d was completed during our passage down the river.

I am happy to add, that no casualties occurred amongst our troops during these operations, but, I understand, two or three sailors were wounded.

The ordnance was taken possession of by the naval commander, with the exception of one gun burst, and another sunk in the river.

No regular return of the ordnance was taken in consequence of the hurried nature of the operations, and the necessity of taking advantage of the tide to reach the anchoring ground, but the number of all calibres, is estimated by the naval commander at fifteen pieces.

The country on both sides of the river was generally woody, and the few open spots, which evidently had been cleared for the purpose of cultivation, are now overgrown with high grass, and covered with a considerable depth of water. Few villages were seen, and the population appeared inconsiderable. Some herds of buffaloes were discovered, but no other cattle.

My best thanks are due to Capt. Chadds, of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, for the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from him during the whole of the operations; and I cannot omit to notice the zeal and alacrity with which Lieut. Keefe and Mr. Lett, master's mate H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, Lieut. Bazeley, and Mr. Windson, of H.M.'s ship *Sophie*, performed different duties assigned to them by Capt. Chadds.

Major Sale, and all the officers and men, both Europeans and natives, evinced the utmost zeal and spirit in the performance of every duty required from them, and endured their fatigues with the utmost cheerfulness.

The native troops, I beg particularly to notice, who for the space of four days had few opportunities of dressing any food.

I have much pleasure in stating that I received every assistance I could possibly wish from the different staff officers who accompanied me, videlicet, Capt. Ketson, brig. major, Capt. Steel, assistant quarter-master general, and Lieut. Lake, superintending engineer, who performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. FRASER, Brig. Gen.
Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B. K.C.T.S., &c.

To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. &c., Fort William.

Sir: Being informed that a part of the enemy's force, I formerly stated as having concentrated in the vicinity of Pegue, had advanced in this direction and taken up a position, fourteen miles from hence, in the neighbourhood of Annauben, and the Pagoda of Keykloo, I ordered out a reconnoitring party on the morning of the 5th inst., consisting of 800 rank and file from the Madras brigade of native Lt. Inf., under its commander, Lieut. Col. Corn. Smith, C.B., accompanied by two camel howitzers, and a competent number of pioneers with scaling ladders, &c., with orders to advance upon the enemy's position, and to attack him as often as he might consider his force and means adequate to do so with effect.

I afterwards reinforced the above detail with 300 rank and file, from the 28th and 30th regts. of Madras N.I., and two more camel howitzers, and with this combined force Col. Smith arrived at the enemy's stockaded position at Annauben and Keykloo on the evening of the 7th inst.

For a detail of the operations of this force, during the period of its absence from quarters, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report.

That their close was very different in result from the promising commencement made at Todaghee, is to me a most painful task to notice; but it forms a pleasant part of my duty to observe that Lieut. Col. Smith's orders for the attack at Annauben were judicious, and the coolness and bravery of conduct of himself and every British officer present, in endeavouring to support discipline during the attack, and afterwards to re-establish order and regularity among the troops, were highly conspicuous.

Unpleasant as the circumstances detailed in Lieut. Col. Smith's report must be, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council may rest assured

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that the enemy shall not long be left to exult in his present triumph.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
To the Dep. Adj. Gen. of Forces.

Sir: Conformably to the instructions conveyed to me by the Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., I marched on the morning of the 5th inst., with a detachment of the Madras native Light Brigade, consisting of 800 rank and file, two 4½-inch howitzers, and 40 pioneers, by the route pointed out by the guides, the first part of which was low and marshy, and in many places one or two feet under water; but on clearing an extensive swamp, over which is thrown a wooden bridge requiring some repairs, the road became good, and lay through a large stockade in ruins. At 10 o'clock I arrived at Todaghee, and finding the troops much exhausted from the extreme heat, I halted a few hours to refresh: during our halt the rain fell plentifully.

At two o'clock the detachment moved on, and in twenty minutes the head of the column was obstructed by a deep nullah effected by the tides; but by the assistance of a temporary bridge, which I had caused to be put together prior to my leaving the lines, I pushed over the advanced guard, which had no sooner crossed than it received a line of fire from the enemy.

The leading company of the 3d Lt. Inf., under Lieut. Sherman, was quickly pushed on, and proceeded fifty or sixty yards under cover of trees and brush wood, till he reached an open spot, where a party of the enemy had taken post to annoy us in crossing the nullah; these he quickly dispersed, and in pursuing the fugitives a stockade was discovered directly facing the main road, a plain bounding it on the right, its left face being enveloped in jungle.

After reconnoitring the position I directed Lieut. Sherman to make a rapid movement to a certain point, and then wait until the howitzers and other divisions could be brought up. Capt. Williamson, commanding the leading division, soon joined with two scaling ladders brought up by Lieut. Campbell,—this promising young officer, I lament to say, received a serious wound shortly after, and fell together with some men of the 3d Light Inf. Firing and shouting were at this time distinctly heard in the jungle on our left, and Capt. Williamson was directed to detach a party to outflank and keep in check any body of the enemy that might appear in that quarter, as well as to ascertain whether any other works had been thrown up to flank the one in front of us.

In the mean time the howitzers came up, were placed in position, and opened a fire upon the stockade, while Lieut. Dallas, of the 3d, who commanded the detached party, gave them a flanking fire, and turned the concealed stockade I had conceived from the cross fire existed in that direction. Capt. Williamson upon this signal moved forward in double quick to escalate the enemy's works, which was executed in a smart and gallant style by that officer, seconded by Lieut. Sherman, and the other officers and men of the 3d Lt. Inf. Lieut. Dallas also advanced and entered at the same time, from his position. Major Wahab, with the 41th, coming up at the same time, made a spirited charge round by the right face of the works; but the enemy, I regret to say, succeeded in effecting his escape with a trifling loss.

The rear guard in coming up was attacked by the enemy, when Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Challen's horse was shot dead. Partial firing was also continued upon our troops from the front and left flank some time after.

A prisoner was taken armed with an English musket. From this man I obtained information which led me to suppose that the enemy was in considerable force in the neighbourhood with guns and a party of horse very strongly stockaded. These were spoken of as a different description of soldiery to those we had hitherto encountered. I was induced, in consequence, to request that I might be furnished with a strong reinforcement. The correspondence that passed subsequently on that subject I need not dwell upon, the commander of the forces being aware of its nature.

On the reinforcement of 300 native rank and file of the 28th and 30th regts., with two more 4½-inch howitzers joining the detachment, I issued an order, of which No. 1 is copy (not pub.) I have thought it necessary to forward this document to satisfy the commander of the forces, that every means was used in my power to establish systematic order and regularity, and a proper understanding between all the parties

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parties employed in the operations against the enemy.

At two o'clock the detachment marched, Major Wahab leading the first division, from which was detached an advanced guard of a subaltern's party, under Lieut. McCallan.

Prior to moving, I directed Major Wahab in the event of a shot being fired from the enemy, to return it and push on without retarding the progress of the force. The same instructions regarding breastworks and other obstacles of that nature.

In a short time a few shots were fired from a distance, and on the advance party emerging into the plain, a small body of horse and foot were seen about 80 yards in front. Lieut. McCallan continued his course steadily, and on nearing the enemy the horse shewed a disposition to threaten our flank. Our advance formed line, and supported by Major Wahab, actually drove at them, and the horse, on seeing this movement, pulled up and retreated precipitately. Immediately after this a breastwork was discovered, from which several shots were fired, Major Wahab pushed on without a moment's delay, and carried it in great style, with a trifling loss on our side.

A succession of breastworks on our route were stormed and carried in the same rapid and gallant way, by the bravery evinced by Major Wahab and the officers of that corps; in short, the spirit that animated both officers and men was such as to ensure success in any undertaking; but, I regret to say, that the taking of these breastworks retarded our progress, and the detachment consequently did not arrive in the vicinity of Keykloo till five o'clock. It was about this time the guides seemed to be ignorant of the direct route to the stockade, although they pointed in the direction it was erected. As the road we were in appeared to be good and leading direct upon a pagoda, which was represented to lay on the left of the stockade, we pursued it.

Shortly after, Capt. Williamson, with the second division, was directed to diverge from the column of march to the right and push through the jungle, and attack the enemy's works in that quarter, while Major Wahab should assail it on the left, intending that the 3d, or Major Ogilvie's division should be available for any other service it might have been required for.

The necessary reconnaissance having been made, which the enemy allowed us to complete unmolested, and the extreme silence that had hitherto prevailed, induced me to believe that the post had been abandoned; but notwithstanding as the lateness of the evening would not allow of any further examination of the enemy's position, arrangements were made for assailing the place, and Major Wahab was directed to move forward in double quick, with ladders to scale. This gallant officer gave the cheering signal, and the first division, with a spirit and animation I never saw surpassed, and with shouts of huzza, and deen deen, rushed forward to the attack. This was only answered by a round of cannon from the pagoda, which, until now, I was led by the guides to believe was undefended. The enemy in the stockade still observed a sullen silence, not a shot was fired until the division of the 34th, and ladders had got well in front of their works. It was then that volleys of grape and musketry were discharged upon the party at the distance of 50 or 60 yards, with an effect and regularity hitherto unequalled in this country; several of the pioneers, with ladders, were at this moment knocked down, together with the leading officers, and the men, consequently from the awful and destructive fire that fell among them, and the loss of their commanding and leading officers, were seized with panic, and lay down to secure themselves from its further effects.

The lateness of the evening rendered this first check irreparable, or otherwise I might have brought up the 3d or supporting division to renew the attack; but to satisfy myself more thoroughly at this momentous crisis of our actual situation, I proceeded to the head of the attacking column, and there I learnt from Lieut. Shiel, of the 3d Lt. Inf., who, in the ardour of zeal, had moved forward with some of his men, that Major Wahab had retired, his wounds not admitting of his remaining any longer in advance. I quickly surveyed the enemy's works, and saw it had a parapet from which a continued shot of fire; under these circumstances, I had no alternative, I thought, left me. I must either bring up the third division and renew the attack, to the eminent hazard—may, certainly of losing all, or saving what remained by speedily

retrograding. Of the two evils, I instantly chose the least, and directed Lieut. Shiel to fall away the rear without noise or confusion. As soon after as possible I sounded the retreat, and the several parties, and such of the wounded men as could walk, assembled on the ground from which the reconnaissance was taken in the first instance. The firing from the enemy was still kept up from three positions.

On the discharge of the first cannon shot from the pagoda, I directed Capt. Bell, with 100 men of 28th regt., to move round by the left and make an effort to seize it, and overcome any other obstacles he might meet on the way. This promising officer, seconded by Lieut. Craigie, executed their instructions as far as their means would admit of it, with a spirit and bravery that does them honour. The pagoda, contrary to report and expectation, was found to be strongly stockaded, and not assailable without ladders, and Lieut. Briggs, who had zealously volunteered his services to conduct the party in returning to secure the ladders, was attacked by thirty or forty of the Burmese, who rushed upon him with drawn knives, and from whom he only escaped by jumping down a deep ravine.

Order, regularity, and discipline, which had been strictly observed until about this period, vanished, and the whole of the corps, crowded indiscriminately into one general mass, retired to the plain which I had pointed out.

On reaching the bottom of the hill I fortunately fell in with Capt. Williamson's division, which had just then emerged from the jungle on the right. From his report I found the guides had again deceived us, for by their account the jungle in that direction was extremely limited, and on clearing it I had reason to suppose Capt. Williamson would have come upon a plain, from which also the guides declared a part of the stockade was to be seen. This was not the case, and Capt. Williamson, after innumerable difficulties, could not penetrate beyond a certain distance, and hearing the retreat sounded, thought it advisable to desist from any farther attempt, and returned accordingly.

Our meeting at this spot was truly desirable, for I immediately directed him to form up 200 men to the right and left of the road fronting the enemy, to cover the retreating columns. This arrangement, I was happy to find, he had in a great measure anticipated. My next object was directed to forming the men as they came out on the plain. This duty was intrusted to Major Ogilvie, whose utmost exertions were used to restore regularity and confidence amongst the troops.

The wounded, artillery, and such of the baggage, as was recovered, were shortly after sent on, preceded by a party, and the line under which Major Ogilvie, followed slowly, and when it had retired to a sufficient distance, I formed such parts of Capt. Williamson's covering division as I judged necessary into rear guard, with directions for its following the line, and in the event of a sally being made from the stockades to halt, showing as large a front to the enemy as circumstances and the nature of the ground would admit of. This duty was ably executed by that cool and steady officer, aided by the zealous exertions of Capt. Williams, of the 28th regt.

The detachment, I am happy to say, arrived at Todaghee, at 11 o'clock p.m., without meeting any annoyance on the route. The wounded were immediately collected, and, through the indefatigable exertions of the medical officers of the 3d, 34th and 28th regts. and the zealous aid of Capt. Milne of the pioneers, in procuring the means of carriage for such men as could not be provided with coolies, I was enabled to move again at 2 o'clock in the morning, an hour previous to which we had been disturbed by a few shots from an advanced party of the enemy.

Capt. Murray, and Lieut. Aldrit, of the Madras artillery, were from the first zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, in bringing their howitzers to the position fixed upon, and the steadiness and alacrity evinced by them and their men, under a galling fire, was such as has on all occasions distinguished that corps.

I have deemed it advisable to make this unusually long report, in order to put the commander of the forces in possession of the most minute events that occurred in the prosecution of this service; and, in concluding, I beg leave to add that the gallantry and good conduct of Major Wahab was particularly conspicuous on all occasions, as likewise that of the officers

officers of his corps and division. To Capt. Williamson and officers of the 3d Lt. Inf., I am equally indebted for their cool and steady demeanour under all the trying circumstances the detachment encountered. I cannot appreciate too highly the services of Major Ogilvie and Capt. Milne, whose judgment, bravery and steadiness I had frequent opportunities of witnessing. In short to all the officers and men composing the detachment, praise is due, but to Capt. Kyd, Brig. Major, Lieut. Briggs of the Quart.-Mas. Gen's Depart., and to Lieut. Trant of His M.'s 38th, the latter of whom volunteered to convey orders, I am particularly indebted for the able assistance they afforded me, and for the cool, steady courage they manifested in all times of danger and difficulty.

I have the honour to forward paper, No. 2, list of killed and wounded, and have deeply to lament the severity of the loss sustained, particularly in the death of Capt. Allan, who after having received one wound, persisted in leading on his men, when a second shot terminated his gallant career.

I have, &c.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col.
Com. Lt. Brig., Mad. Div.
A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Rangoon, 10th Oct. 1824.

Return of killed and wounded of detachment under Lieut. Col. Smith, C. B., in the actions of the 5th and 7th Oct.

	Killed.	Wounded.
European Officers	2	6
Private	0	1
Native Officers and Privates	19	67
Total	21	74

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.
Killed—Capt. Allan, 34th Regt. Lt. Inf., and Lieut. Bond, ditto.
Wounded—Major Wahab, 34th Regt. Lt. Inf., Lieut. and Adj. Campbell, 1st bat. pioneers, Capt. Moncrieff, ditto ditto, Lieut. Chalon, 34th regt. Lt. Inf., and Lieut. Lindsay, ditto ditto.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col.
Com. Lt. Brig. Mad. Div.
(True Copy)
F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.,
Camp, Rangoon, 9th Oct. 1824.

To Gen. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. &c., Fort William.

Sir: On the return to the quarters of the column under the command of Com. Smith, C.B., under the circumstances stated in my despatch of the 11th inst., I lost not time in sending out another force of the strength mentioned in the margin, under the command of Brig. McCrea, C. B., in the hope that the enemy might be so far elated with his success as to await his arrival in their position at Keykloo, in that, however, I have been disappointed, as will appear by the accompanying report to me from the Brigadier.

I have, &c.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 15th Oct. 1824.
To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. Com. the forces, Rangoon.

Sir: In obedience to the instructions I received from you on the 9th of this month to dislodge the enemy from his position at Keykloo, I have the honour to report that I marched from this at five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, with three pieces of artillery and the detachments, Europeans and natives, which you have placed under my orders, and arrived at the Todaghee stockades at seven in the morning of the 10th, where I halted to rest and refresh the troops, I marched again at two in the afternoon of that day, leaving the detachment of the 3d Madras N.I., (one hundred and fifty men) to occupy the stockades as a post of communication and reached a tolerably favourable piece of ground within about a mile of the enemy's position at sunset, where we passed the night.

However revolting to humanity and to the customs of civilized nations, it is my duty to report to you that during this latter march a considerable portion of the road presented to us the horrid spectacle of the bodies of the sepoys and pioneers, who had been lost in the unsuccessful attack of the 7th inst., fastened to the trunks of trees on the road

side, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops under my command were obviously raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight—twenty-three bodies were counted.

At break of day on the 11th, I put the column in march with the intention of immediately attacking.

A pagoda situated upon an eminence and slightly fortified, appeared to be the key to their position as it commanded and overlooked both their stockades within very effective musket range, and would in fact render them untenable. The stockades were of a very poor description, the defences low and faced with crooked and irregular timber, so as to be very easily scaled at any point even without ladders; appearances, however, led me while reconnoitring to believe the works altogether unconquered, and on bringing forward a company from our advance to carry the pagoda, we had the mortification to find that the enemy had entirely evacuated the position.

In the course of the morning I learned from a few Burmese stragglers caught in the neighbourhood that the Mayloon, with his people (about three thousand, including all descriptions) had retreated the preceding afternoon to a large village, called Koghalee, where he had a reserve of one thousand people and a much stronger stockade. This intelligence raised a hope that his better position, combined with exultation in his late successful defence, might perhaps induce him to await my attack there; I consequently decided that it would be right under such circumstances to go beyond the instructions you had given me, and leaving a detachment of the 30th Madras N.I., (one hundred and eighty men) as a post of communication, I marched with the remainder of my force (the artillery, and about six hundred), at two in the morning of the 12th. We found the road as usual embarrassed with felled trees, and in some places strong breastworks thrown across it, but our movements were perhaps too unexpected and rapid for the enemy to take advantage of these defences, and their outposts successively fled before us without firing a shot. At length circumstances began to indicate pretty clearly that they were in complete and disorderly route, and directing our advanced guard to hasten forward at once to the stockade, I found it entirely evacuated, the barracks within it burning, and the enemy were seen flying in all directions, through the neighbouring jungle.

We instantly moved on to the village, which was extremely large and calculated to contain many thousands of inhabitants, but altogether deserted, and burning rapidly, having been set on fire by them in a great number of places.

Vexatious as was this second disappointment, it is in some degree satisfactory to report to you that the information we received from some aged and infirm Burmese in it, perfectly agreed in proving that their force is in a state of utter dispersion and panic; the Mayloon himself having fled across the country almost unattended.

Here also we found five more of the sepoys and pioneers, victims to the deliberate cruelty of this barbarian, in the same manner as those before described.

The stockade was built of straight spars and rather lofty, but somewhat unfinished, and like those at Keykloo, no barriers at the entrances. We were fortunate enough to procure two or three buffaloes, which served to refresh the troops, and at three in the afternoon after injuring the stockade and burning the barracks around it, I turned towards Keykloo, where we arrived at about seven, resumed our march at three in the morning of the 13th, after burning all the huts in and round the works, and arrived at Todaghee, early in the day, moved from thence at half-past one this morning, and reached our lines, here between seven and eight o'clock, and I am happy to add that no individual of any description is missing.

Fretless as were our efforts to overtake and bring them to action, it would still be an injustice to omit reporting to you that the active and hearty exertion manifested in every department of the force, was exemplary, while the spirit and steady obedience of the officers and men, gave ample token that could we have closed with the enemy no one would have enquired his numbers. The manner in which the Bengal artillery was forced over the most unfavourable ground and various difficult obstacles, reflects high credit on Lieut. Lawrenson and his detachment, and the effective exertions of

* 420 Rank and file from H. M.'s regts; 350 N.I. from the 28th and 30th Madras regts; 770 rank and file; 1 54-inch mortar; 1 54-inch howitzer; 1 6-pounder field piece.

the Madras pioneers under Capt. Milne, attracted the notice of every eye.

To Major Sale of H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., who acted as my second in command, my best thanks are due, and I received on this as on other occasions very valuable assistance from Capt. Aitken of that corps, who has for some months acted as my aide-de-camp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. M'CREEGH, Brig. Com. 1st Div. (True Copies.)

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, 1st Division, 14th Oct., 1824. To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

Sir: I sometimes since received information, that the prince of Sarawaddy had pushed forward a part of his force to Martabain upon the Syng river, which joins the Rangoon river, above Kemendine, and is noted in the maps as passable from Rangoon to the Irrawaddy during the rains.

As far back as the month of July last, I was aware that the enemy had erected very strong stockades in the neighbourhood of Martabain, but since the defeat, they experienced on the 8th of that month, until very lately, being merely occupied as a post of observation, I deem them unworthy of notice, but having now become the headquarters of the Kee-Woongee and the Lykia Woongee (first and second ministers of the state) already at the head of a considerable force, and receiving daily reinforcements, and large supplies of military stores, for the future operations of their army in this quarter, I considered it high time to interrupt their further proceedings, and as a land column was moving upon Keykloo on the 5th instant, in the hope that mutual advantage might be derived from a simultaneous movement; I, on the same morning, directed Major Evans of H.M.'s 38th regt., to embark with 300 rank and files of his own regt., and 100 N.I. from the 18th Madras regt., with orders to attack the enemy, wherever he might find him posted on the river, and could do so with every prospect of success.

The naval part of the expedition was prepared and led by that zealous and excellent officer Captain Chaddis of H.M.'s ship Arachne, the senior naval officer on the station.

How well my orders have been executed by these gallant officers, and the brave men under their command, the accompanying detail of operations will shew.

That their well earned reputation and undaunted conduct, should have ensured them an easy victory over a numerous enemy, strongly posted, and acting under the immediate eye of the two first men in the state is to me most gratifying and satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Oct. 12, 1824.

Rangoon Heights, 11th October, 1824. To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., and K.C.T.S., commander of the forces.

Sir: In obedience to orders, I had the honour of receiving from you, to feel the strength and disposition of the enemy upon the Syng river, and to attack him as often as opportunities might offer of displaying the discipline and valour of the troops under my command: on the morning of the 5th instant, I embarked with 300 men of H.M.'s 38th regt., 100 rank and file of the 18th Madras Infantry, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery under Captain Timbrell, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c. &c. under the immediate command of Captain Chaddis of H.M.'s ship Arachne, and the first day's tide carried us as high as Pagoda point above Kemendine, at the junction of the Syng and Paulang rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport Satellite, at two p.m. next day the squadron proceeded up the Syng river, with a flowing tide. Bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war boats hovered in our front, and kept up a continued but distant fire from cannon, with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchored, the light boats in advance under Lieut. Kellet of H.M.'s ship Arachne, pursued the enemy's war boats, and having closed with one carrying a gun and full complement of men, boarded, and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding about four miles, I observed two stockades, which were

taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide, within a short distance of the large works and fortified village of Martabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war boats. On reconnoitring the village of Martabain, I found it was defended by three long breastworks, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak beams, and fourteen large war boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it.

Having consulted Captain Chaddis, we advanced to the assault, the steam boat with the Satellite and Bomb Ketch in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breastworks, received a smart running fire from jingals and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the Satellite, and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night, some fire rafts of a most formidable appearance, were floated down the river, but very fortunately, passed without touching any of the vessels.

At six o'clock next morning, we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breastworks, and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right. The fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well pointed guns of the Satellite.

The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and this formidable stockade was carried by assault without a struggle. It is without exception, the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen, the length of the front and rear faces is 200 yards, and that of the faces 150; it is built of the solid timber, fifteen feet high, with a platform inside, all round five feet broad and eight feet from the ground, upon this platform were a number of wooden guns and piles of single and double headed wooden shot and many jingals, and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front, the stockade is strengthened by breastworks and regular demi-lunes, and would contain with ease above 2,000 men. In the centre of this stronghold, we found the magnificent Bungalow of the Kee Woongee, who, I presume, fled early in the day, although we found the house perforated by balls in many places, and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt but the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off.

The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles, without seeing any other works, I considered the objects you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shewn, during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them, but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen, fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see, all armed with muskets, and animated with the presence of the two ministers of state, Kee Woongee and Lykia Woongee, sufficiently denotes the terror we inspired, and gave me the satisfaction to report, that not one man was lost to the service during the operations above detailed. I cannot adequately acknowledge my obligations to Capt. Chaddis for his zealous, judicious and cordial co-operation, and the spirited conduct of Lieut. Keller in command of the advanced boats, attracted the notice of every one. To Capt. Timbrell, Bengal Artillery, who volunteered his services and Capt. Waterman, assist. dep. quart. mas. gen., who accompanied me, my best thanks are due, and I need scarcely add that every officer and man evinced on all occasions that cheerful readiness and determined valor you have so often witnessed.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the very meritorious services of Brev. Capt. Wheeler and the detachment of pioneers that accompanied me, their prompt and ready zeal in situations of difficulty and danger was not less conspicuous than their indefatigable exertions in performing other parts of their laborious duty, and the very gallant style in which they repeatedly dashed forward with scaling ladders, was as honourable to themselves as it was a gratifying mark of faith and confidence in the troops they employ.

Herewith

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a return of captured ordnance, in addition to which much powder and an immense quantity of petroleum oil and warlike stores were destroyed at the different stockades.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS EVANS, Major, H.M.'s 38th Regt. Com. (True Copy.)

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Return of ordnance and stores taken and destroyed by a detachment under command of Major Evans, H.M.'s 38th Regt. between the 5th and 10th Oct. 1824.

Five pieces of brass ordnance: four pieces of iron ditto; 22 iron jingals; 3 carriages; 33 signal rockets; 500 lbs. of gun-powder, a few iron shot, and 400 gallons of earth oil, besides 7 wooden guns and carriages destroyed on the 7th instant.

(Signed) T. TIMBRELL, Capt. Com. Det. Art. To Major EVANS, Com. Det.

General return of killed, wounded and missing of a detachment under the command of Major Thomas Evans of H.M.'s 38th regt., in the attack on the enemy's stockades near the village of Martabain, on the 6th and 9th inst.

H.M.'s 38th regt.—Killed, none; wounded, two rank and file; missing, none.

1st Bat., Madras Pioneers.—Killed, none; wounded, one rank and file; missing, none.

(Signed) THOS. EVANS, Major, H.M.'s 38th regt. Com.

Camp Rangoon, 11th Oct., 1824.

Extract dispatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated 10th Oct., 1824.

If I can trust the information I receive, I may conclude that the united strength, of the Burmhan empire is now collecting in my front. I have not a doubt that part of the bundoo's army was present at all the late affairs, but their presence does not appear to have yet given any additional confidence to the troops we were in the habit of encountering, although it is certain they are now very generally armed with muskets.

The Bundoola, all the prisoners say, has arrived at Donoobew, with unlimited powers, and is to make a general attack upon our position early in the ensuing moon. Preparatory orders from him, had been received at those posts nearest our line, to cut quantities of bamboo of a certain length, and collect all the earth oil and cotton the country could supply. These materials were of course intended for the construction of fire rafts, but Major Evans's party having destroyed all the earth oil collected, that part of the General's plan is so far disarranged.

The court of Ava has already made great exertions in supplying their army in this quarter with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of which has been successively captured by the troops under my command. What farther exertions in that respect, they may be capable of making I cannot judge, but if any inference can be drawn from the wooden guns, double and single-headed wooden shot lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of ragged iron used as shot, I should conclude, their arsenal department must now be at a very low ebb.

Since last I had the honour of addressing you, 100 bullocks have arrived from Madras, and more are daily expected; they are the best cast of draft cattle on that coast, and will be highly useful.

To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c. Calcutta.

Sir: Herewith I have the honour to transmit you Lieut. Col. Miles's, C.B., report to me of the submission to the British arms, of the enemy's seaport towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and as the Mayhoons (governors) and a few more of the head men of each of those provinces are prisoners of war, I trust the poor inhabitants will be left in the enjoyment of tranquillity, and consequently our protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Oct. 23, 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c. Sir: I do myself the honour of reporting to you, that the force placed under my order for the reduction of the enemy's possessions on the coast of Tenasserim, sailed from the Rangoon river on the 26th ultimo, and arrived at the mouth of that

leading to Tavoy on the evening of the 1st inst. ant, with the exceptions named the margin, and which vessel quitted the squadron the day after we sailed. Having advanced with the large ships as far as the depth of the water would allow, I found it necessary to distribute the troops embarked on the hon. Company's cruiser Teignmouth, and transports Argyle, Indian Oak, and Marianne, among the smaller vessels and boats of the fleet, myself and staff proceeding in the hon. Company's Penang cruiser Jessy, which, drawing the least water, was appointed to lead. These arrangements having been effected, on the 4th instant we advanced, but from the difficulty of the navigation of the river, full of shoals, and in many parts only to be passed at the top of high water, together with the obstacles by which the enemy attempted to impede our progress by sinking their largest boats in shallow places, and stockading it across one of the narrow channels, it was not till the 8th about noon that we anchored within three miles of the fort: I had, prior to this, dispatched a summons for its unconditional surrender, and no reply having at that time been received, I proceeded with Capt. Hardy and my staff to make a reconnaissance within a short distance of the works. This object had just been accomplished when it was perceived that three war boats, full of men, were pulling along shore apparently for the purpose of cutting off in this way, however failed, and on our regaining the Jessy I directed two guns to be fired, and they instantly retired with great precipitation. The tide serving in the evening, the whole fleet arrived within gun shot of the place about ten o'clock at night, when two or three shots were fired from the fort at our headmost ship, the hon. Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, but without effect. At an early hour in the morning of the 10th, two Burmese came on board, and brought me a communication from the second in command, stating his readiness to seize or destroy the mayhoon, or governor of the province, or to obey such orders as I might dictate. Immediately on receipt of this, an answer was returned to say, I was on the eve of advancing, and that he was to be taken and confined until my arrival, which was in about two hours after. All was as directed; and at one o'clock, p.m., we were in possession of the fort, pettah, and all the defences of the place, without opposition. The population is very great, and from the strength and extent of the works (all built of brick and very high) our loss must have been very great, had any defence been attempted. The annexed copy of my orders, issued on the 10th instant, the sketch of the fort and pettah, herewith sent, together with the return of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, will, I trust, give you some idea of the importance of our acquisition. The capture of the mayhoon, his brother and family, with his principal adherents, completely weakens the enemy, and places us in a commanding situation to cripple any exertions in this quarter.

When every thing has been so happily accomplished, I have but to add my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Capt. Hardy, of the Hon. Company's marine, who commands the naval branch of the expedition, for his cordial co-operation and the unceasing labour and fatigue he experienced in sounding the river, and directing the movements of the ships: whose officers and crews exerted themselves to the utmost.

The patient endurance of a heavy and incessant rain, for five days, of the troops who were on board the boats, deserves my warmest commendations: and the cheerfulness and alacrity of every grade was peculiarly grateful to me. I cannot finally conclude without bringing to your notice the able assistance afforded me by my Brig.-major, Capt. P. Young, of H.M.'s 88th regt., and the Dep.-assist.-quart.-mast.-gen., Capt. Spicer, of the 12th regt. Mad. N.I., in carrying my wishes and orders into effect, and whose incessant labour and fatigue, after landing and in making the necessary arrangements for the future objects of the expedition, called forth my warmest acknowledgments; and I beg most earnestly to recommend these officers to your protection. I have, &c.

(Signed) E. MILES, Lieut.-col. com. Head-Quarters, Tavoy, Sept. 27, 1824.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig.-gen.

Abstract

Abstract of Ordnance, &c. taken in Tavoy, Sept. 15, 1824.

Calculation total of round shot, of different sizes, iron, 4,041; musket balls, leaden, 26,000; ditto jingal, 3,200; muskets, 1,766; pistols, 4; Birman swords, silver mounted, 5; ditto, common, 97; Malay spears, 25; Birman ditto, common, 124; cross-bows, 20; iron blunderbusses, 2; Birman powder, 3,000 lbs.; standards, 41; gold chittories, 2.

Grand total: ordnance of sorts, iron, 46; swivels, iron and brass, 121.—Total, 107.—Colours, 1.

(Signed) P. YOUNG, Capt. and M.B.

L. RUSSELL, Capt.-Com. artil.

TdBrig.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

SIR:—My despatch of the 27th ultimo will have placed you in possession of the movements of the force under my command, up to that period. Having left the detail named in the margin* for the temporary protection of Tavoy, the remainder proceeded for the accomplishment of the ulterior object of the expedition on this coast; and I have now the honour to announce to you, the fall of this place, by storm, on the 6th instant, the day we arrived before it. My first care was to send a summons to the town for its unconditional surrender; but, instead of a reply, at half-past eleven o'clock, their guns opened a heavy fire upon the H. C.'s cruisers, who had previously taken their position in front of the enemy's batteries, mounting thirty-three pieces of heavy ordnance. The practice on our part was so good, that in about one hour the whole were silenced: during this period, as many troops had been assembled in the boats of the fleet as they could contain, and I directed a landing to be effected to the right of the town. This movement was immediately followed up by the advance of a party of H. M.'s 88th regt. to the gate of the stockade, under a heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy; and it was at this spot the greater loss was sustained. The ground, for some distance between the river and the stockade, was deep mud and water; and from the moment the disembarkation commenced, the rain poured down in torrents. Under these disadvantages, the troops maintained their ground with the greatest steadiness; and as soon as it was possible to bring up the ladders, an escalade was ordered, and carried promptly and most gallantly into effect by H. M.'s 88th regt. From this instant the enemy gave way; their loss is said to be about five hundred men. The Rajah remained till we were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about three hundred of his followers on the opposite side. More than common attention had been paid in arranging the defence of the place, and the natural strength of the ground gave the greatest advantage to them. Their batteries were placed on the brows of the different hills, commanding the shipping. From the best information I have been able to collect, the enemy had three thousand five hundred men in arms. On our first gaining possession, the whole population fled; but in the course of that night and the following morning, great numbers came in, and are now following their several avocations. About one hundred men, belonging to Tenasserim, I have detained in confinement; and as that place has lost all its former consequence, and is at present nothing beyond a fishing village, this body forms half its force.

A copy of my orders issued on this occasion, and the return of killed, wounded, and missing, as also of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, are herewith transmitted.

The whole of this affair has proved so decisive, and the gallant and exemplary conduct of every individual so prominent, that I feel at a loss how to bring individual instances of merit forward. I, however, have much pleasure in recording the names of Lieut.-col. Commandant McDowall, of the 7th regt. Madras N.I., Maj. Bastien, commanding H. M.'s 88th regt., Capt. Russell, commanding detachment Bombay Artillery, serving on board the Hon. Company's cruiser, Thetis, and Lieut. Cotton, of the engineers, to the whole of whom I feel most obliged. The attention of Mr. Staff-surgeon Smart was unremitting in his department.

To my own staff, Capt. Young, of H. M.'s 88th regt., brig.-major, and Capt. Spicer, of the 12th regt. Madras N.I., dep.-assist. quart.-mast.-gen., I am much indebted for their assistance; and the promptitude with which they performed and exe-

cuted every wish of mine, not on this occasion alone, but in all situations in which they have been employed under my command; and I beg leave to recommend them, in the strongest manner, to your favourable notice and protection.

There being many points which it is necessary to communicate to you, I have felt the necessity of sending my Brig.-major, Capt. Young, with this despatch, who, possessing my full confidence, will develop to you personally every transaction that has occurred, and the view I have taken of the state of these conquests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MILES, Lieut.-col. Com. Force.

Head-Quarters, Mergui, Oct. 9, 1824.

Abstract of Ordnance, &c. captured at Mergui, Oct. 12, 1824.

Calculation, total of round shot, iron, of different sizes, 800; ditto, brass, 21; iron bars, welded two shot, 200; grape shot, fixed, 27; musket balls, leaden or tin, 240; muskets, 688; blunderbusses, 6; country swords, 48; spears, 110; powder, 1,200 lbs.; standards, 33.

Grand total—Ordnance, iron, of sorts, 37; swivels, iron and brass, 107—total, 143.

(Signed) PLOMER YOUNG, Capt. and M.B.

L. RUSSELL,

M.B. Capt. com. Bombay Artillery.

General Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the force under the command of Lieut.-col. Miles, C.B., in the assault of Mergui on the 6th Oct. 1824.

His Majesty's 88th regt.

Killed—6 privates.

Wounded—2 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 13 privates.

Missing—1 bheestie.

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieut. William Kennedy, severely.

Lieut. P. McKie, slightly.

(Signed) PLOMER YOUNG, Capt. and M.B.

Extract from a letter from Lieut.-col. Innes, C.B., commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieut.-col. Nicol, adjt.-gen. of the army, dated on the River near Panchguon, the 30th October 1824;—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I proceeded up the Barak river on the morning of the 26th, towards the posts lately occupied by the Burmese force at Tiloayn and Doodpatlee. The first named place is occupied by a detachment of the 52d regt., under Capt. Lister, and I have instructed that officer to have the outward defences destroyed, the palisades on the summit renewed, and the hill itself rendered tenable by a small body of men; the stockades on the heights to the south of Tiloayn have been directed to be destroyed also.

"The Burmese position at Doodpatlee consisted of seven stockades of a most formidable nature: from their extent and the number of huts, I should not imagine the strength of the enemy to have been less than 10,000 men. The whole of the stockades, with the exception of a principal one erected round a Pucka-house, I have directed to be destroyed; in it I have posted Rajah Ghumber Sing, with his levy, he having returned with a great proportion of his men, not being able to come up with any part of the enemy's rear-guard.

"Cachar may now be esteemed entirely vacated by the enemy, for as far to the eastward as Banskaidy, they are said to have passed six days ago, in full retreat for Munnipoor."

Extract from the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort-William, Nov. 12, 1824.

"In a despatch of the 16th of October, Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell observes, that if he can trust the information he receives, the united strength of the Burman empire is now collecting in his front. Part of the army under the Mula Bundoola (who commanded in Arracan) is believed to have been present in the stockades attacked and carried by Major Evans's detachment; but their presence, Sir Archibald Campbell remarks, does not appear, however, to have given any additional confidence to the troops who have hitherto been opposed to us. The Court of Ava, he adds, has already made great exertions in supplying their army with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of which has been

successively captured by the British force under his command. What further efforts in that respect they may be able to make, he cannot judge; but if any inference can be drawn from the wooden guns, double and single-headed wooden shot, lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of rugged iron used as shot, their arsenal department, it must be concluded, is reduced to a very low ebb."

The political intelligence from India is of rather a gloomy complexion this month. Besides the unsuccessful affair with the Burmese, detailed in a preceding despatch, a small body of our troops has been cut off by the garrison of a refractory chief

near Darwar, full particulars of which are given in a former part of our number.

The newspapers likewise refer darkly to other reports from the Mofussil, but no particulars whatever are given. The *India Gazette* of Nov. 18 states, that a squadron of the 5th cavalry, moving from Bareilly, had been ordered to halt, in consequence of some intelligence from Moradabad.

No confirmation of the statement given to the authorities at Rangoon, by two Burmese, respecting an alleged revolution at the Court of Ava, has yet been received. It is said that Siam is about to declare war against the Burmese.

Home Intelligence.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP KENT, CAPT. COBB, IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

WE have received the following statement of this lamentable occurrence from an officer of the Kent:—

"The ship experienced a succession of bad weather from the time of her leaving the land; and about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March, a gale came on from the SW. which increased so much, as to oblige us to heave to, under the maintopsail and staysails, but it somewhat subsided towards noon, a little before which, the third mate was sent down to see that every thing was secure below; for which purpose he took a small dark lantern, and observing a cask of spirits adrift in the hold, he gave the lantern to one of the two men with him, whilst he went to see if the other, whom he had dispatched for wood to secure the cask, was about to return. Meantime the man accidentally dropped the lantern in the longer of casks below: and before there was a possibility of picking it up, the cask was stove, through the violent rolling of the ship, and, the spirits falling on the lantern, immediately ignited. Every effort was used to smother the flames by heaving down wet blankets, soldiers cloaks, &c. Water was thrown down in every direction. The gun and orlop decks were scuttled, the ports opened, and from the heavy sea running, tons of water very soon found their way into the hold. It was soon discovered, however, by the smell of the tar, that the cables had caught fire, which left no hopes of saving the ship. The necessary arrangements for getting the boats out were commenced, when, about an hour from the time the fire took place, the man from the foretop-mast head called out 'a sail to leeward.' The foresail was set, and we stood down towards her, about two, or somewhat past, closed, with her; the launch and large cutter were got out, and the quarter boats were lowered down, and loaded with as many women, children, and men as they could hold. On the return of the boats from the brig, the only method of filling them, was by the men lowering them-

selves down by a rope attached to the driver-boom-end, and the women and children by being slung on the poop, and lowered down from the same place. By about half-past ten, they were all out of the ship, with the exception of about forty, many of whom were become so panic-struck, that although they would go out on the boom, neither threats nor entreaty could persuade them to go down by the rope (although some might have done so, could they have urged the foremost on the boom to have descended to make way for them.) From half-past ten to near eleven, the launch remained under her stern with ample room for all: not one man in five minutes, and frequently longer, took advantage of the opportunity. The ship was now labouring excessively from the quantity of water she had shipped, and tore the thwarts out of the bow of the boat, and at the same time carried away the rope which was fast to the driver-boom, by which the people had descended. They were then hailed to jump overboard, as the only means of escape, with the chance of being picked up by the boats; this chance was embraced by one man only, who was saved. From half past, to three-quarters past eleven, the flames were burning with such fury from the cabin windows and gun-room ports, that the boats were compelled to quit her. The ships' guns were now going off; about twelve, the masts went over the side, and at a quarter before two she blew up without much report; she continued burning until four, when she apparently sunk."

The number of persons on board was as follows:—passengers 19; military officers 20; troops, 314; women, 43; children, 66; crew, 145; total, 637.

The vessel which hove in sight, was the *Cambria*, Capt. Cook, who made the utmost exertions, and succeeded in saving Colonel Fearn, and 300 officers and privates of the 31st regiment, 19 passengers, 94 women and children, and 139 of the crew, besides the captain. The passengers, and 36 Cornish miners on board the *Cambria*, seconded Captain Cook's

* Ship, H. C. cruiser, *Mercury*; Troops, rank and file, 370; 1 row gun-boat.

Cook's endeavours, in a very praise-worthy manner. A very different conduct was displayed by the crew of the Kent, who could only be compelled to join in endeavouring to save their companions by coercive measures.

The individuals who remained after the Cambria left the wreck (54 men and 7 children) supported themselves on the masts and booms. About three the next morning, another sail was discovered, which proved to be the Caroline, Capt. Bibby, from Egypt, who sent his boat alongside the masts, and saved fourteen men of the 31st regiment. The remainder had perished.

The East-India Company, with their usual liberality, have distributed upwards of £2,000, amongst the owners, the captain and crew of the Cambria; and the officers of the 31st, on board the Kent, have presented Capt. Cook with an elegant cup, worth fifty guineas. A very handsome letter of thanks has also been forwarded to him, from H. R. H. the Duke of York, commending his meritorious zeal and promptitude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Ricketts, Esq., was presented to the King, on the 23d of March, upon being appointed a Judge in India, when he received the honour of Knighthood.

John Franks, Esq., King's Counsel on the Munster Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Asiatic Society of Paris have elected G. C. Haughton, Esq., A. M. F. R. S., Professor of Hindoo Literature in the East India College, Corresponding Associate to their body.

The tea sale on the 2nd March, was impeded for nearly an hour, by an uproar occasioned by the junior brokers possessing themselves of the seats hitherto occupied by their wealthier brethren.

The superb Oriental library of the late M. Langleis, is now selling at Paris. From a Catalogue before us, it appears that the number of works printed, and in manuscript, is upwards of 4000, many of them most valuable.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15. At Broomhall, the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, of a son.

30. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillie, of a daughter.

25. At Woodford Wells, the lady of P. M. Dixon, Esq., of a daughter.

March 6. The lady of Sir Thomas Farquhar, Bart., of a daughter.

12. At Thoresby Park, Notts, the Countess Manservants, of a son.

Lately. In Grosvenor Place, the lady of Col. Eustace, C.B., Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. W. K. Hay, Esq., H. E. I. Company's service, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. S. Norvell.

At St. Nicholas, Colchester, the Rev. J. Whiting Chaplain to the H. E. I. Company, to Susan, daughter of the late Mr. C. White, of Colchester.

March 2. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, T. Swaine, Esq., Madras Army, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. Vanderve, Esq., of Rochford, county of Essex.

3. At St. Clement Danes, T. Hennah, Esq., E. I. Company's service, to Jennina Hayes, youngest daughter of the late T. Edgley, Esq., of Essex Wharf, Strand.

9. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. F. Holmes, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor in the Bishop's College at Calcutta, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Loxdale, Esq., of Kingsland House.

10. At St. Mary's, Stamford, Capt. J. E. Cairnes, 56th regt., to Susannah, only daughter of the late T. Jackson, Esq., of that place.

26. At Kensington, R. Temple, Esq., of Kemsy, Worcestershire, to Louisa Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq., member of council at Bombay.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Bath, J. J. Francklin, eldest son of the late Capt. J. R. Francklin, E. I. Company's service, aged 16.

27. Near Southampton, the lady of Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B.

March 2. In Bolton Row, the hon. lady Jerning, ham.

3. In Dover Street, Piccadilly, Lieut. Col. Sir J. Erskine, Bart. of Torrie, county of Fife.

5. At Cam Wood, Lieut. Col. the hon. J. H. Stanhope, brother to Earl Stanhope.

6. James Basset, Esq., late Captain in H. M.'s 27th Foot, aged 74.

7. At Hatton, Dr. Samuel Parr, LL.D., aged 79.

— John Young, Esq., Mezzotinto engraver to his Majesty, Keeper of the British Institution, &c.

8. At Thibermont, near Dieppe, aged five years and eleven months, Hester Isabella, fourth child of Capt. R. Langslow, late of the Bengal establishment.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. R. Boon, late commander of the ship Lady Nugent, in his 50th year.

9. Mrs. Barbauld (sister of the late Dr. Aikin) in her 83d year.

11. In Bruton Street, W. Owen, Esq., R.A., aged 54.

12. At Fir Hill, Droxford, Hants, in his 77th year, Charles Powell Hamilton, Esq., Admiral of the Red, who was the last surviving grandson of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton.

14. In Chester Place, Lambeth, John Swiney, Esq., aged 75, one of the oldest officers of his Majesty's Customs, having been collector at Savannah-le-Mer, in the island of Jamaica, upwards of 45 years ago. He was the father of John Swiney, Esq., M.D., Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, Calcutta; of Lieut. Col. George Swiney, of the Bengal Artillery, principal Commissary of Ordnance; and of Lieut. Sidney Swiney, of the Bengal Infantry.

— At Brighton, Lieut. Gen. Dorrien, aged 66.

Lately. On board the Lord Hungerford, near St. Helena, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late R. J. Hunter, Esq., of Madras, aged two years.

On board the ship Simpson, on his passage from Bombay to London, Capt. J. M. Callum, 4th Bombay N.I., in his 32d year.

On board the ship Mellich, Lieut. Biscoe, Madras establishment.

— At sea, soon after leaving China, Mr. Carnegie, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship Berwickshire.

— At sea, soon after leaving the Straits of Sundra, on the passage to England, Capt. A. H. Campbell, commander of the H.C.'s ship Duke of York.

— At Penang, Mr. Jacob Luyken, second officer of the ship Duchess of Atholl.

— On board the H.C.'s ship Sir David Scott, soon after leaving Singapore, Mr. Andrew Pitcairn, third officer of the Macquien.

— A few days after leaving the Straits of Malacca, Mr. J. C. Milward, fourth officer of the ship General Harris.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Monday, Feb. 28.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held by adjournment, "for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Hyderabad Papers, now before the Proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor General of India."

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) announced the purpose for which the court was assembled.

By his direction, the clerk read the original resolution of the hon. D. Kinnaid, and the amendment proposed by the hon. Chairman, as follow:

Motion.

"That this court, having taken into its consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of 3d March last, relating to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. with the government of his highness the Nizam, is of opinion, that nothing therein contained tends to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal character or integrity of the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings."

Amendment.

"That this court, having taken into consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d of March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad, with the government of his highness the Nizam, is of opinion, that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., or to any member of the Bengal Government. At the same time, this court feels called upon to record its approval of the political despatches to the Bengal Government, under date the 24th May 1820, 28th November 1821, 9th April 1823, and 21st January 1824."

Mr. Freshfield wished, before the commencement of the regular discussion, to offer a few observations to the court. His public duty had prevented him from attending at the last debate, but he had understood that the hon. baronet (Sir John Doyle) had particularly alluded to him as being the solicitor of Mr. Adam. Now, though he would contend that such a circumstance, if it were true, should not preclude him from offering himself as the defender of Mr. Adam in that court, yet

he owed it to Mr. Adam, to himself, and to the court, to state, that he never saw that gentleman in his life, that he never had any correspondence with him, but only knew him as being the son of an old and valued friend of his (Mr. F.'s), whose character he had long admired. But notwithstanding this consideration, he must add, that he would not have undertaken his defence in that court without perusing the voluminous papers then under the notice of the court, which was more than some hon. proprietors on the other side had done. He, therefore, thought he was justified in defending that gentleman against unfounded attacks; and if he had found reason for giving his vote in opposition to the friends of the gallant general, they had to thank themselves for it, for bringing the question forward.

Sir John Doyle said, that in the sentiments he had delivered, he fully admitted the respectability of Mr. Adam, but only complained that his friends should have thought it necessary to come forward to vindicate his character when nobody attacked it. He confessed his inferiority to his hon. friend in turning an eulogium, but, if he recollected rightly, he had, on the occasion alluded to, stated (what he sincerely believed) that Mr. Adam was a very honourable man, and that if he were not so, he had greatly debased his respectable lineage.

Mr. Impey rose merely to call the gallant general's attention to one point, otherwise the court might be led into error. The gallant general had said, that Mr. Adam had not been made the object of attack. Now he (Mr. Impey) remembered, that on the first day of the discussion, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), a very injudicious friend of the Marquess of Hastings, had stated his determination of impeaching Mr. Adam.

Sir J. Doyle explained. Nothing of the kind had been said on Friday, at least by him.

Mr. Impey declared the expression was used in the course of the debate.

Captain Maxwell then proceeded to speak to the question. He was conscious he was the worst speaker in the court, but assured them he would not be the longest; and he dared say there were many hon. proprietors, like him, who, never having ventured to exercise their privileges in that way before, were desirous of offering their sentiments on the present question. He did not come to address them with a set speech, but it should be his aim to make an intelligible one. He hoped, that if in the observations he was about to make,

any trifling errors might occur, the court would attribute them, not to want of sincerity, but to want of training. If he mistook assertion for proof, hearsay information for confirmed evidence, and declamation for argument, if he should magnanimously step forward to defend the characters of those whose characters had not been attacked, he should plead in his justification, the powerful influence of example, and would hope for the indulgence of the court, for in that case he would be at sea without a compass, and the buoys lost. His object would be, to establish, to the best of his ability, the pretensions of all parties. The Marquess of Hastings had been their Governor General for a period of nine years; his merits had been recorded on the books of the court, and he had been rewarded with a gift of £60,000 sterling. He had, during his administration, granted a license to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to enter into a loan with the government of the Nizam, without which license, the contracting of the loan would have contravened the Act of Parliament. This step had excited, and very justly, the disapprobation of the Court of Directors. In the mean time rumour was afloat, and, ever ready to distort the facts of any transaction which she laid hold of, imputed dishonourable motives to the noble Marquess. The natural consequence was, that his friends, desirous to repel the imputation, called for papers, and the large book was brought under the notice of the court. He (Capt. Maxwell) had bestowed great pains in making himself acquainted with the subject to which they refer. Whether his want of occupation, or his want of sense, had led him to do this, he could not say; and though he might not have considered it with so much ability as other hon. proprietors, he was sure he had bestowed as much attention on it, and had not a less earnest wish to arrive at a just conclusion on its merits. On the policy of the Marquess of Hastings in granting the license he would not dwell. He saw no reason to alter the opinion he had first formed upon that measure, which was directly hostile to it. The great book before them contained upwards of 500 documents, not more than one-fiftieth part of which were before the noble Marquess when he granted the license, and therefore they ought only to judge of that nobleman's conduct on this point from the same documents which he had before him. His (Capt. Maxwell's) opinion was, that if the noble Marquess had had the advantage of perusing the mass of documents then before the court, he would have pursued a different line of conduct. He was confident, that had that been the case, they would not have had to consider a measure, which, however well-meant it might be,

he could not but consider impolitic. He hoped, however, that no expression which should fall from him, might be construed into an insinuation that he entertained the idea that those voluminous documents were laid before them for the purpose of bewildering; on the contrary, he was convinced, that had fewer been given, the Court of Directors would have been accused of withholding documents. The minutes of Messrs. Adam and Stuart, and Lord Hastings, which he had read with the most minute attention, did not, in his opinion, bear upon the point. The first ten documents were all the noble Marquess could have had access to, with reference to the subject under the consideration of the court; the others had originated in subsequent periods. To the early documents alone they ought to look in giving judgment on the subject to which they referred. It was understood that Messrs. Adam and Stuart had offered opposition to the noble Marquess; he thought, that in so doing, they had acted conscientiously, and were therefore entitled as much as his lordship to the approbation of the court. The opposition of those gentlemen did not appear to him to have been of a factious nature, though he allowed it might have caused the noble Marquess to precipitate his measures. He had already declared his opinion as to the policy of the noble Marquess, but before he touched upon that point, he could not help declaring, that the statement made by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) had, in his idea, furnished a key to the transactions. It appeared to him (Capt. Maxwell) both clear and convincing. The hon. gentleman might possibly be in possession of information which no other member of the court might have. The explanations he had given on many points connected with the transactions of Palmer and Co. appeared to him (Capt. Maxwell) very satisfactory. He candidly admitted that he had not gone into the accounts when he read the papers. He thought, however, that this court was not the best place in the world for their examination: Hyderabad or Calcutta, he conceived, were the places best adapted for such a scrutiny; at all events it was not London, where there were no means of explanation or contradiction. Under this conviction, he had not paid that attention to the accounts which was necessary to enable him to pass an opinion on their accuracy. An hon. proprietor had, indeed, stated that he considered them to be wholly fallacious. The hon. proprietor ought to have given some evidence in support of his assertion. His (Capt. Maxwell's) impression was, they were not altogether erroneous. They had, he was aware, been examined behind the bar, but he could not guess by what test, for he knew the practice employed in India

India in the examination of accounts. Much had been said with respect to the amount of interest charged, and on this point he could not withhold evidence which might be of material consequence. He must say, that the rate of interest taken by Messrs. Palmer and Co. was not considered extravagant in India. He had himself lent money in India at 12 per cent., and by exchanging the bills, had obtained, through the double operation, a discount which made it on the whole more than 24 per cent. (*Hear!*) He would not state the names of the parties, because he was doubtful of the propriety of such a course, but he mentioned the fact upon his honour. At the time the loan in question was made, he was at Calcutta, and having some unemployed cash, he was recommended by a general officer on the staff to embark it in that transaction. But he was first desirous to ascertain what sort of security it was that he was to receive from the Nizam, and, notwithstanding the reported good wishes of the Marquess of Hastings, he (Capt. Maxwell) considered the security so insufficient, that he declined advancing a single farthing in the transaction. (*Hear!*) Those who were acquainted with India would be able to say, that the interest which was thought so exorbitant here, was not so considered there. What was the cause of this difference? why was interest in India higher than in England? The reasons for this were local. In England, in time of war, the farmer borrowed money at 7 or 8 per cent.; the English farmer, to meet this demand, could raise but one crop from his land in the year; but in the same period the Indian farmer could raise three or four crops. Now what better reason could be given for the highness of the rate of interest in India, than the circumstance of mother earth being so much more productive there than in this country? Though he thought the policy bad, he could not coincide in all the opinions which hon. proprietors on the other side had pronounced upon the transactions. In all he said he wished to be considered as neutral. He came there as the advocate of neither party, and he would condemn the measure if it only gave birth to extravagant professions. The facility of borrowing money appeared to have operated in India as it did in England, by inducing the borrower to get as much as he could, and to spend it all. In 1820, when the loan was contracted, it appeared that the Nizam became indebted to the house of Palmer and Co. for sixty lacs of rupees, and subsequently the debt had amounted to 100 lacs. (*Hear!*) This was the effect of the house lending at such easy terms. In adverting to the amendment, which approved of the despatches of the Court of Directors in

reference to the transactions at Hyderabad, he did not consider it necessary to enter on the defence of that body, because he did not see how it could be fairly accused. Their acts are the acts of the proprietors at large. A board had been appointed for examining and ratifying their despatches, without the concurrence of which they could not proceed to India. He did not see how the Court of Proprietors, with any regard for its own dignity, could pass an opinion on their despatches. In the case of injustice being committed by them, appeal could of course be made, and compensation awarded to the injured. The court, he had no doubt, wished to do justice to all parties, but it would be a strange way of going to work, to acquit one and condemn twenty-four individuals. With respect to the charge of favouritism, he acquitted the noble Marquess entirely. He did not conceive how that charge could be established. Among the papers were two private letters of the Marquess of Hastings, which he sincerely regretted to observe there; but they contained, he was bound to declare, no evidence of favouritism on the part of his lordship. The first of these he would read, and in commenting on it would detain the court as short a time as possible. This letter was dated 21st June 1821, and was addressed to Sir Wm. Rumbold in the following words:—"My dear Sir William: It is difficult for me to make you comprehend the unpleasant discussions which have been, within this fortnight past, recorded, with regard to the pecuniary engagements between the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. and the Nizam. The whole has originated in these underhand suggestions of Mr. —, which a false delicacy towards him prevented my exposing. They made impressions on others, who, acting on the erroneous persuasion, staked themselves in a manner which makes them flounder obstinately now, in order to preserve consistency. Much advantage is given to them by an apparent (I am sure not a real) want of frankness on the part of your house. I apprized you long ago, that it was expedient for the firm to define, upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house which could influence him in countenancing your dealings with the Nizam's government. The evasion of so simple a declaration is awkward, even in the eyes of me, who have so strong a belief in the honour of your proceedings." There needed no stronger evidence than this letter afforded, of the purity of motive on the part of the noble Marquess. Had he been conscious of any impropriety of conduct, he would have addressed the house in such terms as these: "A charge has been brought against me; I have committed myself

myself for your interest; you must therefore bear me out by furnishing documents, and not leave me in this predicament." The letter proceeded, "Though Mr. Stuart declared he had never thrown on Mr. Russell the imputation of a secret understanding with you, peculiar circumstances convince me, that such a suspicion was communicated to persons at home, and was received with ready faith. It depends on the house whether I must not also admit doubts. Yours, &c." Now was there anything in that letter which could justify them in passing a censure on the noble Marquess? With respect to the other letter, he (Capt. Maxwell) contended it did not warrant the interpretation which had been put upon it. It afforded no evidence that the Marquess of Hastings had improperly favoured the house of Palmer and Co. It ran as follows:—"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the Resident, couched in terms which will ensure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm, from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our Resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea. Believe me, &c. &c." Certainly the worst light in which this letter could be viewed was the consideration that the noble Marquess intended to discourage any other house from competing with that of Palmer and Co. But had any application for the establishment of another commercial house been refused? That must be shown before the fact could be proved against the noble Marquess. Suppose he (Capt. Maxwell) had come to the resolution to commit murder, but never made the attempt, it would be hard to hang him for a crime which was never committed. But to revert to the Mar-

quess of Hastings, he could show, that so far from being predetermined to refuse any application of the sort, he would have been very ready to grant it. He understood from an hon. proprietor, a partner in the house of Mackintosh and Co., that the noble Marquess had declared to that firm, that if they were inclined to establish a branch bank in the Nizam's dominions, not at Hyderabad, but at Gwalier, they would be permitted to do so. But, after all, if the grand point of favouritism were proved against him, it could only be said that he had some of the weaknesses incidental to human nature; and though sometimes mischievous, they were amiable weaknesses. There was no prejudice mixed up with his actions. The sentiments he (Capt. Maxwell) entertained on the subject, were entirely disinterested. The noble Marquess had never served him in any individual instance; on the contrary, he had done him a positive injury by withholding some allowances to which he considered himself fairly entitled. His opinions, therefore, had not been delivered for value received; for no consideration should prevent him from doing the noble Marquess justice. As to the administration of that noble individual, he thought it had been over-eulogized both here and at Calcutta. He was not one of those who signed the address at the latter place when his lordship quitted India, but he believed that many did who were not strenuous supporters of the amendment. The question before the court was one of the utmost importance to the future interests of the proprietors. It regards, in the first place, the Marquess of Hastings; in the second, the Court of Directors; and lastly, the Company generally. The contents of the papers in the hands of the proprietors had been published to the world, and could not be recalled; and he was well convinced that the renewal of their charter depended in a great measure on the decision they might ultimately come to. A question so deeply affecting their interests had never before been agitated in that court. The Hyderabad papers would teach them a lesson. They would show them what was due to their own character, and to the interests of humanity. They were bound, as British merchants, to abolish the prevailing system of peculation, and to introduce order and regularity. A few years would terminate the duration of their charter; and in that time much might be done. Their labours could not be directed to a better object, and he was convinced that the renewal of their privilege would mainly depend on what should be done in those few years. They should not look exclusively to their own interests, but have some respect to those of mankind at large. His only hope was, that at the expiration of the term

term of their charter, they would, by their previous conduct, have raised themselves a claim to the gratitude of millions, and the admiration of the world. Let them not act otherwise in regard to Lord Hastings; let them not deprive him of that "which not enriches them, but left him poor indeed." He would, however, wish it to be understood, that he considered the Court of Directors entitled to their support and approbation. The duties they had had to perform were arduous and laborious, and on their performance of them depended the best interests of the Company. In conclusion, he could wish that the hon. Chairman would withdraw his amendment, and the hon. proprietor his original motion, and he doubted not, but a resolution could be proposed of such a nature as would meet all their wishes, at once satisfy the Marquess of Hastings, the Court of Directors, and the government abroad. Such a proposition he had in his pocket, and was ready to submit it to the consideration of the court, if an opportunity for doing so was afforded to him. If his proposition were rejected, another course still remained,—to choose a certain number of individuals from each side of the court, who might draw up such a resolution as would reconcile all their feelings. If his plan did not meet the wishes of the court, he was sorry for it; but he consoled himself with the goodness of his intentions.

Mr. Wasborough thought, that in rising to address the court, for the first time, he might naturally ask himself why a person like him, totally unconnected with Indian affairs, should have taken an opportunity to speak on the present subject. The court, at least, would believe that he had no interest in supporting either party. The amendment must be considered as coming from the Chairman, in his individual capacity, which was the most delicate way in which it could be brought forward, because the whole weight of the executive body did not, by that means, bear upon the discussion—a discussion which he considered as important as any which had taken place since the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He had often been led, by the habits of his life, to the consideration of such papers as those which were in the hands of the proprietors: he thought the question involved in them was not one of pounds, shillings, and pence, but one of the most paramount importance. In expressing his sentiments upon it, he looked for that courtesy which the court never omitted to extend to all who spoke from pure and honourable motives. He did not require them to follow his opinions; he came there not to speak on a party question, to examine the principles which pervaded the whole transaction. But before explaining his views, he would entreat the indulgence

of the court in overlooking the unintentional errors into which he might fall: he knew the skill of the gentlemen on the other side, and he felt himself at their mercy. He was not sure that he ought to mention an hon. proprietor's name; but it had been said, on a previous day, that no imputation had been thrown out against Mr. Adam. Now, if his (Mr. Wasborough's) recollection did not fail him, he had heard one of that hon. proprietor's friends hold out a threat that if the original motion were not carried he would impeach Mr. Adam. He could not condemn, in too strong terms, such attacks made against a man high in office, and which, had that individual been present, would never have been indulged in; at least, they would not have been aimed in that direct and unmerciful language which, he regretted to say, was too frequently made use of in that court. He remembered that a divine, who wished to illustrate the force of consciousness in the human mind, told the following story:—"Two men happening, as they walked together, to encounter a dead lion, at first were seized with dread, and started back, thinking the beast only asleep. Finding, however, that it was really dead, they approached and raised its paw. Suddenly they thought it began to move, and they run away as fast as if the devil was after them." (Laughter.)—He could not help thinking that this tale strongly illustrated the point he was speaking of. Mr. Adam and Sir C. Metcalf might be considered as dead lions; they had been attacked in their absence, when they were not able to defend themselves. Mr. Adam was accused of constant, but conscientious opposition to the Marquess of Hastings. (Loud cries of No!) Well, if gentlemen did not like it, he would not say conscientious opposition: he would, however, refer them to a letter from Messrs. Adam, Fendall, and Bayley, in answer to some interrogatories put to them by his lordship, respecting his conduct as Governor-General, and desiring their opinion as to whether he had endeavoured to evade the directions sent out by the Court of Directors. That letter ran in the following words:—"December 10, 1822. We have this day had the honour to receive your lordship's letter of the 8th inst., in which your have been pleased to call upon us to declare 'whether we have ever discovered in you any management or apparent inclination to evade an order from the hon. court, which could, without distinct injury to the Hon. Company's service, be fulfilled.' Whether, in case of the instructions from the hon. court, the most irreconcilable to existing circumstances, consequently the most embarrassing, we have ever heard you remark upon the inapplicability of the orders with any irreverent levity? Whether, on the contrary

trary, we have not observed in you an invariable solicitude to warp the exigencies of the juncture as far as possible to the hon. court's wishes, so as that the latter might be satisfied to the utmost extent safely practicable? To the two first of these questions we can have no hesitation in replying distinctly and unequivocally in the negative; while we can, with no less truth and sincerity, declare that in every instance which has come under our observation, your lordship's conduct has been invariably governed by the principles stated in the last question." Now he would put it to any impartial person, whether this letter did not utterly disprove the assertion of personal hostility between the Marquess of Hastings and those gentlemen? He would next refer them to the minute addressed by Mr. Adam to the hon. court, dated Dec. 28, 1822. The reason he dwelt so long on this point, was because an hon. proprietor, who had been attacked, and styled Mr. Adam's solicitor, for offering some observations in defence of that gentleman's conduct, had not the privilege of a reply. Here was the passage in Mr. Adam's minute:—"I do not feel myself called on to enter on a vindication of the part I have taken in the recent discussions regarding the Hyderabad affairs. I have deeply lamented the necessity of opposing myself to the views of the Governor-General; but I am consoled by the consciousness of having performed an imperative, though painful duty. The case will now be brought fully before the authorities at home, and I entertain no apprehension of the issue." He would now say a few words on the charge of incivility urged against Mr. Adam, for not reading documents sent by Wm. Palmer, except such as he was bound to do in his official capacity. On this subject, the minute he had just quoted had the following passage:—"I acknowledge having declined to read a private letter from Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., tendered for my perusal in strict confidence by the Governor-General, because I did not wish to acquire, in a manner which precluded me from making use of a knowledge of particulars, which might embarrass my judgment on public questions likely to arise between government and that house." An impression had been left on the court, from what had fallen from an hon. proprietor, that Sir C. Metcalf's present rank had taken its rise in connexion with this business. (*No! no!*) Then he had not rightly understood the hon. proprietor. A charge of inconsistency had, however, been brought against a late member of the Bengal Government (Mr. Stuart), in whose presence he was speaking, of his having contradicted himself respecting the character of Chundoo Loll, the minister of the Nizam's Government. In defending

that hon. gentleman from this charge of inconsistency, he conceived he was doing that which the modesty of the hon. gentleman alone prevented him from doing; for it was not a pleasant situation for any man to stand up and call for your approbation on his own conduct.

Mr. Stuart begged leave to state, that he was, besides, very indisposed on the day in question; but he hoped he should again have an opportunity of addressing the court on that subject.

Mr. Wasborough continued.—An assertion had been made that Mr. Stuart had contradicted himself in the character he had given of Chundoo Loll. Now it has been shewn, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the sentiments, stated to be those of Mr. Stuart, were, in fact, those of the Resident at Hyderabad. It was difficult to conceive on what grounds the charge of Mr. Stuart's vexatious opposition to the Marquess of Hastings rested his conduct, throughout the whole of the transactions. He would refer to a passage in his minute of the 10th Nov. 1819, where he says:—

"I had, indeed, indulged in more propitious anticipations. I had cherished the hope, that, by a more equable and benign exertion of our influence, we might extend the blessings of order and justice to the whole country; that we might thus redeem the British Government from the odium of tolerating in dominions where our power and influence are confessedly uncontrollable evils of mal-administration, which I believe to be as great as any that prevailed in the worst of the native governments, which it is the boast of our policy to have corrected.

"I am very sensible of the difficulty of such reforms, when they are to be accomplished by the mere exertion of influence, and I am not over credulous to the sudden ameliorations often ascribed to that species of interposition; but I fear that, in the Nizam's dominions, the evil is too urgent to admit of choice. The Resident, at a former period, has declared, that the utter ruin of the country can be averted only by the direct assumption of it; and if we are not prepared to resort to that extremity, the attempt to correct the most prominent abuses by the exertion of our influence, seems to be the only practicable alternative."

Again, in another of the same gentleman's minutes, dated 10th June 1820, where he alludes to the proposition of the sanction to the 60 lac loan being conveyed in the Resident's letter, the following passage occurs:—"The papers submitted by the Resident afford no information, with respect to the rate of interest or other advantages stipulated by the house, so as to enable this government to judge how far the management may be an economical and beneficial one for the Nizam's government."

ment. In my minute of the 10th Nov. last, recorded on the proceedings of the 1st Jan. 1820 following, I advanced objections against this government sanctioning a former pecuniary arrangement between the Nizam's government and the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., upon the ground of the same defect of information which I have remarked on the present occasion. The board will infer, that I must entertain objections to the present proposition, equally insurmountable. My objections, indeed, have acquired increased force from the great and apparently growing extension of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co.'s pecuniary concerns with his Highness's government." Could this, he asked, be considered as any thing in the shape of unwarranted opposition? But it had been said, that it would have been sufficient for Mr. Stuart to have expressed his dissent from the proposed measure, without entering into a detail of the reasons which influenced him in coming to a decision on the question. Mr. Stuart had felt how important that question was, and, therefore, desirous to place his opinions on it upon record: such a course could not but be considered in any other light than as a constitutional mode of opposition, and was generally productive of great benefit. With respect to the question of the rate of interest, he begged leave, with all due submission to the hon. bart. who had dilated on that point in last Friday's debate, to offer a few observations. It would be presumptuous for him (Mr. Wasborough) to enter the lists on such a topic, with such an antagonist as that hon. bart. who had such great experience in matters of that kind; but he could not help submitting one question which arises out of his own statement. The hon. bart. had endeavoured to prove that the 60 lac loan did not turn out so beneficial to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., as was generally believed, and stated a case in which he said 34 per cent. was obtained; but he (Mr. Wasborough) could not see how he made out that statement. The hon. bart. added to the profits 8 per cent. which arose from the difference of exchange; but could that be considered interest? he did not think so. Let 8 be subtracted from 34, and 26 remain, and that, he would contend, was the amount of interest. But he had to observe another difference between that case and the transaction in which the firm of Messrs. Palmer had been engaged; which was, that it was not a loan, but merely a purchase of money made by the government of Bombay. The government said, "we are in want of so much money, and we will give so much for it." He was not, he thought, wrong in his manner of stating the case. The government gave bills for the money—these were tangible securities; and, be-

sides, it should not be forgotten, that this was a transaction for one year only. It could only be fairly compared with that of the 60 lac loan if it had extended over a series of years with the interest always continuing the same. But to take a transaction of this nature, originating in circumstances of great exigency, when Bombay was in danger of being taken by the enemy, and place it in comparison with the other, he thought an unfair way of proceeding. The hon. bart. had, he believed, stated that he should not like to have negotiated the 60 lac loan, because he did not consider it in the least beneficial, indeed, rather the reverse. Now he would beg leave to observe, that before Sir Wm. Rumbold became a member of the firm of Palmer and Co., he wrote a letter to Mr. de Fries, a friend of his at Madras, asking his opinion of the speculation. The answer of Mr. de Fries was expressed in the following terms:

"My dear Sir: I was favoured four days ago with your letter of the 6th ult., Soo Rsagen. I shall with pleasure impart to you my frank and sincere sentiments on the subject of your communication, and with perfect unreservedness, on the same condition that you required it of me; namely, that whatever I may say on the subject, it is to be considered entirely confidential, and intended only for your own private information and guidance.

"There could be no doubt of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. carrying on a beneficial trade at Hyderabad, and I believe, as far as the nature of it will admit, the risk not great, compared to many other branches of trade. I have had several opportunities, from my intercourse and transactions with a gentleman of respectability and fortune who had been long resident at Hyderabad, to obtain a knowledge of the commerce of that city, and my candid opinion is, that if you can be admitted into the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., and allowed at the same time to keep and remain at Calcutta in your present employ, you should by all means accept Mr. John Palmer's offer; in which case I should advise you, in order to render the concern beneficial to you, you ought to advance a capital of two or three lacs of rupees; for, from my knowledge of the transactions of that house at Hyderabad, it will require your carrying that sum into the firm to make it an object of advantage to you."

In reference to the proposition of compromising the question before the court by another amendment, he would say a few words. The hon. proprietor, who had on the present occasion, deserted his side of the court, (Mr. Dixon) had first of all advanced this proposition. That hon. proprietor had made a comparison between the original motion and the amendment, and

and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal and the river Irwell, which, after running parallel to each other for a length of distance, diverged at a certain point. He (Mr. Wasborough) thought the simile might be extended a little further, and would say that if the canal should happen to be too full it would run over into the river and inundate the country.

Mr. Dixon observed that the river fed the canal, and not the canal the river. (*Much laughter*).

Mr. Wasborough felt he had committed a mistake, but he hoped he should be able to get out of it. The river, according to the statement of the hon. proprietor, fed the canal. (*Cries of question*). He assured the hon. gentlemen he was coming to the question; whichever way the case was, the consequences as to the overflow would be the same: and to apply the argument to the question before the court, he thought that, whether the original motion or the amendment were carried, the consequences to the Marquess of Hastings would be the same; for in either case no slur would be cast on his character. To shew this, he would observe first, that on the 18th of May 1820, the Court of Directors passed a vote of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings; this vote was confirmed by the proprietors on the 29th of May 1822.

The Chairman correcting the hon. proprietor, informed him that both votes were passed in 1822.

Mr. Wasborough thought his argument instead of being weakened was rendered stronger by that fact; for the first condemnatory despatch sent out by the Directors, was dated 4th May, 1820, and consequently two years previous to the passing of the vote of thanks. The natural inference then, to be drawn, was, that the court considered the policy which called for condemnation to be an isolated affair, and not to be included in a general view of his lordship's administration, which had called forth their praises. He did not see how the Hyderabad transactions could be brought forward to militate against his lordship's character after the passing of that vote of approbation. But though no charge was intended to be founded against his lordship, yet they might be allowed to argue from those transactions that every particular of his administration had not been characterized by that sound policy which was to be found in it when considered as a whole. Were this rule to be adopted, the Court of Directors would be deprived of the power of duly appreciating the acts of their servants, and what honourable man would be desirous to receive a reward bestowed without discrimination? He now begged leave to be allowed to bestow a little consideration on the transactions to which the despatches allude,

and to make some observations on them. The establishment of the house of Palmer and Co. was the first in order of these. Mr. Wm. Palmer requested permission of the government to form a commercial establishment at Hyderabad for the purpose of carrying on a banking business, and likewise of engaging in the purchase of timber in the forests of Godavery, which was to be employed in ship building. As these objects appeared very plausible and proper, a license was immediately granted by the government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors; and they applied ten years afterwards to the government, for what? Why, to be absolved from the consequences of their wrong-doing for the space of two years; for they had, during that time, not only contravened the law by lending money to a native prince, but by lending it at too high a rate of interest. Of the rate of interest, lawful or unlawful, a great deal had been said. He was ignorant as to the custom said to be prevalent in India of lending money at such a height, but he conceived such a practice very improper. An Act of Parliament had been passed to limit the amount of interest to 12 per cent., and this measure was adopted in consequence of the disastrous results of some transactions with native powers: some alterations were subsequently made in that Act, and provisions were introduced to extend to the provinces; but the bargains which had been contracted previous to the enactment of the law were not to be dissolved by these provisions. He would now pass a few observations upon a topic hitherto lost sight of in this debate. The law in India with respect to the recovery of debts was, as appeared to him, of a very peculiar nature. If a man were born in wedlock, his father being a European and his mother a native, his creditors might lay hold of him under the English law; but if he were not born in wedlock, he was not considered a British subject, and he might evade the payment of his debts. Now if this were the situation of Mr. Wm. Palmer, he and his partners might set the law of India at defiance. He did not state this from his own knowledge, but was led by what was contained in the printed volume. The opinion of Mr. Fergusson, the Advocate-general, in this case, was as follows:—

"To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov."

"Sir: 1. In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honour to state, for the purpose of being submitted to the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, that British-born subjects offending against the provision of the Act 37th Geo. III., cap. 142, sec. 23, although the offence be committed out of the Company's territories, and by persons residing out of those territories, may be prosecuted in his Majesty's courts in India, when they

they can be made amenable to the process of such courts. There might of course be difficulties in procuring the attendance of witnesses to prove the offence, our courts having no power to compel the attendance of witnesses residing in a foreign territory.

"2. I am of opinion, that the misdeemeanour in question, namely, lending money, and taking a higher rate of interest than 12 per centum per annum, whether to individuals or to native princes, cannot be considered an offence of that heinous description, which, according to the usages of Europe, or to the general principles of public law, would justify the British Government in applying to the government of the foreign state in which the offence had been committed, to seize and surrender the offenders.

"3. The terms 'subjects of his Majesty in the East-Indies,' as construed by the Supreme Court, are held to include, not only his Majesty's European subjects, but all persons, sons of British fathers, born in wedlock in the East-Indies, without regard to the description or country of the mother; but persons born out of wedlock, although the sons of British fathers, and born within the Company's territories, have been held not to be included within the terms 'British subjects,' or 'subjects of his Majesty,' which are used indifferently throughout the Acts of Parliament.

"4. With respect to the liability of country-born partners of a mercantile banking-house to punishment, for contravening the statutes referred to, and on which the law-authorities at home appear to be doubtful, I am decidedly of opinion, that persons of that description are not liable to prosecution or punishment for any such acts.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "R. C. FERGUSSON, Adv.-Gen.
"Fort William, 15th Oct. 1823."

A plea of such a kind was set up by Mr. Wm. Palmer. His declaration was "I am the subject of the Nizam, and touch me if you dare." He obtained his information on this point from the letter of the resident at Hyderabad, inserted at page 246. It was as follows:—

"I understand from good authority that Mr. Wm. Palmer, in forwarding the minister's letters, pretended that he did so as a subject of the Nizam's Government, bound to attend to its wishes. This plea was disingenuous, and might be termed ungrateful, as throwing off for an unworthy purpose the sovereignty of the British Government, to which he owes every thing."

He thought he was thus borne out in his assertion. He would maintain, therefore, that in the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. there was much chicanery. Mr. Wm. Palmer said, "I will obtain the interest of the British Government to forward my views; if any untoward circumstance

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should arise, my partners may make themselves easy, I can be the 'scape-goat; I was not born in wedlock, and therefore am not amenable to the laws; I am the Nizam's subject, and you have not power to touch me." In looking at the 60 lac loan transaction, he thought there were many circumstances connected with it which might be brought to bear upon the present question. He was in doubt respecting the propriety of his quoting from a book which professed to be a summary of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India. He would, however, in the first place, read an extract from a minute of the noble Marquess. He would not blame his lordship, considering the close connexion which subsisted between him and Sir Wm. Rumbold, for endeavouring to do that gentleman all the service in his power, but he (Mr. Wasborough) thought he should have shewn more firmness when the question became one between private friendship and public duty. He thought the character given of Chundoo Loll in the printed documents, might with equal aptitude be applied to his lordship. Of Chundoo Loll it was said "that his private virtues were the worst part of his character." (*Hear!*) Now he (Mr. Wasborough) conceived those expressions might be interpreted in this manner: that he saw clearly the path of duty, but had not courage to pursue it; in short, that he was too much influenced by the wishes of others. There was a minute of the noble Marquess's, in which he stated he could not perform his duty as Governor-General. And why? because of his connexion with Sir Wm. Rumbold. The following passage occurs in a minute of his lordship's, dated 17th June 1820:—

"That the loan must be advantageous to the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. cannot be questionable, as otherwise they would have no inducement to listen to the applications of the minister. A person in whom I take a very lively concern from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house. The degree in which his interest is engaged in the proposed transaction might, without my being conscious of the bias, warp my judgment. I shall therefore forbear taking part in the decision of council; but it is incumbent in me to define some inadvertencies which must attend it." Had the noble Marquess stuck to this resolution, no blame could have attached to him. He however returned to the council; and he (Mr. Wasborough) certainly thought that the reasons urged for this return looked more like an excuse for doing a wrong act than a defence of one that was right. These reasons were stated in a minute of his lordship, dated 14th July 1820. It ran thus:—

"As the matter now stands I am in a dilemma.

dilemma. Either I must abandon the principle which I at the outset adopted of non-interference, or I must leave Rajah Chundoo Loll to feel himself deserted in the first hazardous step taken by him, through compliance with the instigation of this government. His now forbearing to carry into effect those reductions which he had announced, would be a triumph to his powerful adversaries, of such mischievous consequences, that I should be hopeless of bringing about any reform in the Nizam's administration, unless by measures on our part bearing an odious character of violence. I cannot hesitate in my choice; I must retract my profession, acknowledging that I was wrong in ever letting a personal consideration induce me to withdraw myself from any part of my public duty." He thought this evidence enough that his lordship on that occasion sacrificed his public duty. The 60 lac loan was negotiated at Calcutta in 1820; he was not aware how the delay was occasioned, but an interval of thirty days took place between the appearance of the requisition and the granting of the loan. No communication could of course, in that interval, have taken place, if a messenger had been employed on the occasion to go between Calcutta and Hyderabad. The Advocate-General, on being applied to, decided against the legality of taking money out of the treasury to advance the loan. The question then naturally arises, in what state was the money-market at that period? They had the Marquess of Hastings' own word for saying that the Company's treasury, in 1821, was in so flourishing a condition as to exceed all its debts. In 1814 the government had contracted two loans, one at the rate of 10 per cent. and another at 6 per cent. It was therefore natural to think that the pecuniary affairs of the Company went on improving from that period, up to the time specified by the noble Marquess: to be sure the Nepal war must not be lost sight of; that was the source of great expense. He could not, however, omit to subscribe his praise to the great and eminent qualities of the noble Marquess, not only as displayed in that transaction, but throughout the whole of his administration; for these he was entitled to every credit. But to return to the subject of the loan: if he (Mr. Wasborough) wished to obtain a loan of some money, and applied to his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), would he not naturally look to the money-market in the event of his consenting, in order to see if the interest charged was not too high. The government, in his opinion, would have done wisely by lending the money from their treasury. A *carte blanche* was a measure often resorted to by the Governor-General in cases of imminent peril to the empire; and in the case of the Nizam, he thought

the government would have been justified in superseding any Act of Parliament, and lending the money to the Nizam, and that too at a lower rate of interest than had been charged by Palmer and Co. The affair was certainly one of a very complicated nature. In this country, when a loan is wanted, the receiver pays more or less, according to the value of the security he can give. In such a case there is clear and open dealing. But Messrs. Palmer ask permission to advance 60 rupees (*cries of 60 lacs of rupees*); he begged pardon, 60 lacs of rupees, and when the government asks what they were to gain by the transaction, they refuse to tell. Suppose a man wanted to raise money to purchase an estate, would not the first thing decided on be the amount of interest which he was to pay? After that point was settled, the lawyers would be called in, the deeds and conveyances drawn up, and if the security was found sufficient, the money lent. But in the 60 lac loan transaction the amount of interest was carefully kept back, as was also the time of payment. They had been told by the late resident (Mr. Russell) in the course of his able, and he would say elegant speech, that it was to be paid off in twelve years.

Mr. Russell, interrupting the hon. proprietor, said he was entirely unconscious of having made the assertion, and believed he could not have done so, as it was not the fact.

Mr. Wasborough begged the hon. gent's pardon: he certainly had understood him to say so. He thought the terms of the license granted by the Governor-General were very vague and loose; but he admitted, that whatever might be said of the unfairness in granting this license, it was most evident that when the Marquess granted it he certainly did it from the best of motives, for he admitted it was done for the purpose of aiding the Nizam, and that was a good object. The blue book certainly contained evidence of previous pecuniary transactions having existed between the house of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam's Government; it is indeed stated, that one of the objects of the loan was to pay off some unbalanced accounts. The suspicions of the noble Marquess might have been awakened had that fact been communicated to him; but it was studiously kept back. Sir William Rumbold confessed that the debts due to the house amounted to 25 lacs of rupees. In his letter to the Chairman, he said, "This therefore was the sum due by the minister to the house when the operation of the loan began, and not a single rupee was unsanctioned balance. If the amount of bonus was likewise deducted, it would be found that only 26 lacs of rupees would be left to be paid to the Nizam. He thought there had been a deal of shuffling

fling with respect to the interest. The first item appeared to be the credit taken by the house for a bonus of 80 lacs of rupees. (*No, no!*) He hoped he did not state any thing that was not borne out by the facts. In turning to the book, he found, at page 661, they would find this item, "To Rajah Chundoo Loll, compensation on loan and premium on interest reduced, 8,00,000 rupees."

Mr. Russell begged leave to state that that sum was on the debtor side of the account, and that the house did not credit themselves with that sum.

Mr. Wasborough begged pardon. He would wish it to be understood that he offered his observations to the court with great deference, and would not think of setting up his opinion in opposition to that of the hon. proprietor, whose information and experience connected with those subjects were so extensive. He repeated, he thought there had been a great deal of shuffling in the accounts with respect to the 60 lac loan; and that although the house had laid claim to much good having been effected by them, yet these circumstances took away considerably from their merit.

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—What circumstances?

Mr. Wasborough would read them; another short extract from the "Summary," and he thought he could shew that the noble Marquess had been imposed upon by the representations of the house. He thought he was doing the Marquess great justice in placing the thing in the best possible light for him. He was far from wishing to underrate the merits of the noble lord; indeed he would wish his statue to be placed in a niche of this room. The Marquess of Hastings had been very fortunate in being seconded, not only by the best civil, but the best military officers the country ever produced. He was not, however, the less entitled to praise on that account, for it was his wisdom that guided those excellent machines, and set them in motion. In his passage up the Ganges, the noble Marquess said that he was met by Sidi Ali, the sovereign of Oude, who pressed him to take eight lacs of rupees: this gift his lordship refused, but accepted the money as a loan. He was not going to give any opinion as to the policy of this measure, he would leave it to be decided by persons who were better qualified to judge of it from their more extensive information on those subjects. They would likewise find it stated in the "Summary," that eight lacs more were added to this loan, and that the rate of interest paid was 6 per cent. Now if the Governor-General, when on the point of commencing a war, could borrow money at 6 per cent. interest, one would naturally

think the Bengal Government could borrow at a similar rate in time of peace.

Sir C. Forbes observed, that the loan alluded to by the hon. proprietor was a voluntary one.

Mr. Wasborough admitted that, but did not see how that circumstance could make such a great difference. The rate of interest was charged according to the credit of the person who accepts the loan. Now he had no doubt the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) could get money at 2½ per cent., while he (Mr. Wasborough) would have to pay 10 per cent. for it. He maintained, the question of interest depended entirely on the security given. (*Laughter.*) He did not care for their laughter; he had it on the authority of a gentleman much better acquainted with these subjects than himself, that money was worth whatever it will bring. His principle was, that if any person gained by a transaction of that kind, it should be the borrower, and not the man who has the money lying idle in his coffers. The case of the loan was however different, for Messrs. Palmer and Co. were in that transaction enabled to make their own terms, because there was no competition, and that circumstance was enough to make a vast difference in the rate. Any one who had complete control of the money market could make his own terms, and that Messrs. Palmer and Co. did this was evident from the letter to Sir Wm Rumbold from the Marquess of Hastings:—"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the Resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm, from the consequent discouragement to competition with you, by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted." This passage, he would contend, justified his assertion. He appealed to them, as merchants of London, whether the noble Marquess had made a fair use of his authority in this transaction? He told a person connected with him by relationship,

relationship, that he would do so and so, that the house should have the sanction of his authority and the weight of his name to help them in their speculations. He knew that they reckoned upon this, and he called it "a fair and honest calculation." It was not necessary for him to argue on the question of corruption; all he would contend for was, that the noble Marquess had been imposed upon by representations of the necessities of the Nizam's government; and were he (Mr. W.) disposed, he might shew that the parties who made this representation were anxious to effect the contract for the loan, in order to pay themselves their former balances. The noble Marquess gave his assent to the proceedings; he did not say that he was aware of the full intentions of the parties to the loan, but he did give his sanction to the house of Palmer and Co. in transactions which ought never to have had existence. Was this, he would ask, such conduct as befitted the Governor-General of India? That was the question which ought to be considered by the court. Another point which made a great impression on his mind was, that Sir W. Rumbold, having married the ward of the noble Marquess, by whom he acquired very considerable property, which was vested in trustees, applies to him (the Marquess) to know whether he might use the trust-money in his partnership transactions with Palmer and Co. The Marquess of Hastings, in his letter of Nov. 20th, 1814, answers in the negative, and gives it as his opinion, that the trust-money could be laid out in no other way than in the purchase of government securities. The hon. baronet pressed on the attention of the noble Marquess, that the transactions with the house would be likely to be extremely lucrative, and he proposed borrowing the sum which he was to advance for his share in the firm. The Marquess, in his reply, says, "you talk of borrowing the sum which you are to advance for a share in the firm: how can you do that without security to pledge? Your own money cannot be made that security, because that would be to subject it to the very risk which Sir E. East regarded as illegal." It appeared, however, that Sir Wm. Rumbold did borrow the money, and at 12 per cent., which was the highest rate of interest allowed by law, and it might be presumed that he would not have borrowed at such a rate if he did not believe that he was likely to make a great deal more by the business of the firm of Palmer and Co. Sir Edw. East, as he had just stated, had given his opinion to the Marquess, that such an application of the money of his former ward would not be legal. If the noble Marquess knew this as trustee for Lady Rumbold, how should he be ignorant of the

nature of the transaction as Governor-General? The hon. proprietor then thanked the court for the patient attention which he had received, and the best return which he could make for it would be, to shorten the few observations which he had still to make. It appeared to him, that any thing contained in the amendment would not reflect on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, nor expunge from the records of the court those deservedly high praises which had been bestowed upon him. He had been Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for several years, and had discharged the duty of those high stations nobly: he spoke of the general course of his administration. But at the time the vote of the Court of Proprietors had been agreed to, approving his general conduct, these transactions, he believed, were not known to the extent with which the court was now acquainted with them. He would ask any hon. proprietors, did they doubt the information contained in the large blue book which had been laid before them? If there were any reason to believe that the individuals who supplied the documents contained in that book had given wrong information, and calculated to mislead the Company, then of course no proceedings of any kind could be founded on them; but if the book was unimpeached and unimpeachable (and that it was unimpeachable he was disposed to contend, for he could not bring himself to believe that any man, much less a man of the high character which Sir C. Metcalf had hitherto sustained, could be so lost to honour as to supply documents which he knew to be false)—but he repeated, if the documents before them were correct, they could come to no other conclusion than that which had been very properly stated in the amendment. There was one remark which he would make, on the subject of pecuniary transactions with native princes. It was well known that such transactions, by British subjects, were ever objectionable, on account of the subsequent trouble and embarrassment which they created to the Company at home, as well as to the Government abroad. It was only the other day that the first report of the Rajah of Tanjore's affairs was presented to the House of Commons. Those on the subject of the Nabob of the Carnatic's affairs had already amounted to seventy-nine in number, and in all probability, would amount to seventy-nine more before the whole was brought to a conclusion. These complicated proceedings arose from the disposition of the native governments to raise money at any rate and by any means. To remedy or prevent such evils in future, an act was passed in the year 1773, to prevent the taking of a higher rate of interest in any money transactions in India than 12 per cent.; and in the year 1797 another

another act was passed, by which all pecuniary transactions between British subjects and native princes in India were declared illegal, at any rate of interest, unless with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General in Council, subject, of course, to the subsequent approval or rejection of the Court here at home, for they were there as the House of Commons, having the general superintendence of the public affairs of the Company. Now, he would ask whether, if such high interests were illegal, and if such transactions were to be countenanced only in cases of urgent necessity, was it right that they should be allowed to continue without any check or controul. An hon. proprietor had said that this would be attended with difficulty, but still it ought to be attempted. It was of importance sufficient to engage the most serious consideration of the court, and every means should be resorted to to put it down. It had been said, as he had before remarked, that the amendment would implicate the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings: he denied that it would. Posterity, in years to come, would judge of the results of the noble Marquess's government in India; they could not be affected by the present vote; that vote (he meant the affirmative of the amendment) had been forced on the court by those who had introduced the original motion. It was not intended by it to impute any corrupt motives to the noble Marquess; hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to think it did, but here they were at issue, and on this point he would meet them. He contended, that it would leave the recorded praises of the noble Marquess untouched, praises such as seldom before had been given to any man in his situation. But what was proposed after they carried this motion, and cleared the noble Lord's character from all imputation? Was it not intended to increase the compensation for his services? that was in the requisition. (*Cries of no, no!*) In the way in which he viewed the amendment, it did not appear to him that there was any disposition in the court to accuse the noble Marquess, but it was very natural for the Directors not to wish to allow their proceedings to be called in question. He would now leave the question, with this remark, that if he thought, in voting for the amendment, he should be casting any censure on the character of the Marquess of Hastings, or any imputation of corrupt motives, he would be sorry to give such a vote. The amendment would, however, have no such effect. It was not meant as an attack on him; but as a fair defence of their own proceedings from all imputation.

Mr. Dixon rose to defend himself from the imputation of inconsistency, which he conceived had been cast upon him by the last speaker.

Mr. Wasborough, in explanation, denied having intended to say any thing which could be personally offensive to the hon. proprietor.

Sir Charles Forbes addressed the court in explanation of what he stated on a former day, about the rate of interest paid by government on one occasion, when it had advertised for tenders for taking Company's paper for cash. What he had stated was, that 100 rupees cash were offered and accepted for 120 paper money; that the paper money bore an interest of 6 per cent., and a farther sum of 8 per cent. was allowed for difference of exchange between Bombay and Calcutta, making in all 34 per cent. in one year. It was true that Government were obliged soon after to open their treasury all over India at 12 per cent., and got 2s. 6d. sterling for the Bengal rupee.

General Thornton said, that many of the points which had been mooted might be very useful to the interests of the Company in other respects, but he did not see how they bore upon the question immediately before the court. To some of the allegations which had been made, he scarcely knew what answer to make. He had ever a high respect for the character of the Marquess of Hastings, and that respect was not in any degree diminished by any thing he had heard in the course of the present debate respecting him. The noble Marquess had been accused of favouritism. He believed there was some ground for such a charge, but it was not favouritism to Sir Wm. Rumbold, as he should be able to shew before he sat down. Before he proceeded farther on the subject, he could not avoid remarking on the unfairness and want of candour which had marked the conduct of hon. proprietors on this occasion, in finding constructive faults in the conduct of Lord Hastings by disjointing sentences and taking partial extracts of particular documents. Surely this was not an ingenuous or manly way of getting up a charge against any human being: why, upon such a principle, any writings, even the sacred scriptures, might be tortured into a meaning which was never intended. The court knew that celebrated passage in scripture, "The fool saith in his heart there is no God;" suppose he were to divide the sentence, and take only the latter part, would it not be most unfair to quote it as a text of scripture in proof that there was no God? Yet it was not unfair to select garbled extracts of letters and documents for the purpose of vilifying the character of a most distinguished and respectable nobleman. He had heard of the gratitude of Sir C. Metcalf, and he had also heard of what Robespierre had said of the crying sin of gratitude—that it was unknown in the French revolution—and on this point, he thought that Sir C. Metcalf

calf gave the fraternal embrace to some of the *sans culottes*.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Will the hon. general say what gratitude is here meant, and he will answer himself?

General *Thornton* continued. — He would now beg to call the attention of the court to the state of the law by which the intercourse between British subjects and the native princes in India was to be regulated. It appeared that by the 13th Geo. III., not more than 12 per cent. was allowed to be taken as the interest of any loan contracted for in India; and that by the 37th of Geo. III., British subjects were prevented from lending money to any of the native powers, without the consent in writing of the Governor in Council, under penalty of being deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and the transaction declared void: and it was further enacted, that if any such case arose, it should be laid before the law-officer of the district where it occurred, in order that the offenders might be prosecuted. It was also enacted, that the opinion of council should be taken before any license was granted to any British subject to enter into any pecuniary transactions with any native power. Now he contended, that in the case before the court all the clauses of the Act had been complied with. The license to Palmer and Co., to negotiate with Raja Chundoo Loll, was granted on July 23d 1816. The opinion of the Advocate-General, Mr. Strettel, was dated 19th of July in the same year, and he there laid it down that the 13th Geo. III. confined the penalty for taking more than 12 per cent. for interest of money to persons who committed the offence within the Company's territories; and Mr. Spankie, Advocate-General, stated the 13th Geo. III. had no reference to the case of loans made to native princes, and he added that the clause did not extend to make British subjects guilty of the offence out of the Company's settlements, or admit the recovery of penalties for taking more than 12 per cent., if such interest were not taken within their settlements. The law, he conceived, was thus fully complied with, but still it was thought necessary to send the case for the opinion of counsel in England. That opinion, given in 1822, fifty years after the act had passed, was, that restriction on the rate of interest extended as well in those parts of the East-Indies which are not under the government of the Company, as in those which are. It was not for him to set up his opinion against that of the Attorney-General and the learned Serjeant (Bosanquet) who was the law-officer of the Company, but it did seem somewhat strange that after fifty years, during which only one construction had been put upon the Act, this new interpretation should be made, limiting the rate of in-

terest to be paid and taken in countries which were not under the Company's government. (*Hear, hear!*) It would seem to him, that these learned gentlemen were frightened by a rate of interest so disproportionate to what was paid in England. These opinions were however acted upon; and in the political letter to Bengal, dated 9th of April 1823, it was said by the Court of Directors "we desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all persons in any way contravening the law as thus explained." This instruction was in great part acted on, and the consequence was the ruin of the house of Palmer and Co., and that on representations of Sir C. Metcalf, which he would maintain ought not to be depended on, for it was his opinion, that most of the assertions affecting that house were altogether misrepresentations. He did not say they were wilful on the part of Sir C. Metcalf, but that gentleman did receive, and state as facts, all kinds of rumours and suspicions affecting the house. What was the next step taken? It was one which shewed a determination to ruin Palmer and Co., for although they had, in some of their most important transactions with the Nizam, received what was admitted by the hon. member of council to be equivalent to a guarantee.

Mr. *Stuart*.—Will the gallant general declare what he considers this was to be a guarantee for?

General *Thornton* said he was sorry if he had mistaken what the hon. gentleman stated on a former day, but he certainly had taken his observations, in the same way in which they had been understood by an hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), to mean, that the sanction of the Supreme Government to these transactions was equivalent to a guarantee, and that, in that sense, the Company were bound to make good the losses of Palmer and Co.

Mr. *Stuart*.—The hon. general has not wholly mistaken me, but as the question is one of importance, I will repeat what I did say. I stated, that to any transaction of the house of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam, to which the Supreme Government had given its sanction, I considered that there was given what was equivalent to a guarantee.

General *Thornton* resumed.—He would not press that part of the subject farther, but would come to what had been done in consequence of the instructions sent; and these instructions were acted upon in a manner which evinced a determination to ruin the house at all events. In the beginning of February 1823, during the administration of Mr. Adam, a letter was addressed by the Government in Council to Sir C. Metcalf, then at Hyderabad, directing

directing him to inform the house of Palmer and Co. that they were prohibited from all intercourse with the Nizam's ministers, personal or written, direct or indirect, except through the British Resident, in the same manner as in the case with respect to other British subjects at Hyderabad. This conduct towards those gentlemen was, he conceived, most cruel, and could not be justified by any conduct which had been imputed to them. (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard talk of plots, what plots could be meant? If there were any between the former Resident and the house of Palmer and Co., it was desirable it should be openly stated; but such a supposition was absurd, and if ever a suspicion of the kind had been harboured in any quarter, he thought it must have been most completely removed by the able and manly statement of that hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell). (*Hear, hear!*) He now came to the proceeding against the house under the administration of Lord Amherst; under him the ruin of that house was completed. On the 5th December 1823, Mr. Secretary Swinton wrote to Sir C. Metcalf, in answer to a letter which had been received from him, enclosing his reply to an application made to him by Palmer and Co. He says, "The Governor-General in Council entirely approves the tenor of your reply to Messrs. Palmer and Co., and desires that you will apprise the house, that, as stated by you, no demands on their part, on which illegal interest is charged, either prospectively or retrospectively, can be permitted to be conveyed to the government of his Highness the Nizam through the channel of the British Resident." The ruin of the house was thus entirely effected, and it stopped payment a few months after.

A *Proprietor*.—What has this to do with the Marquess of Hastings?

General *Thornton* continued.—He mentioned these facts to shew the conduct of Sir C. Metcalf to the house of Palmer and Co., and he would assert, that that conduct had in a great measure arisen from animosity at their having transmitted a letter of complaint from the Nizam's minister, Chundoo Loll, to the Governor-General in Council. That was a letter which he would contend ought to have been sent, in the first instance, by the Resident himself, when he received it from the minister. It was the soundest policy to let the ears of the Supreme Government be open to all complaints from the native princes, and they should be attended to. This was the policy pursued at home in the government of the army: the complaints of all individuals made at the Horse-Guards were promptly attended to, and that was one cause of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's popularity. He contended, that if the Resident at

Hyderabad had refused to transmit the complaint or remonstrance of the Nizam's minister, he did not deserve to be continued in his situation. Whatever might be his other qualifications for office, they should be overlooked if he was proved to have neglected so important a part of his duty. Whatever might have been the favourable feelings of the noble Marquess towards him, he should address him in the words of Othello—

— "Cassio, I love thee,
But never more be officer of mine."

Mr. *Impey* rose to order. He begged to submit, that what the gallant general was now stating, had no reference to the question before the court. It was not a defence of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, but an accusation against him for not having dismissed Sir C. Metcalf from his situation as resident at Hyderabad. If there were any grounds for such an accusation, which he did not admit, the present was not the proper time for it.

General *Thornton* contended that he was quite in order; he had set out with saying that the Marquess of Hastings, if guilty of any favouritism, it was towards Sir C. Metcalf, and not to Sir Wm. Rumbold; and that Sir C. Metcalf had been guilty of neglect in not transmitting the letter of Chundoo Loll, the substance of which had been communicated to him by the assistant Resident, Lieut. Burnet. In that letter, Chundoo Loll, after entering into a long detail of the causes which reduced the Nizam's government to the necessity of borrowing large sums from Messrs. Palmer and Co., and of the exertions he had made to extricate his government from its embarrassments, says, according to Lieut. Burnet's account (in letter 24th June 1822, page 254, paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13):—

"The minister is, he says, aware that the repayment of the sum due to Messrs. Palmer and Co., previously to the period specified in the agreement entered into with them, will be considered by the members of that firm a great hardship; but he hopes, by affording them assistance and protection in their future mercantile speculations, that they will be eventually saved from loss."

"He then goes on to observe, that although the settlements for a term of years in the different districts of the Nizam's country have been completed, and every possible means taken for the protection of the cultivating class from the oppression of the Talookdars, yet, in addition to those gentlemen formerly employed in civil duties, Captains Campbell and Lee have lately been appointed."

"He asks what would be the opinion which his highness the Nizam would form of him were he to become acquainted with the

the circumstance of British gentlemen being permitted to exercise interference or authority in his country? He remonstrates, in rather a strong tone, against the continuance of such interference, for which there is no precedent, and for which he attempts to prove there no longer exists any necessity.

"He represents the bad consequences which arise from the existence of two separate authorities, in proof of which he encloses the letter from the Talookdar of Kilburgah, which I have herewith the honour to transmit."

In answer to this (General Thornton continued) a letter is written by Mr. Bushby, by direction of Sir C. Metcalf, and dated Hyderabad, June 5, 1822 (page 255), in which he states, in paragraph 8th, "Of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth paragraphs, I am directed to observe, that the Resident is surprised at the present opposition, for the first time, to the measures adopted for the relief of the country from oppression. Hitherto, the minister has been considered as assenting and pledged to the very measures to which he would now appear to object."

There certainly could be no doubt of the oppression, but the cause was that upon which the minister and the Resident did not agree. In the conclusion of his letter Mr. Bushby states:

"Lastly, I am directed to request you to have a conference with the minister, and discuss the contents of his note in the spirit of the preceding observations."

In the answer to this, addressed to Sir C. Metcalf, and dated June 22d, 1822 (page 256), Mr. Barnett states (paragraph 5): "the minister professes to be convinced by the arguments made use of in the 8th paragraph (of the preceding letter) of the necessity of a continuance of the measures adopted for the relief of the country from oppression, and he declares his entire conviction of your good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Nizam's government. His dread is for the future, lest others may come with different views and other feelings." Why, said General Thornton, should Sir C. Metcalf have believed this? Must he not have known that the minister said this because he was afraid to say otherwise? He must have known that these could not be his real sentiments, after what had come to his knowledge of the conduct of some of the Resident's officers, in overrunning the country, and in being guilty of so many unwarrantable exercises of authority.

A Proprietor.—"What has the doubt to do with these matters? We are not here trying Sir C. Metcalf."

General Thornton continued. * Soon after this it was found that Chundoo Loll, not having received any answer to his remonstrance, wrote to the Governor-Gen-

eral, and finding no other mode of communication, had it conveyed through the house of Palmer and Co. That letter contained long and serious complaints of the grievances which the minister asserted affected his master's territory by the interference and exercise of authority on the part of some of the Resident's officers. It would be found at length inserted in page 176 of the book. Having been laid before the Council, an answer was sent, informing the minister that the communication through Mr. William Palmer was highly improper, that it should be either through the Resident or the Persian Secretary; that the subject of his complaint had been considered by the Council, and they were of opinion, that the minister was mistaken in attributing any unfriendly disposition to the Resident, Sir C. Metcalf, but that the Resident would be again reminded of the continued disposition of the Supreme Government to promote the best interests of the Nizam. He (General Thornton) did not see why Chundoo Loll should have been blamed for having sent his complaints through Mr. William Palmer. In point of fact, the Resident had been guilty of a neglect of duty in delaying to send it when it was first transmitted to him. He had before observed, that the utmost liberty should be given to the native princes in India to transmit their complaints to the Supreme Government. It was the practice and the excellent policy of the House of Commons here to throw no impediment whatsoever in the way of the complaints of the people, and to institute an inquiry into all those which seemed well founded. Why was the Government of India to be excepted from this wholesome regulation? Was it to be allowed, that, circumstanced as we were with respect to the native powers, their statement of grievances should be stopped in this way? He would assert, that if Sir C. Metcalf interfered to prevent the complaint or remonstrance of Chundoo Loll from reaching the Governor in Council, he ought to be removed immediately from his situation. It was the duty of the Company to inquire whether all complaints made were well founded, and, without inquiry, it was impossible to say how far oppression might be carried. (*Hear! hear!*) After receiving the letter of the Governor in Council, announcing the reception of the Rajah's complaint, Sir C. Metcalf seemed to be alarmed, and well he might, for he had put himself in a situation of great jeopardy; and he drew up a letter containing some awkward excuses for not having transmitted it before. Those excuses, he would contend, were wholly inadmissible, and Sir C. Metcalf was responsible for his neglect. All his acts had been from bad to worse. He now came

