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LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. L. COX, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

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THE

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AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

AUSTRALASIA.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES.

JANUARY—APRIL, 1830.

LONDON:
PARBURY, ALLEN, AND CO.,
LEADENHALL STREET.

1830

Micro Filmed on .....
Reel No. .....

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It is particularly requested that communications intended for immediate insertion be forwarded early in the month.

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The influx of intelligence from India this month has obliged us to keep back several original articles.

The strictures on Mr. Mill's History of British India will be resumed next month.

The letter from Glasgow was very acceptable: future hints *from the writer* will be equally so.

A Subscriber will see that we have attended to his suggestion.

Strict attention will be paid to the remark of a *Foreign Correspondent*.

Communications intended for insertion the same month must be sent before the 12th.

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The verses signed *Comus*, though not *without* merit, are not sufficiently finished to satisfy modern criticism.

It is particularly requested that communications *intended* for *immediate* insertion be forwarded early in the month.

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Several original articles are unavoidably deferred till next month.

Notices of Col. Leake's "Morea," Mr. Fuller's "Turkey," and Mr. Forbes' "Hatim Tai," will also appear next month.

Crites of Bombay has come to hand, and shall appear.

The long letter, in reply to an article in a London paper on the subject of the Indian army is under consideration, but requires revision.

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These mechanical improvements in the NEW SERIES OF THE ASIATIC JOURNAL will be accompanied by ameliorations of a superior kind. The utmost endeavours will be used to fill its literary department with compositions, which shall not only not derogate from the character which the work enjoys at present, abroad as well as at home; but which will enhance it, and thereby offer still stronger inducements to writers to make it the depository of their thoughts and observations upon the topics which its plan embraces. It is a subject of regret that, although the field of oriental literature is so extensive (for it can be called limited only in a relative sense, as compared with the comprehensive range of the human mind), yet the labourers are so few, in England especially, that there is occasionally a lack of valuable original matter for a periodical publication, which often forces us upon the resources of our neighbours, especially the orientalists of France, whose eager and rapid incursions into the province of Eastern learning deserve the highest encomiums.

In the department of Asiatic and Domestic Intelligence, whatsoever improvements can be devised or suggested, will be adopted. It has always been one upon which more labour is expended than may, probably, have been imagined: to extract, condense, and methodize the mass of miscellaneous matter, from whence this portion of the journal is compiled, demanding the undivided attention of one person during a large part of the month. Amongst other beneficial changes in this department, it is intended to dedicate a larger space than customary to commercial topics, which, especially at the present moment, possess much interest. The journal will now contain, each month, a collection of price-currents, corrected to the latest period, of English commodities at all the principal emporia of trade in the East, namely, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and Canton, besides the prices of Eastern, South African, and Australian produce at home.

The Editor feels it incumbent upon him to correct an erroneous opinion, entertained by many, that this publication is subject to the control, and supported by the patronage, of the East-India Company. This is not the fact, though it suits the views of certain persons to give currency to the assertion. The only merit to which the Editor lays a resolute claim, is that of strict independence and rigid impartiality.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL,

JANUARY—APRIL,
1830.

THE FREE IMPORT TRADE FROM INDIA.

THE "suspicious taciturnity" (to use the phrase of a writer in one of our daily papers) maintained by the free-trade party on the subject of their imports from India, whilst they are incessantly stunning us with noisy declamations about the increased amount of their exports to that country, has induced us to set on foot a careful inquiry into this part of the question, in order to ascertain a fact, which forms a very material link in the chain of evidence, as to whether the free-trade with India has been beneficial to the country, or the contrary.

Mr. Whitmore informed the House of Commons, in his extraordinary speech on the 14th May last, that the value of the goods imported by the free-traders since the opening of the trade had increased one million sterling. The strange misconceptions and misstatements in that speech * might very justly have imbued us with doubt and suspicion as to every statement contained in it; but such an admission as this, namely, that whilst the export trade had quadrupled, the import trade had augmented only about one-fourth in fourteen years (the East-India Company's imports in the preceding fourteen years having nearly doubled), was of itself sufficient to overthrow the inferential argument which the hon. gentleman laboured to deduce from his figures.

Desirous, however, not to leave any part of this question unexplored, we have obtained an account, which may be relied upon as perfectly accurate, of the actual value of the goods imported from the ports eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (exclusive of China), by the East-India Company and by private-traders respectively, from the year 1814, when the trade was opened, to the year 1828, both inclusive. We subjoin this account, which, with others not yet before the public, will hereafter place many of the commercial points belonging to this great question in a perfectly new light.

* The speech has been published by Mr. Whitmore, and is therefore a legal subject of criticism.

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TO

VOL. I., NEW SERIES.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL being now in reality, what it has long virtually been, the only monthly publication exclusively devoted to Oriental topics, the Proprietors and Editor, so far from being induced, by the consideration that the work has extinguished competition, to remit their exertions to render it worthy of the patronage it receives, are resolved to redouble them. They have decided upon commencing a New Series of the work, which has now extended to twenty-eight volumes; and they trust that the improvements which the first number of the New Series exhibits, will be accepted by the public as a pledge of the sincerity of their resolution.

Although the contents of each number of this journal, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, have been, for some years past, really greater than those of any other monthly magazine, as will be evident to persons who take the pains to examine the dimensions of the pages, the size of the type, and the mode in which the matter of a secondary character is condensed and concentrated in this publication, it has been determined, with a view of affording scope to essential improvements, to enlarge the work (without any addition to the price), so that it shall make three volumes in the year instead of two.

The arrangement and distribution of the several departments of the journal have been changed, it is hoped, with very material advantage. Each volume, and consequently each number, will consist, under the present system of arrangement, of two distinct portions, paged in separate series; of which it will be convenient to give a brief description.

The first portion, and first series of pages, will be appropriated to original and select papers, elaborate analyses of books, proceedings of Asiatic Societies, and that class of miscellaneous intelligence lately placed under the head of "Varieties;" slight critical notices, as well as lists of oriental publications, &c.

The second will comprehend the Asiatic and Domestic Intelligence, newly arranged and adjusted in an order which will bring the constituent parts more conveniently under the reader's observation. It will also comprehend a full and accurate report of the Debates at the East-India House. This portion will be distinguished from the preceding not only by a distinct series of pages, but by a peculiar typographical character.

When the numbers are collected into a volume, the advantages attending this mode of homogeneous arrangement will be instantly perceived.

An Account of the Value of all Goods Imported from the different Ports and Places situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including the Mauritius, but exclusive of China, computed according to the actual Prices of the Goods in each Year.

	By the East-India Company.	By Private Traders.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Year 1814 ...	4,208,079	4,435,196	8,643,275
— 1815 ...	3,016,556	5,119,611	8,136,167
— 1816 ...	2,027,703	4,402,082	6,429,785
— 1817 ...	2,323,630	4,541,956	6,865,586
— 1818 ...	2,305,003	6,901,144	9,206,147
— 1819 ...	1,932,401	4,683,367	6,615,768
— 1820 ...	1,757,137	4,201,389	5,958,526
— 1821 ...	1,743,733	3,031,413	4,775,146
— 1822 ...	1,092,329	2,621,334	3,713,663
— 1823 ...	1,587,078	4,344,973	5,932,051
— 1824 ...	1,194,753	4,410,347	5,605,100
— 1825 ...	1,462,092	4,716,083	6,178,775
— 1826 ...	1,520,060	5,210,866	6,730,926
— 1827 ...	1,612,480	4,068,537	5,681,017
— 1828 ...	1,930,107	5,135,073	7,065,180

We have here exhibited an account of all the imports from *all places*; and even so stated, the account offers a direct contradiction to Mr. Whitmore's assertion, inasmuch as the average of the two years, 1827 and 1828, shews a *falling off* instead of an *increase*, in comparison with the average of the two years 1814 and 1815, limiting our examination to the column containing the imports of the private traders only. But this is not the proper mode of looking at the statement: the Company have ceased to trade with India since they have had to encounter the competition of adventurers who sell their goods at 20 per cent. below prime cost; their imports are made merely for the convenience of remittance on political account; and, strange to say, the amount of their chief articles has increased! To judge, therefore, of the trade fairly, we must consider the private traders as having absorbed, as, indeed, they tell us they have done, the whole commerce; and with this consideration in our minds, then, let us examine the statement. Further: the imports in the three or four last years have been swelled by the enormous quantity of Mauritius sugar thrown into this country, in consequence of the reduction of the duty on that species of produce in that particular part of the East. It is absolutely requisite, in order to acquire a correct notion of what has been the effect of opening the trade upon the import branch of it, to subtract the value of that article of importation from the aggregate amount of imports. The value of Mauritius sugar imported in 1825 was about £185,000, in 1826 about £319,000, in 1827 about £360,000, and in 1828 about £600,000.

Now let us see what are the results of this boasted free-trade, as indicated by the returns made from India for the exports sent thither from England. When the free-trade began, India exported to England goods

to the amount of £8,389,721, the average of the years 1814 and 1815. After fourteen years, when the quantity of goods imported by India from England had more than quadrupled, India exported in return goods to the amount of only £5,893,098, the average of the years 1827 and 1828, that is, two millions and a half less than it did when it imported only a fourth part of the goods now carried to India! Why, what a state of things is this! Surely none but men actually insane can be further imposed upon by the impudent *charlatans*, who are preaching to the country what they know, or ought to know, is false.

Let us put the subject in such a familiar shape, that it may be understood by a plain tradesman or artizan, classes upon whom, we are sorry to find, the fallacies of the free-trade party are working with dangerous rapidity. Suppose a person in a retail business parted with a quantity of goods from his shop, on credit, to various persons, to the amount of £10,000 in a year; suppose that every one of his customers paid him in the shape of a dividend on their estates, as bankrupts, or of a *carte blanche*, as insolvents, so that in return for his £10,000 he received £1,000; how long would he be able to keep his shop open? Would he think it a sufficient satisfaction to a party desirous of knowing the exact state of his business, to show the account of the quantity of goods he had parted with? Would the party not desire to see likewise the account of returns and profits?

The example we have put is analogous, or nearly so, to that of the India trade. The value of the imports, that is, the returns for the commodities exported, should, unless there exists a substantial reason to the contrary, represent not merely the first value of the latter, but the profits attending the sale, the multiplied expenses of exportation and importation, commission, interest of money, &c., or the transaction is a losing one. Undoubtedly, there are other modes of remitting the profits upon a commercial transaction than by merchandize; but in a country like India, not productive of bullion, and where, for obvious reasons, bills on Europe bear a very high premium, merchandize must be a more convenient mode of return. At all events, when we find that the export trade to India has augmented four-fold, and the import trade, instead of augmenting, is diminishing, it presents an enigma which might, perhaps, be difficult of solution, were we not fortunately furnished with ample means, in the list of prices at which British exports have been selling in the India market, and in the failures upon failures amongst the exporters in England and Scotland.

How delusive, then, are all the inferences from the increased exports to India! Yet the arguments against the renewal of the exclusive privileges of the East-India Company rest solely upon the supposed prosperity and progressive improvement of the free-trade!

The account we have laid before our readers supplies the means of exposing one of the many monstrous misstatements in the pamphlet of Mr. Crawfurd on the free-trade and colonization of India. In the course of

his calculations, which abound with the grossest mistakes, respecting the improvements in the commerce with India consequent on the admission of the free-traders, he makes the following statement:

"Turning to the import trade, we find that the sum total of our imports from India and China, in the year 1814, amounted, in declared value, to £6,298,386. On the average of the five years ending 1827, they amounted to £10,543,417, or had sustained an advance of £4,245,031. This shows an increase of little more than sixty-seven per cent., whereas the increase in the exports is no less than 200 per cent. The difference, although there be many other obstacles to the import trade, is principally to be accounted for by the stationary character of the trade in tea, the great article of the consumption of this country imported from the Indies. On the average of the first five years ending with 1814, the importation of tea into this country amounted, in value, to £3,229,497; on the average of the five years ending with 1827, it was £4,258,654, which shows an increase only of about thirty-two per cent. Rejecting from the imports of 1814 the value of tea, or £3,527,320, the amount for that year will be £2,771,066; and following the same course in regard to the imports in the five years ending with 1827, they will be found, on an average, to amount to £6,241,162, being an increase, not of thirty-two per cent., but of 120 per cent. But for the monopoly of tea, the increase, *as in every other wholesome branch of commerce*, would have equalled the exports, and both would, by this time, have been infinitely greater than they are. Our whole imports from India and China amounted, in 1814, as just stated, to £6,298,386. On the average of the five years ending with 1827, those from India alone amounted to £5,866,343; in 1826, they, indeed, exceeded them by £95,901. In the last year of which the statement is before us, or 1827 (tea excluded in both cases), they exceeded them by £3,089,013, or by no less than 111 per cent."

Perhaps there never was an example of misrepresentation, in all the records of tergiversation, more barefaced than this. The writer of the passage just quoted, by an obscure and circuitous process of deduction, has pretended to shew that the free import-trade from the Indies has increased upwards of 100 per cent. since 1814, and that, "but for the monopoly of tea,"—yes, the monopoly of tea!—the imports would, as the writer admits they ought to have done, have equalled the exports! Now we will take this statement in the pamphlet, as to the increase of the trade with India and China, as either true or false: if false, it proves of what rubbish this pamphlet is made up; if true, the increase, whatever be its amount, must be in the East-India Company's trade: for the account we gave in a preceding page, the accuracy of which we guarantee, shows that the private-trade has not increased, but, on the contrary, diminished.

This strange conflict of facts induced us to look a little more narrowly into the statement of Mr. Crawfurd; and the result has been a discovery of an act either of dishonesty or of negligence on his part, which is scarcely credible, but which, at all events, is sufficient to destroy all confidence in his statements. He asserts, as the reader will perceive, that in the year 1814, the amount of our imports from India and China was £6,298,386 in *declared* value. These figures are taken from a Parliamentary paper,* which Mr. Crawfurd quotes in a preceding page, and which paper distinctly states, in the title, as well as in the heading of the account, that the values are not *declared*, but *official*, that is, calculated at rates which are arbitrary and invariable. In the next sentence in the aforegoing quotation, the average of the five years ending 1827 is given at £10,543,417, which shews an apparent improvement to the extent of £4,245,031. Here occurs the artifice or error we refer to. These latter figures are taken from another Parliamentary paper,† the values given in which are not *official*, as in the former, but *real*, and by this process the apparent increase is made out. We have no means of ascertaining the real value of the imports from India and China in 1814, but as their official value in that year was nearly the same as that of the imports in 1825‡ (as Mr. Crawfurd must have seen, for he had both accounts before him), the real value of which was £10,554,417, we can, at least, approximate to a somewhat more honest comparison than Mr. Crawfurd's; and the reader will thus see that the real value of the imports was nearly the same in 1814 as in the five years ending 1827, and that the assumed increase of four millions, or sixty-seven per cent., is purely imaginary! These are the oracles upon whose accuracy or integrity the country is to depend for the most important facts in the consideration of this great question; these are the authorities from whose dicta our members of Parliament imbibe all those stores of information, which command attention "whilst listening senates hang on all they speak."

Let us go on with this precious paragraph: the reason, it seems, why the increase is no greater, arises, principally, from the stationary character of the trade in tea; a statement which must have been written whilst official documents were under the writer's eye, wherein it is stated that the quantity of tea imported was, in 1814, 26,076,550 lbs., and in 1827, 39,746,147 lbs.; an increase in thirteen years of more than one-half: this is called a stationary trade! Can any thing be more delusive than these allegations in Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet?

He goes on to work out a result from the *value* of teas imported five years *prior* to 1814, as compared with the value of the article imported in the five years ending 1827; we have no clue to the sources of his figures in respect to the former, and we cannot therefore check the statement. But as one of the official papers quoted by Mr. Crawfurd gives the rate of valuation of tea at 2s. 5d. per lb., and as we have the quantities of the article, we can easily compute the sum. The value of tea imported in 1814 (to go no further back) will be £3,150,917, and that of the tea imported in 1827, £4,802,658; so that giving Mr. Crawfurd every advantage, his statement is on both sides grossly incorrect: instead of an increase of about one million sterling, we have an increase of nearly two millions, being fifty-three per cent. instead of thirty-two.

* East and West-India Trade. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15th May 1827.
† East-India Trade. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th and 17th June 1828.
‡ Official value of imports from India and China in 1814, £6,298,386; in 1825, £6,582,056.

The reader then will observe that Mr. Crawfurd proceeds to deduct from the *official* value of the imports of 1814 the value of tea, and making a similar deduction from the *real* value of the five years' average ending 1827, he pretends to prove that the increase was 120 per cent.; whereas, if he had subtracted, as he ought to have done, £3,150,917, the real value of tea in 1814, from £10,554,417, the real value (nearly) of the imports in that year, and had followed the same course in respect to the five years ending 1827, the result would have shown a falling-off of more than a million sterling: the former being £7,404,500, the latter, according to Mr. Crawfurd's own statement, only £6,241,162.

It is amusing to observe how resolutely these free-trade writers close their eyes upon the most glaring facts which make against their theory. When Mr. Crawfurd was drawing up this fallacious statement respecting the free import trade, why did he not tell us what was its real ratio of movement before 1813? In quoting the words which occur in the paragraph of his pamphlet which succeeds that we have criticised, he must have had before him a statement,* shewing its rapid increase, for almost immediately follows those words. As we are determined that the public shall not, if we can prevent it, travel over this question with winkers on, we subjoin an extract of the account.

An Account of the Value of Imports from India, in Privilege Trade, from 1793-4 to 1811-12.

	Piece Goods.	Cotton Wool.	Indigo.	Total Imports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Years 1793-1794 ...	83,439	—	47,038	131,710
— 1794-1795 ...	206,098	11,054	105,346	469,879
— 1795-1796 ...	134,046	5,693	235,013	409,787
— 1796-1797 ...	319,053	30,148	273,654	678,749
— 1797-1798 ...	167,210	67,674	283,893	646,782
— 1798-1799 ...	214,616	38,109	440,275	881,662
— 1799-1800 ...	295,658	445,413	782,449	1,747,139
— 1800-1801 ...	197,732	395,372	491,472	1,566,972
— 1801-1802 ...	394,890	142,480	636,046	1,724,217
— 1802-1803 ...	861,872	180,015	789,314	2,586,581
— 1803-1804 ...	884,467	67,006	602,582	1,860,734
— 1804-1805 ...	673,787	93,242	811,214	1,853,050
— 1805-1806 ...	633,911	18,201	939,861	1,722,972
— 1806-1807 ...	164,111	122,072	549,871	1,028,762
— 1807-1808 ...	69,314	125,636	1,434,238	1,931,685
— 1808-1809 ...	18,199	158,032	510,406	797,229
— 1809-1810 ...	64,918	208,190	764,203	1,129,408
— 1810-1811 ...	48,043	550,078	1,382,767	2,199,332
— 1811-1812 ...	149,079	257,545	425,074	1,169,023
Total.....	5,670,443	2,916,860	11,504,716	24,585,673

The above is exclusive of the Private-trade of the Company's officers, averaging annually £449,633.

* Report of the Committee of Correspondence, February 9, 1813.

In the next edition, which the Liverpool East-Indian Association may call for, of Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet, to be circulated at a cheap rate amongst persons who are compelled to take its statements upon the credit supposed to be due to the accuracy or integrity of the author, we would recommend Mr. Crawfurd to compare the value of the imports in the fifteen years succeeding the present charter act, with the value of the imports in the same period of time subsequent to the antecedent charter act. By his erroneous or treacherous process of proof, he has been able to show only an apparent increase of 120 per cent. in the fifteen years ending 1827; he will, if our system of arithmetic be trustworthy, find, from the foregoing table, that the increase in the fifteen years ending 1807-8, amounted to upwards of 600 per cent.!

We shall conclude with a simple comparative statement of the free export and import trade at the present time.

In the two last years, ending 5th January 1829; the value of the exports from the United Kingdom to India (including the Mauritius) was £9,056,643, giving an average of £4,528,321 per annum. In those years, the imports, excluding the Company's remittances, amounted to £9,203,610, averaging £4,601,805 per annum. The additional value obtained by the free-traders, therefore, amounts to one and five-eighths per cent., out of which vast profit are to be defrayed commission in England and India, freight out and freight home, duties, shipping-charges, &c. &c.

Is any thing more requisite to show the real state of the free-trade with India?

Whilst we are upon the subject of the imports, however, it is worth while to notice a charge against the East-India Company, which we understand, and, indeed, are told in the public papers, is loudly preferred by the merchants concerned in the India trade; namely, that the Company bring their commodities to sale as they are imported, and do not keep them on hand in order to create and take advantage of an artificial scarcity, and thereby extort large prices from the consumers. Hence, say the complainants, the prices of silk, indigo, sugar, and other articles, are considerably lowered, to the prejudice of "the great body of merchants." It is added, that "these circumstances afford a powerful argument against the renewal of the charter!" So that it is as criminal on the part of the Company to sell cheaply as to sell high; they enhance the price of tea, therefore the community is damnified; they reduce the price of sugar, silk, and indigo, therefore the "great body of merchants" are injured! It is amusing in the highest degree to hear this charge, founded upon the very principles of monopoly, preferred by those who profess to be enemies of monopoly, against a body whose only imputed fault is the tendency of its system to create an evil, which this very accusation shews it counteracts; namely, keeping commodities at an artificial price!

But this charge affords an excellent practical illustration of the future state of the tea trade, if that trade be thrown open to "the great body of merchants." We apprehend that the denomination of the commodity

makes no difference in the argument; and that the East-India Company will be considered just as culpable if they sell their teas in the same manner as they do their sugars, silks, and indigos. Thus the consumers of tea, in flying from the phantom of a monopoly, will fall into the clutches of real monopolists; and in swallowing an execrable infusion at an artificial price, will enjoy only the barren satisfaction of knowing that they have ruined the East-India Company. Let the nation look to this!

CHINESE HISTORY OF TIBET.

Father Hyacinth, the late archimandrite and chief of the Russian mission at Peking, has brought to Europe, amongst other specimens of Chinese literature, a description of Tibet, in its present state, by a Chinese author, which he has translated and published in the Russian language. This translation has been rendered into French, with improvements and corrections, by M. Klaproth, in an article which will appear in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, and with which he has obligingly favoured us.

Father Hyacinth states in his "Advertisement," that the Chinese author was a civil functionary, whose duties required him to reside in the country of Tibet. He had, therefore, ample opportunity for obtaining the requisite information, and Father Hyacinth states, that he has repeatedly interrogated natives of China who have been settled in Tibet, and Tibetan envoys who have visited Peking, and they all concurred in giving testimony to the veracity of the author.

We shall lay before our readers an epitome of this curious work, which, as may be expected, contains some details which cannot be very interesting to a European reader. It is to be regretted, likewise, that topics of much more importance to the philosopher than mere matters of etiquette are omitted. The Russian translator observes, justly enough, that "in China, geography does not form a particular science; and although Chinese scholars may know their own country perfectly well, they are generally confused and obscure when they describe foreign countries. As they are followers of the law of nature, the literati of China have neither temples which they resort to, nor rites of public worship: whence it happens that, whenever they treat of other people, they pass superficially over the subject of religion, the ceremonies of which appear to them more of the nature of customs than sacred institutions."

The Chinese author, in his preface (dated in April 1792), acknowledges that the work is chiefly compiled from prior publications. He speaks of the then recent encroachments of the Ghoorkhas (in 1791) upon the frontiers of the Chinese provinces in Tibet: and considers that his work will be useful, as disclosing the geographical features of the theatre of war. He observes: "this portion of our western territories was not formerly under the dominion of China; but for more than a century, the ascendancy of our court has penetrated into all the countries in the world, and this country has been placed upon the revenue-registry of the Chinese empire."

He begins his first book thus: "it is difficult to describe exactly the customs of foreign countries. Some say that they deserve no regard, on account of their barbarism; but their institutions, their luxury, and want of politeness, are conformable to their laws and to their local circumstances. The situations of mountains and rivers, the richness of agricultural products, depend upon the nature of the soil, but still more upon the atmosphere. We are not to suppose that this country (Tibet) is unworthy of notice, because it is occupied partly by nomade tribes." He then proceeds to exhibit a short historical sketch of Tibet.

The name of the kingdom of Tibet, he says, is Si-tsang, or Tangout; and it consists of a vast number of different tribes. Its inhabitants descended from the ancient Sanmiao, grandson of the emperor Hwang-te, whose son was expelled from China, and whose posterity, the Chinese pretend, peopled Tibet. The country is called Si-tsang from the river Zang, or Zang-bo, which is the celebrated Yaroo-zang-bo-tsiou. The historical sketch is full of harsh-sounding names, but contains very few facts of any moment or interest whatever. The author tells us that the people of Tibet consume much Chinese tea; and when the country became tributary to China, the Tibetans were highly delighted with this commodity, and with the fabrics of China. The chiefs of Tibet received titles of honour from the emperor, and permission to trade in tea and horses, with which they are so satisfied, he says, that they never think of revolting.

"Never," says the author, "were the boundaries of our empire so extensive as under the present dynasty. After the defeat of Ghiurmedh Namghial, the royal dignity was extinct in Tibet. Although this is not the place to speak of the beginning or end of this event, we cannot, however, pass over in silence the regulation adopted at the present day for distributing the rewards and fixing the government of the territories beyond the Chinese frontier. The Dalaï-lama, the Banjyen-erdanis, and the Kalons, receive letters-patent from the emperor, as well as emoluments; and they transmit tribute to the court and guard the Chinese frontiers." He then gives an account of the titles in Tibet, from ancient times till the present day. The dignitaries of Tibet all receive their orders from the minister of foreign affairs at Peking: the government of the country is under the direction of the two Chinese generals resident at H'lassa and the Dalaï-lama.

The articles which composed the tribute sent to the Chinese court in 1648 were idols of copper gilt, painted images, obelisks of copper, relics of the Buddhist saints, red coral, rhinoceros' horns, yellow caps with a tail hanging on the left side, a kind of fine woollen cloth, and fine felt of different colours, assafœtida, black odoriferous resin, large white sea-shells, &c., and since 1750, the Dalaï-lama alone is, strictly speaking, permitted to send an embassy to the court.

With respect to chronology, the Chinese author enters into some curious

their knees. If the grand lama accepts the offerings, he passes a fan or lays his hand three times over the head of the giver. Those who have been thus received, retire full of enthusiasm, felicitating themselves in the presence of the rest on having happiness thus heaped upon them by the living divinity.

"On the 15th of the first moon, the interior of the temple at H'lassa is illuminated; several rows of scaffolding are erected, whereon are placed an innumerable quantity of lanthorns, adorned with coloured figures of men, dragons, serpents, birds, and quadrupeds, the whole very skilfully executed in a paste made of farina and oil. This illumination lasts from night till sunrise next morning. During the night, observations are carefully made whether the sky is serene or cloudy, whether rain or snow falls, whether the light of the lanthorns is bright or dull; according to these indications, they prognosticate whether the coming year will be barren or fruitful.

"On the 18th a review of troops takes place. Three thousand men, infantry and Tangout cavalry, in their military uniforms, and fully armed, make a circuit of the temple three times; when they reach the southern extremity of the bridge of varnished tiles, they commence firing cannons to drive away the demons. These cannons are not all of the same size. Upon the largest, cast in the Tang dynasty,* are engraved in Chinese characters, *I menace traitors with death, and rebels with destruction.* At the close of this review, gold, silver, stuffs, and tea, from the public treasury, are distributed in rewards amongst the soldiery; and 360 ounces of silver are given to the priests who perform service, for their annual subsistence. Two or four days afterwards, the kalons, the deibons, and the lamas, bring little boys, who mount on horseback, and gallop all the way between the temple of Mount Séra to beyond Botala, a distance of about thirty *li*: a prize is awarded to him who first arrives at the appointed spot. There are other little boys, quite naked, without even shoes, who start at the same time from the western side of Botala, and run towards the east, in the direction of H'lassa, a distance of about ten *li*. He who gets before the others, and reaches the goal first, receives a prize. If, during the race, one of the boys happens to become exhausted, his relatives and friends, who form a kind of lane to look at the runners, hasten towards him, and relieve his fatigue by pouring cold water upon his head."

A curious scene takes place in the second moon of the year, which may be compared with some of our early *mysteries* in Europe: it is a representation of the expulsion of the prince of the devils. A lama is selected to perform the part of the Dalaï-lama, and a lay-person to enact the prince of the devils, or Logung-ghiaboo, as he is called. His costume is as follows: his left cheek is bedaubed with white, and the right with black; he has a pair of immense green ears, his hat is surmounted with a small flag, in his left hand he holds a sort of stick, and in his right a cow's tail. This outlandish figure advances towards the pretended Dalaï-lama, who is placed on a high seat, with his lamas on each side, and after sundry astonishing

* It hence appears that cannons were in use in China so early as the seventh century.—*Klaproth.*

leaps, says to him, contemptuously, "what is perceivable by the five sources of intelligence is not illusory; what you teach is not true." A dispute takes place between the devil and the human deity, which they agree to decide by casting dice. The Dalaï-lama throws his die upon a silver plate, the devil throws his on the ground. It may be easily imagined which loses: the Dalaï-lama's die has *six* on each of its faces; the devil's die has but the *ace*. The prince of the devils thereupon takes flight immediately, and the lamas, assisted by the people, pursue him with bows and arrows, muskets, and cannon. The actor of the devil, who is hired for the purpose, is obliged to conceal himself in the mountains, where he finds a store of provisions for several months, and he must not quit his hiding-place for some time.

Another odd ceremony takes place in the third moon. On the day of the discovery of treasure, as it is called, plate and precious vases are set out in the temple at H'lassa; they also hang up images of the great Buddhas in the temple. The lamas disguise themselves in the costume of good and bad genii; and the people of Tibet dress themselves up like tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, elephants, and other beasts; and thus they circumambulate the temple, saluting the great image of Buddha, dancing and singing.

On the last day of the year, there take place, in one of the mountains in H'lassa, sacred pantomimes, together with the expulsion of the devils. On this occasion, quacks and conjurors tell fortunes by chiromancy and physiognomy; both women and men, in holiday dresses, assemble in crowds, singing and drinking together till they are all fuddled: and thus ends the year amongst the Buddhists of Tibet.

The military establishment in Tibet consists of 64,000 troops; the cavalry are armed with musket, sword, and pike, and they are protected by helmets and coats of mail. The infantry have swords and daggers, bows and arrows, and some of them long pikes.

"The laws of Tibet are contained in three volumes, and consist of forty-one articles: the criminal code is extremely severe. Near the great temple is a prison where criminals are confined; all of them, without regard to the quality of their offences, are kept together, their hands and feet tied, until the execution of their sentence. If a person be killed in a brawl, the body is thrown into the river, and the assassin is made to pay a fine, part of which goes to the treasury and part to the deceased's family; or a certain number of sheep and oxen is required of him. If he has no money, they fasten him in the water, and sequestrate his house and property for the benefit of the relatives of his victim. Robbers and murderers, without distinction of principal and accessary, are condemned to death: the culprit is sometimes fastened to a pillar and shot to death with arrows or muskets. Those who die of drunkenness are punished by having their heads cut off and their bodies exposed in public. Criminals are sometimes sent to be devoured by savages, or bound and thrown alive into a cavern of scorpions, where they are left to perish by the stings of these insects.

When an individual steals from another, they seal up his goods and make him pay double the amount of what he has taken; which being done, they put out the robber's eyes, or cut off his nose, hands, or feet.* When any one has committed a great crime, they begin by flogging him with leather straps, and then plunge him into water. In a few hours they flog him again, and repeat this operation three before he is interrogated. If he does not confess, they pour boiling butter upon his neck and breast, and make incisions, with a knife, all over his body. If, after these torments, he does not acknowledge his crime, he is bound, seated in water, his hair is made into two tresses, with which he is fastened on the right and the left, and his face is covered with a white cloth, on which they pour water. Sometimes, in order to extort a confession, they thrust sharp splinters of reed under his finger-nails. If the sufferer persists in urging his innocence, he is set at liberty. Adultery is punished by a fine according to the wealth of the offender, or he is liberated after receiving corporal punishment. Women, as well as men, when they undergo public punishment, are stripped quite naked. They have recently introduced the cangue (or pillory) here. I have not yet learned," adds the author, "all the cruelties they exercise in this country."

Taxes are received in kind: they are applied, as well as fines, to public use, and to the support of the lamas, who perform divine service.

The public functionaries in Tibet are nominated by the Chinese generals resident at Hlassa and the Dalai-lama. They are selected from amongst the most talented and the most wealthy. There are four kalons, who each govern a portion of Tibet. There are also many tsiakzos or tshakzos, that is, directors, employed solely in receiving the taxes; many nanso-siaks, who administer justice and preside over districts; many jungors, who superintend the acts and deliberations of the subordinate ministers; and many zeigans, who control the accounts. Most of the two last are hereditary officers: the great and inferior debas are chosen from them. The principal governors of districts are called debas, the inferior, shooaos and shiboos. A military chief or general, of which rank there are five, is called deibon; he has under his orders the zeibons, commanders of 200; the saubons, of 100; the deibons, of 15; and the keubons, of 10. All the debas, and other officers, are maintained out of the produce of the taxes paid by the districts placed under their charge.

These are the portions of this treatise which seem to us most interesting; M Klaproth has illustrated it in many parts by his extensive geographical and philological knowledge respecting the Chinese and their neighbours.

* These punishments are now superseded by the penalties of the Chinese law; the criminal jurisdiction is vested in two Chinese generals; every case of any importance, after being decided in the first instance, is carried before the Dalai-lama, who, in turn, submits it to the revision of the two generals.

UNITED TWINS.

The union of twins by a corporeal band, as in the example of the two Siamese youths now exhibiting in the metropolis, is a phenomenon not unparalleled, especially in the East, where *lusus naturæ* are, perhaps, more frequent than in other parts of the world.

We are favoured with a well-authenticated instance of a similar, but more remarkable, union of twins, in India, which is communicated to us by a gentleman who, in 1807, when on deputation in the province of Coimbatore, as a member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, personally examined the two children, and by whom the following description was drawn up, from observation, at Bhavany. The particulars are not so exact and technical as if they had been the result of medical inspection, which is much to be regretted; but no professional person was then at the station. A sketch of the appearance presented by the children accompanies the description, but it is too imperfect to afford any additional elucidation.

The children were females, and born at a village in Coimbatore, in the month of October 1804. At the period of examination, October 1807, they were, of course, three years old. One of them was thirty-four inches high, the other a quarter of an inch shorter. The heads of both were rather long, and the sides of each head much compressed; the features of each strongly resembled the other. The bodies were joined from the lower part of the breast-bone to the navel, which was common to both. They were thus face to face, and could sleep in no other position. In walking, they moved sideways, and sometimes circularly. They generally slept at the same time, but not always; and one would cry whilst the other did not. If the body of one was pinched, the other did not appear to feel; but if the connecting part was pinched, both were sensible of pain. Medicine administered to one affected both. The evacuations of each were regular, but at different periods. Both were healthy children, and not otherwise deformed. One was loquacious; the other talked very little; the liveliest was rather stouter than the other. Both had had the small-pox, at the same time, and favourably. In moving or looking different ways, or rather in directions contrary to their natural position, they crossed their hands and arms. They could walk up stairs, and were active when playing with other children.

The mother of these girls was a woman of the weaver caste; she did not, according to the statement of the father, who attended them, suffer particularly in bringing them into the world. The same woman subsequently was delivered of separate twins, which were living at the time when this examination took place.

What became of this curiously united pair we are not told: it is probable, and perhaps to be hoped, considering how severe a tax existence must be in such circumstances, that their lives were not prolonged.

ON THE NEGLECT OF BRITISH-INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

It is now too late for a writer to arrogate any merit from recommending, in language however felicitous, by arguments however cogent, the utility of biography, or from eulogizing its service to history as well as morals. Its pretensions to regard are commonly founded upon the peculiar delight which accompanies the study of the lives of eminent men; but its substantial claims rest upon a firmer basis. Biography is history in detail; history is biography in the gross; the actions of men are the subject of both. Whatever lessons, therefore, are to be extracted from historical works we owe to the biographical parts of them, to the representations of human actions, as exhibited in the conduct of individuals, separate or contrasted, which constitute the sum and substance of those works.

How much history must be indebted to biography, how much the exactitude and fidelity of a complicated narrative must depend upon the extent of knowledge which the composer possesses of the particular history of the individual agents, is, therefore, apparent; and the corollary is almost self-evident, namely, that no comprehensive history of a nation can be undertaken with the prospect of rendering it what it ought to be, where biographical materials, so essential to history, are deficient.

It would be enough to refer to this cause alone, namely, the dearth of British-Indian biography, the mortifying fact, that we have yet no standard history of British India, notwithstanding our long connexion with that country, and the splendid events which have given us an empire there of vaster dimensions than any European state. There are, indeed, other impediments, such as the multiplicity of the transactions, the obscurity which overhangs many of them, the mighty bulk of the evidence to be digested, and the many rare qualities with which an historian of British India ought to be endowed, and which seldom coincide in a single person. Still, with every inherent advantage, a writer would find it impossible to compile a full and exact history of India, through the want of materials, which are becoming every day more difficult to supply; namely, a history of the lives of those great personages to whom we are indebted, in a great measure, for the acquisition of our Eastern territories.

Were history, properly so called, nothing more than a dry record of events, in a chronological series, like the jejune annals of semi-barbarous nations, the absence of biographical materials might easily be tolerated. But since the office of the historian is to trace events to their sources, to lay open the motives and impulses which originate actions, whence results the prime utility of this branch of study, he must either be furnished with evidence to enable him to perform these important functions, or he must supply the want of that evidence by inference and conjecture. Now, although in certain judicial cases motives may, with tolerable certainty, be deduced from actions, the circumstances of those cases present no sort of analogy to those which come under the decision of an historian. A man, who slays another with premeditation, may safely be convicted of murder,

although a necessary legal ingredient in that crime is, that the criminal should be actuated by malice, which can only be inferred from the act itself. But who does not perceive that such a process of evolution is highly dangerous to historical veracity, if applied to the actions of the superior agents, by whom great events are accomplished? The wisdom or the imprudence, the justice or the injustice, abstractedly considered, of any measure of policy, may be adjudicated by an historian, without prying into the recesses of the human heart, by means of those invariable and unerring rules which govern the judgments of mankind. But there is no rule whereby we can calculate motives, independently of a knowledge of the character, the views, the habits, the frailties, or the virtues of the individual.

Of the many distinguished men who have run a brilliant career in India, there is not one whose biography, that is to say, the portion of the history of British India which is inseparably connected with his particular history, has hitherto engaged the attention of an able and philosophical writer. It is not meant to be asserted that the events of their lives have not been chronicled, or that they have not been the subjects of encomiastic or vituperative essays. But to be more specific: where shall we find an elaborate exposition of the history of Clive or of Hastings, compounded and identified as is the biography of each of these personages with the history of British India?* No examples can be adduced which afford a more remarkable exemplification of the principles just referred to than these two great men, to whom the country owes a much larger debt of gratitude than it is aware of; yet whose fame is in abeyance, by reason of the false inferences which have been raised by writers, who were debarred from the means of rightly appreciating the motives of their actions, and who arbitrarily assigned motives from the aspect in which those actions were presented to their minds.

Under what a load of infamy has it been endeavoured to bury the name of Clive! There is something inexpressibly horrible in the idea that this talented and illustrious individual, the hero of Plassy,† should be regarded —nay painted by historical writers who affect a superiority to prejudices— as a wretch to whom treachery "never cost a pang!" Excepting a certain share of activity, excited by a thirst for gain, and intrepidity in the performance of "exploits splendid and *profitable*," the only historian of British India has made the character of Clive a compact of craft, knavery, deceit, pecuniary corruption, fraud, and forgery! Thus he sums up the character of this man, whose effigy is displayed in the hall of that body, which he brought to "the verge of ruin," in order that his "eminent and signal services" to that body "may be ever had in remembrance!"

With great *audacity*, both military and political, *fortunately* adapted to the scene in which he acted, and with considerable skill in the adaptation of

* A life of Clive, said to be compiled from materials furnished by his family, is given in the third volume of the *Biographia Britannica*. This is certainly panegyrical; but antidotes may be readily met with: *e. g.* in Mr. Mill's *History of British India*.

† A victory which determined the fate of a great kingdom and of thirty millions of people, and which was gained over an army of 70,000 men, by 1,000 Europeans, with the loss of 36 men!

temporary expedients to *temporary exigencies*, he had no *capacity* for a comprehensive scheme, including any *moderate* anticipation of the future; and it was the *effects* of his *short-sighted* regulations, and of the unfounded and extravagant hopes he had raised, with which the Company were now struggling on the verge of ruin, and on account of which the conduct both of them and their servants was exposed to far more than its due share of obloquy and condemnation.*

When, from an imperfect and erroneous statement of historical facts, coloured by ignorance and prejudice, and sometimes distorted by malevolence, a writer undertakes to extract the materials of individual character, and to mark that character with all the spots and stains which the transactions discover to his own judgment or fancy, the very end of history is perverted, and rendered a source of mischief. In all intricate human concerns there is a vast preponderance of evil; and an Indian statesman, at the period of Lord Clive's career, who could work with no other implements than human agents, came necessarily in contact with, but was not therefore contaminated by, a more than usual portion of evil. If it is to be thus inculcated, covertly as it were, upon the readers of British Indian history, that every indirect road to a political object,—every result which is not clearly traceable through a long concatenation of intermediate causes and actions, susceptible of perfect justification, separately considered, and defensible upon the severest principles of moral rectitude,—must vitiate the character of the prime agent, he will inevitably draw one of these two conclusions, which will weaken his attachment to integrity: either that it is absolutely impossible for such an agent to be honest, or that the frequency, nay the universality, of dishonesty, detracts from the disgrace of it.

In the instance of Lord Clive, it is much to be regretted that the family papers, containing the genuine history of that nobleman, and in the possession of Earl Powis, have not yet been given to the public. We have long been tantalized with the expectation of seeing them—they have been advertised for publication—but they are still withheld, though their suppression is manifestly impolitic towards the fame of Lord Clive, and certainly highly disadvantageous to the cause of historical truth. If we can depend upon the report of those who have examined some of these papers, their disclosure would place this much-injured nobleman in a light very different from that in which his character is commonly seen, and would rectify many fundamental errors in Indian history. If the historian of British India had had before him a genuine biography of the man, whose motives he has deduced from a consideration of some of the transactions in which he was an agent, the name of Clive would not, probably, have been associated with so many offensive images.

Hastings, like Clive, has been the victim of obloquy. How remarkable it is, that two of the greatest men whom our Indian Government has produced—the very men to whom we are perhaps entirely indebted for the possession of our Indian territory, and for the sovereignty of India—are at this moment positively objects of detestation to a great portion of the

* Mill's *Hist. of Brit. India*, book iv. c. 2.

country whose benefactors they were! How strange that, at a period when prejudices are rapidly disappearing—when even our judicial code is parting with its antiquated and long-cherished absurdities — the British nation is slowly and reluctantly approaching a more just contemplation of these two characters! Men of discernment have, indeed, long rejected the veil which concealed from them a knowledge of their worth; to such persons, the merits of Hastings and of Clive seem to swell into more gigantic proportions through the mist with which prejudice endeavours wholly to obscure them.

For the unpopularity of Hastings it would be uncandid not to assign a reason, which, to a certain extent, exempts the nation from the charge of black ingratitude which would otherwise attach to it. He had the singular fate of provoking the hostility of one, who, with every natural property which could render him formidable, namely, great talents and splendid eloquence, combined accidental advantages, which enabled him to control public opinion, and array one branch, at least, of the Government on his side. An entire generation, perhaps two generations, must pass away, before the excitement produced by Mr. Burke against Warren Hastings can completely subside; and until then, until a sober survey of the question can be taken by men entirely divested of party feeling, and sensible that justice demands a more rigorous scrutiny of allegations prompted or supported by an enthusiastic indignation against assumed oppression, than is even required to deal with the excuses and palliations which guilt can dexterously offer, the fame of Warren Hastings must continue in that state of concealment which, in ancient times, shrouded the most sublime truths from the profane multitude.

If it were not for the cause just adverted to, it would be, indeed, difficult to account for the degrading estimation in which the character of Hastings has been held, and amongst a certain class, continues to be held, in this country. In the great points of his character, he was strongly discriminated from Clive. The latter was by nature a soldier; ardent, restless, perhaps rough and overbearing; a statesman by accident, but developing great talents for state-government when exigency required. The abilities of Hastings were essentially those of a ruler: moderation was as conspicuous in him as firmness; his manners and deportment were marked by mildness and amenity; his acquired knowledge was extensive; his taste was refined and elegant; in short, all the qualities of his character were decidedly of the popular kind. The difficulties he successfully struggled with in his high station were so embarrassing, that few parallels can be pointed out: although this consideration is seldom kept in view by those who condemn him. Hemmed round with foreign enemies, who threatened ruin to the English power in India, perplexed still more by the intrigues of pretended friends, his measures thwarted and counterworked by his own council, and an object of suspicion and of jealousy to those whom he served, he would seem more likely to have conciliated the sympathy, than to have roused the indignation and provoked the hatred, of the people of England.

Materials have doubtless been left by Mr. Hastings which, in addition to those already extant in print, would afford abundant means for presenting his character and conduct, during his arduous Indian administration, in their true colours. The sooner they and the Clive papers see the light the better; for it is not only hoped, but believed, that there are "spirits at work" upon that stupendous undertaking, an impartial and a candid history of British India, to whom the biography of such men is indispensable.

In the meanwhile, it is surprising that the opportunities should be neglected which British Indian biography offers for treating the comprehensive subject of Indian history in detail. If that subject had been so illustrated in detached portions, by different writers, who concentrated their attention upon separate parts, each of which fell within the compass of a single life, how much would the labours of the historian have been facilitated! It is not too late to endeavour, at least, to supply the omission, and to obviate the reproach which is entailed upon English literature by the neglect of British-Indian biography.

H.

THE BOOKS OF ZOROASTER.

The learned world is likely to be indebted to M. Eugene Burnouf for some valuable light regarding the doctrines and books of Zoroaster. Having commenced the study of the Zend language, from the materials collected by Duperron, he was enabled to write a complete commentary upon the *Vendidād Sāda*, an extract of which he has published: a lithographic fac-simile of the Zend MS. he has also printed.

M. Burnouf found a very material help to his inquiries in a translation of the *Izeshna*, one of the portions of the *Vendidād Sāda*, into Sanscrit, made more than 300 years back by a Parsee of India, named Nario Sing. Besides the facilities which this precious translation affords for comparing the Zend and the Sanscrit, it possesses the additional advantage of being made not immediately from the Zend, but from the commentary in Pehlvi, which is as little known as the Zend. Hence the Sanscrit translation adds to the text a gloss, sometimes pretty detailed. The new facts which M. Burnouf deduces from his elaborate examination of these ancient books, promise to clear up many obscurities, not in philology alone, but in the history of the Magian doctrines. The *Izeshna* contains an invocation to objects thus expressed in the original: "*ctárá máonghó húró anaghrinām raotchangām qadhátanām*," which is translated by Duperron, "the moon, the benificent star, the sun, the first light given by God." M. Burnouf, by the help of the Parsee's translation and his own critical sagacity, shows that the objects are "the stars, the moon, and the sun," thereby identifying the Magian worship with Sabaism. The similarity of the Zend denominations of the sun and moon, *ctárá* and *máongho*, or *máongh*, with those of the West, are remarkable; and from the Zend noun *qadáta*, whence the adjective *qadhátanām*, which implies "self-created," M. Burnouf clearly derives the Persian خدا *khoda*, and the *gott* and *god* of the Teutonic tongues, which, he observes, have thus an etymological sense far more elevated than the *devas*, *θεος*, *deus*, of the Hindus, Greeks, and Latins, implying, "the Being in the sky."

THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCE OF INDIA.

This is the subject of a sensible and well-written pamphlet* lately published, in which the political and commercial privileges of the East-India Company are briefly and fairly considered, with reference to the interests of the community. The "territorial question" and the "commercial question" are treated of in conjunction: although, as the writer observes, "it is impossible not to feel that the commercial decision, the part most interesting to the opponents of the East-India Company, and perhaps to the English public, is incomparably the least important part of it." He adds:

Those who are animated by a spirit of personal hostility to the East-India Company, very naturally address their oral and written declamations to the mercantile class of the community, which is ever anxious to seize any new opening for the employment of capital, and for the exercise of commercial enterprize, though that employment and that enterprize should be limited to a single attempt, and even be attended with some risk of absolute failure. In these days, however, of extended views on all subjects, and of diffusive philanthropy, the simple avowal of mere mercantile speculation would not be tolerated, and it is therefore necessary to represent the system under which the government of India has been administered by the East-India Company, as highly oppressive to the natives of that country, and therefore as disgraceful to the character of the British nation. The lecturers and pamphleteers, therefore, like the "*furiarum declamatores*," described by Petronius, exclaim, "*Hæc vulnera pro libertate publica excepi! hunc oculum pro vobis impendi! date mihi ducem, qui me ducat ad liberos meos, nam succisi poplites membra non sustinent!*" We agree with the Roman satarist, that "*Hæc ipsa tolerabilia essent, si ad eloquentiam ituris viam facerent: nunc et rerum tumore, et sententiarum vanissimo strepitu, hoc tantum proficiunt, ut quum in forum venerint, putent se in alium terrarum orbem delatos.*"

After an examination of Mr. Rickards' publication, and of the "able and unpretending" pamphlet of Mr. Robertson, which exposes in a very summary manner the laborious and inflated nothingness of the former, the author enters upon that knotty subject, the land-revenue of India, which he discusses with a familiarity and fidelity indicative of a thorough conversancy therewith. This discussion he prefaces with the following remarks:

The East-India Company have become sovereigns of an empire in India, exceeding in extent that of either Hindoo or Mahomedan monarchs; and as each acquisition of dominion has been attended with proportionate charge of maintenance, it has been for the conquering authority to determine from what sources sufficient revenue was to be obtained. The usages of the country and the state of society had established a land-tax as the principal source; and as the financial necessity was immediate, there was no time for alteration of experiment. This position, indisputably true in the last century, is not less so now; and philanthropists and utilitarians may declaim and deplore, but the land-tax of India can no more be abandoned, than the duties of the customs and excise be dispensed with in Great Britain. It is a sad matter that a poor

* On the Territorial Government and Commerce of the East-India Company. London, 1829. pp. 48. Murray.

labourer in England cannot drink his pot of beer without having paid a large per-centage on its value to the revenue; and it is equally deplorable that the cultivator in India must pay a per-centage upon the produce of his field to the state. Both are abstractions from the comforts of the individual, and the excuse for both is simply expressed by the word necessity. Let us not be mistaken for advocates of a land-revenue raised, like that of India, from a population of cultivators scarcely placed above the class of day-labourers, as a measure of general finance. We are aware that such a system implies a state of society in which little progress can have been made towards stable prosperity; and that uncertainty of receipt to the state, and repression of accumulation among the subjects, are its inevitable accompaniments: we are also aware that indirect taxation, the least objectionable mode of levying revenue, as requiring the least interference between the state and the people, cannot be pressed to a productive extent in such a condition of society. But the Government of India, with which we are now dealing, has had no option: the land has been, is, and must long continue, the main prop of our fiscal system; and the only question is, how that system can be best administered.

Upon the comparative merits of the different modes of collecting the revenue from the land we shall not now enter: the subject has been repeatedly examined in the *Asiatic Journal*. Opinions are and must be divided upon so intricate a question, the determination of which presents evils on whichever side it is viewed. The zemindarry settlement has been in practice found to be attended with disadvantages, which some think outweigh the benefits it undoubtedly conferred upon our Indian subjects, in permanently establishing the extent of the land-tax. The ryotwarry, or village settlement, has also been tried, and has, also, produced evil mixed with good. Unfortunately for the East-India Company, the mischiefs arising from both systems are, by the respective antagonists of each, charged upon their government, which is at one time ridiculed for confining itself, by a permanent settlement, from a participation in the increased prosperity of the Bengal provinces, and at another vilified for extorting, under the ryotwar system, a fair proportion of what the cultivator is able to earn in those under the Madras presidency. Our author is an advocate of the latter system, certainly the least popular of the two. He adduces a powerfully-drawn statement of its merits from a paper of Mr. John Sullivan, a very able servant of the Company, who has administered that system, as principal collector of the Coimbatore province for thirteen years, and who must, therefore, be better versed in its practical operation, and more capable of appreciating its merits or defects, than those who view it through the dim spectacles of controversial writings. Our author adds:

> This is a description which will justify the assertion, that the ryotwar system has effected the objects which the Government of India have throughout professed, in a more complete degree than any other that has been hitherto adopted; and, consequently, that the comparative view of its merits taken by Mr. Rickards is erroneous. We are, nevertheless, as sensible as Mr. Rickards can be of the theoretical objections to such a mode of collecting the land-revenue; and there is one from which we cannot escape, namely, the bringing the officers of the revenue into direct and constant intercourse, absolutely

with millions, for the payment of the dues of the state; but we believe that Indian statesmen, if they mean securely to administer the great and peculiar empire entrusted to their charge, and more especially the revenue affairs of that empire, must *follow the dictum of Mr. Hastings*, who, in reply to the objections of Mr. Francis, in 1776, said: "More used to the practice of business than to speculation, I beg to be excused from discussing these propositions as general and abstract questions; and instead of considering them as principles, which are equally applicable to any country, I wish to confine them merely to the revenue of India." It appears to us, that if the necessities of the state can only be satisfied by resting upon agricultural produce as the great source of revenue, policy, as well as justice, require that the rate should be lower than any that has been yet generally adopted. Even twenty per cent., as the government share of the produce, must be considered a very questionable maximum, especially when that demand is leviable from proprietors, the majority of whom can scarcely be said to possess capital enough to render them independent of a single bad harvest. With the reservation contained in the minute of Mr. Hastings, which we have quoted, it is for Indian financiers to examine, whether a consolidation and modification of the other sources of revenue already existing may not enable the government to reduce the assessment on the land; and whether, by a more extended application of the principle of village municipalities, the assessment of the revenue generally may not be effected through the instrumentality of the natives.

Of all the departments of Indian government, the author of the pamphlet before us conceives the judicial to stand in the most need of amelioration. "Delay," he says, "is the main defect in the judicial system of India. The first and great cause of this delay is the want of legal knowledge and legal education amongst the judicial servants of the East-India Company; the second is, the multiplication of appellate jurisdiction; and, lastly, the very limited employment of the natives in this branch of the public service. It is satisfactory to know that each and all these defects are susceptible of remedy: legal knowledge can be made an indispensable qualification; final jurisdiction in the first instance can be increased; and, above all, the employment of natives in judicial offices can, and ought to be, extended.* We do not hesitate to say, that no English gentleman should preside in a civil court who has not the same qualifications as to knowledge of the laws of India—British, Mahomedan, and Hindoo—as would be required from a judge similarly circumstanced in Europe. Years must be passed in acquiring this knowledge; but years will be saved in the despatch of judicial business." His remarks upon this part of the subject are valuable, because they are evidently the result of practical observation.

The colonization of India, that marvellous scheme, the discovery of which is due to the singular refinement of the human understanding in this enlightened age, obliges our author to take a view of Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet, which he thus criticizes:

> Upon the subject of colonization, as bearing more seriously upon the internal government than upon the trade, we shall here offer a few observations, by which we hope to convince our readers that, even according to the admin-

* Measures are in progress for extending the employment of natives in the administration of justice.

sions of the advocates for colonization themselves, the effect, in improving the civil institutions of India, may be taken as a negative quantity, while the difficulties are immediate and positive. The author of the pamphlet on "Free Trade and Colonization to India," thus expresses himself, page 68:—

"The colonization of India, as may be seen from this statement, is impracticable; but although there may be no room for colonization, there is ample room for settlement in a country of fertile soil, far more thinly peopled, after all, than any part of Europe, and a country, too, without capital, knowledge, morals, or enterprise." The same author had said, page 66: "Colonization in India, in the strict meaning of the term, is impossible, without the extermination, or the very next thing to it, of above one hundred millions of human beings; we might as reasonably talk of colonizing Ireland and exterminating the Irish." In page 67:—"The British territories in India are peopled throughout to the extent of one hundred and twelve inhabitants to a square mile."

These descriptions will scarcely consist together. If the first were true, and India far more thinly peopled than any part of Europe, there would be ample room, not only for settlement but colonization; but, on the other hand, the estimate of 112 inhabitants to a square mile, as given by the author, exhibits a population exceeding that of the Spanish monarchy, within a small fraction equal to that of Portugal, and being to the Austrian dominions in the proportion of sixteen to eleven. Moreover, the happy allusion to colonizing Ireland, justifies us in believing that the author had some notion of attributing a dense population to India, although, in page 68, he discovered that "it was far more thinly peopled, after all, than any part of Europe." Again, at page 68:—"We have said, that there is no room for colonization in India, at least for European colonization." This, however, is to be taken with some exception, for, according to our author, "many of the rich valleys of the great snowy range, for example, would, for room, temperature, and salubrity, admit of the settlement of European colonies."—"Even in some of the warmer parts of India, colonization is not impracticable." In short, although Mr. Whitmore has not hesitated to adopt this pamphlet as the "substance of his speech," our readers will, perhaps, with us, hesitate in bestowing their confidence on an author, who exhibits such pleasing variety of opinion in the space of three pages.

We take this opportunity of pointing out one of the numerous instances of *dexterity* which this pamphlet—we mean Mr. Crawfurd's—contains. In that part of it wherein he endeavours to prove that all the experiments hitherto made in colonizing parts of the East have succeeded, he cites the example of the Dutch in Java, where "European colonization," he says, "has been tolerated for about two centuries, and Dutch colonists hold great and extensive landed possessions. This is just the part of the island where there has never been any insurrection; on the other hand, insurrections and formidable rebellions have been frequent in those portions of the country where European colonization has been forbidden by law."* The conduct of the Dutch there, and in Ceylon, is expressly prescribed to us as an example for our imitation. Now observe what Mr. Crawfurd wrote fifteen or sixteen years ago, before the mania of Indian colonization had possessed him:

* Free Trade and Colonization of India, p. 76.

The Dutch arrived in Java in the year 1595. The object of their adventures in those times was purely mercenary and commercial. The plunder of the East, for it does not deserve the name of commerce, was their object. To give an equitable price for the commodity they purchased, or to demand no more than a reasonable profit, never entered into their minds. They considered the natives of those countries as fair game, and drove a trade, in short, in which the simplicity, ignorance, and weakness of the inhabitants of the country were but poorly opposed to the superior intelligence, more enlarged experience, and, above all, to the power and violence of the European.*

But to recur to the work before us: the author draws a very just and forcible picture of what India would have been had colonization been heretofore permitted, and of what it will be if it be now allowed.

Had the settlement of British subjects been permitted, the servants of the East-India Company would have been among the first occupants, and we would ask those who are now loudest in their charges of oppression and bad government, whether, under the pretext of purchase, the most unjust dispossession of the natives might not, and would not, have been effected; and whether the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, might not before this time have been held, like the West-India islands, by landlords in Europe, who manage their estates through agents; with less interest, however, in the welfare of the labourers than has been evinced towards the negroes, and for the simple reason, that the latter are private property, while the former belong to the nation. It is asserted, that the permission to purchase land would induce capitalists to colonize in India: from this we must dissent, for although the tenure might direct some capital to such an investment, we believe that the capitalist himself would not be more inclined to make India his permanent residence; his object would still be to return to Europe; the risk of health would not be diminished, the liability to cholera morbus, simple and spasmodic, to fevers, jungle, and pukka, to dysentery, and to hepatitis, would not be diminished, and the commercial adventurer, whether proprietor of the estate or contractor for the produce, would be equally anxious to establish himself in the climate, and amidst the pursuits and enjoyments, of his native country. The lower classes, or the less fortunate among the European adventurers, would remain; but those are little acquainted with the state of civilization in the higher or middling classes of the natives of India, who assert, that any improvement, moral or intellectual, would be produced among them by such an addition to the population. Were there, indeed, reason to hope that the example of such persons would practically display the superiority of our holy religion, and thereby accelerate its introduction among the people of India, we should neither feel nor express a doubt as to the expediency of encouraging emigration to India; but we fear that even the higher class of commercial adventurers would not make efficient or zealous missionaries, and we are quite sure that the general conduct of emigrant artisans would not reflect credit upon the Christian faith. We so far agree with the author of "Free Trade and Colonization," as to admit, that even were the intercourse between Great Britain and India wholly unrestricted by municipal regulations, the absolute number of emigrants would, as compared with the population of India, be trifling, but of those who really settled, it might be said—

"Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus."

* Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago, ch. v. book vii.

They would wage *perpetual* war, with all the characteristic energy of English discontent, against the existing laws and forms of administration. Where those favoured their fellow-subjects, of Indian race, they would claim the superior privileges of British citizens; their constant cry would be an appeal unto Cæsar: on the other hand, when the grievance was common to them with the Indians, they would direct the force of numbers to obtain alteration from the fears of the local government. We cannot suppose that the advocates of unrestricted settlement or colonization are prepared to contend, that the English settlers should not be governed by the same laws, in regard to persons and property, as the other subjects of the Indian empire; and if so, we would ask whether there is the slightest probability of submission, on their part, to a system of administration founded upon *principles, and regulated by* a political necessity, so totally different from that of the mother country. The expression of popular discontent, through the medium of public *meetings*, is one of the natural phases of a mixed or republican government, but it is the precursor of revolution in an absolute monarchy. The welfare of the people ought to be, and often is, the object of this latter form of government; but in the enactment of the laws, and in the measures of administration, the people have no voice. Are these doctrines to which English settlers would subscribe? and yet are any other compatible with the preservation of the British empire in India?

The latter portion of the work is dedicated to an examination of Mr. Whitmore's speech, on the 14th May. After the complete exposure of all its borrowed fallacies, in the pamphlet on the East-India and China trade,* we shall not analyse this portion of the work.

Having referred to the pamphlet mentioned in the note, the accuracy of which we are somewhat interested in upholding, we *cannot suffer an opportunity* to escape of publishing a most audacious attempt at fabrication, in a criticism upon it by a writer in the *Times* newspaper of December 19th, who signs himself "Oriens," whose real name it will be charitable to conceal. This "Oriens," with a view of shaking the credit of the pamphlet, asserted that,—in a table exhibiting the comparative prices of tea at Canton, and at the only places on the Continent where the article is at a less price than in London, the prices were lower than in China,—the writer of the pamphlet had misstated the Chinese prices, having taken the quotations in the Canton *Price Current* as given in taels instead of dollars: "I have looked over," he says, "ten Canton *Price Currents* of the period to which the author alludes, or the beginning of the present year, and find the cost of bohea to be invariably from fourteen to fifteen *Spanish dollars* per pecul." This assertion is totally false, and from the circumstances of the case, must be wilfully so. The prices of tea (as well as of raw silk) are invariably quoted, in the Canton *Price Current*, in taels, not in dollars; and the fact is so conspicuously marked, that it is impossible for a person to overlook it, especially when he is warned against such a mistake. The idea of bohea being sold at Canton at fourteen and fifteen *dollars* the pecul, would be laughed at by any person in the least acquainted with the trade.

* A Review of the Arguments and Allegations which have been offered to Parliament against the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter, 1829. Wilson.

LETTERS ON THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Letter I.

My dear F.—You invite, or rather challenge me to a controversy upon the language and literature of China, by upbraiding me with "wasting my time and *wrinkling* my visage over an assemblage of *uncouth* scrawls, copied, apparently, from the traces made by a *half*-drowned and half-drunken fly, by a people still merged in barbarism, the value of whose literature, if it deserve the *name, is in inverse* proportion to its bulk."

Considering that you, my dear F., do not possess even a superficial acquaintance with the literature or the language which you denounce in such a *sweeping sentence* of condemnation, I might be justified in bestowing a little severe castigation upon you for *judging thus* precipitately; but as your ignorance makes the relative power of the antagonist you have *challenged the greater*, I forbear to quarrel with you on this score. No hero, not even a pugilistic one, deems himself debarred from putting forth all his prowess against an adversary who may be unskilled in the weapon used in the fray. Prepare, then, to expiate your offence, either by crying *peccavi*, and trusting, like a craven, to the mercy of one whom you have wantonly provoked, or by being gibbetted *in terrorem* as an example to all anti-sinophilists.

Seriously speaking, however, I do not wonder that you have adopted an opinion which, though discreditable to a nation like ours, proud of its reputation for learning and liberality, and connected by close commercial ties with China, is nevertheless extremely common. I have heard the Chinese language spoken of by men of learning as a jargon utterly below the notice of a scholar, and its written character placed upon a level with the miserable picture-writing of the poor Mexicans. These false notions may perhaps be traced to two main causes: one is the peculiarity of the language itself, which is totally unlike all other tongues ever spoken by mankind, so far as we are enabled to judge by extant evidence, and which violently shocks the taste of persons nursed in the niceties of grammatical languages; the other is the absurd theories, and fanciful reveries, into which European writers have heretofore been betrayed in treating of it, especially the learned Abbé Fourmont, whose *Meditationes Sinicæ* is a work which, in our present advanced knowledge of the subject, would almost appear to be written by a Bedlamite. The same author has composed a ponderous Latin grammar* for a language that has no grammar at all, wherein he has laboriously investigated all the parts of speech in Chinese, treated of the genders and cases of its nouns, the voices, moods, and tenses of its verbs, although the Chinese tongue admits none of these distinctions; the same word being a noun, a verb, or an adjective, according to its constructive signification, as denoted by place or relation in the context. I may add, also, as a co-operating cause of the unpopularity of the Chinese tongue,

* *Grammatica Sinica*, Paris 1742. His *Meditationes Sinicæ* were published in 1737.

the horror inspired by a sense of its difficulty: Father Gruber, one o
early Jesuit missionaries, describes the language as *ἀδύνατον*—impossit
and another jesuit, Father Martini, the author of a Chinese gramma
says, that "so great is the difficulty of mastering the Chinese written lan
guage, that the acquisition of it transcends human ability, and seems to
demand a greater space than is allotted to human life!" Muller, another
writer on the same subject, indeed, who candidly says: "*mihi verò diffi-
cultas scripturæ Sinicæ tanta non est*," falls into an opposite extreme,
and tells us that it may be completely acquired within the space of a *year*,
and that a competent knowledge of Chinese may be gained in a month or
less!

The first approximation to a knowlege of the Chinese language in Eu-
rope took place when the Jesuits obtained a footing in the country. Some
of them were able men, and speedily disseminated in Europe an incipient
taste for the cultivation of the language, which the discussion of religious
points, connected with the conversion of the Chinese, tended to promote.
Within a comparatively short period, the number of writers upon that
language became immense; I mention only some of their names when I
give you the following list: Ricci, Trigaltius, Montigni, Intorcetta, Ver-
biest, Couplet, Semedus, Magalhanes, Kircher, Greslonius, Herdtri-
chius, Rugemontius, &c. But the labours of European writers, in many
instances, were calculated to obscure the matter they treated of, owing to the
errors into which they fell: Chinese was translated then much in the same way
as Egyptian hieroglyphics are now-a-days. Father Premare wrote thus to
Fourmont, in 1731: "I see you read a number of books printed in Eu-
rope on Chinese matters; but I hope you will soon discover that no great
reliance is to be placed in them, since they can impart only errors, which
it will be troublesome to get rid of. Father Martini, especially, is full of
mistakes, and when he translates Chinese he proves to those who under-
stand the language, that he knows nothing about it." This Father Mar-
tini was one of the persons, as I have already remarked, who maintained
the *impossibility* of the Chinese language.

These contradictory accounts of the language, which have crept into
our Encyclopædias and standard works, the paucity of Chinese books in
Europe, and the erroneous opinions entertained of the Chinese people,
contributed to the end I have referred to—that of prepossessing the learned
against the study of Chinese literature.

Of late years, more just opinions have been communicated to the west
on this subject. Dr. Marshman, in a dissertation on the Chinese language,*
says: "that the Chinese is a singular language will be readily acknow-
ledged; but although it differs widely in its principle from every alphabetic
language, I am persuaded that a cool and thorough investigation of the
subject will remove many of the mistaken ideas hitherto entertained respect-
ing it, and perhaps evince that, though totally different in its nature, it is
little less regular in its formation, and (were the means of acquiring it

* Works of Confucius, Serampore, 1809.

equally within our power) scarcely more difficult of acquisition than the
Sanscrit, the Greek, or even the Latin language." M. de Rémusat, in
his discourse on the Chinese language,* invalidates the objections as to its
alleged difficulty, by appealing to examples of persons who, after a few
years' residence in China, have been able to compose works in its language,
which are esteemed by scholars in that country for their purity and ele-
gance. As to the terror attending the study of a tongue which has
120,000 characters (a number which Marshman reduces most satisfactorily
to 35,000, or even 10,000 common characters), the learned Frenchman
asks "of what consequence is the number of the characters, though it
should be almost infinite, if the greater part be unnecessary, and if it is
enough to know two or three thousand of them to read common books
easily? Is it not known that the characters, being reduced by analysis to
a small number of keys or roots, are recompounded according to rules less
variable than those which regulate the formation of derivatives in the most
learned languages, and are consequently more easy to remember?"

Let me, my dear F., now put the question familiarly to you. I say
nothing about the Sanscrit language, the grammar of which, we are told,
requires seven years of diligent study to digest; but I ask how long you
were employed in the acquisition of Latin and Greek? I will venture to
affirm that your application to each of those languages cost you more time
—nay double the time—which would suffice to make you a tolerable pro-
ficient in Chinese. With the help of such a dictionary as Morrison's,
which, defective as it may possibly be, is a stupendous work executed by a
single individual, I am sure, that so far from being the most difficult lan-
guage in the world, as some have alleged, the Chinese is, in reality, the
most easy of acquirement.

But *cui bono?* you will say. Of what use is its acquisition? Are there
any treasures in the Chinese language which could repay a man for even
half the labour bestowed upon the classical tongues, the repositories of
knowledge which has been the fruitful source of all we know? If so, why
are they withheld?

Not quite so fast, my friend: you, to whom the recollection of *hic,
hæc, hoc*, and *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, presents so many images of disgust—you, who
look upon the acquisition of a language as dry unpleasing toil, can have
no idea that the mere study of the Chinese characters, the investigation of
the elements of the language, without any reference to the works which are
written in it, imparts a delight which it is impossible to convey even an idea of
to a person entirely unacquainted with the philosophy of the tongue. Whe-
ther by accident or design, on the part of the framers of the Chinese theory
of characters, it is now impossible, of course, to say, but it is nevertheless
true, that the Chinese is the most philosophical tongue upon earth. The
written language possesses even a superiority over Bishop Wilkins' celebrated
universal character; and it seems to realize, to a certain extent, the scheme

* Discourse on the Origin Progress, and Utility of the Cultivation of the Chinese Language in Europe. 1815.

which Leibnitz proposed to himself, had his life been prolonged, that of a philosophical language which should be "an alphabet of human thoughts."

To understand this it is necessary that you should be informed, that the Chinese consists of two languages, the *oral* and the *written*; or, as Fourmont aptly terms it, though not with strict propriety, the *ocular*; which are so totally independent of each other, that the latter can be employed to write another oral language. The Chinese characters are actually used in Corea, Japan, and other neighbouring countries, where the spoken languages have no affinity with the Chinese, that of Japan being polysyllabic, and the Chinese essentially monosyllabic. Marshman considers that the Chinese characters might be separated from the oral language, and "clothed in the variegated enunciation of the West, to the highest advantage." It is evident, then, that the principle of this ocular language must be wholly new. It is so.

In all other written languages, excluding, of course, hieroglyphics, the words employed to represent ideas are formed of elements called letters, each of which represents a peculiar sound; one letter, or more letters, combined into one sound, form a syllable; and one or more syllables or sounds make a word. The analysis of an alphabetical language is, therefore, effected by resolving a word into its constituent syllables or letters, that is, into its primitive sounds: the ideas attached to these constituent sounds, if they are even symbolical, seldom strike the mind during the process.

In the Chinese ocular language, if you will pardon the solecism for the sake of the convenience of the term, there are no letters, or syllables, or sounds. The characters are classed by Chinese lexicographers into two sorts, elementary and compound; but this is an arbitrary classification, for the convenience of arrangement. They are essentially divisible into simple and complex characters, the latter being decomposable into their constituent signs, each of which is a word of itself, as well as a part of another word, and perhaps compounded of other words more simple than itself. For example: the character which signifies *fear* is complex, including the *heart* (the elementary or *radical* character), which is simple; *trembling*, which is complex, consisting of the character *mouth* repeated, and *low*, *base* or *degraded*, which is also complex, being composed of the characters *the left* and *the chief*, meaning, therefore, below the chief and therefore inferior.

This example will serve, as well as a thousand, to shew you the true nature of the Chinese written language, the character of which, you see, is not only ideographical, but in most instances, as in the aforegoing, shows you the analytical parts of the idea with almost metaphysical precision.

It is this peculiar property of the Chinese characters which makes the study of the language so little painful; which strews, as it were, with flowers the arid path of its elements, and recreates the imagination with a constant succession of pictures, which improve at the same time that they delight the mind. M. Rémusat has exposed the advantages of the Chinese

language on this head very far, but not perhaps too far, when he said: "The singular nature of Chinese writing, which consists in immediately representing ideas by suitable symbols, instead of recalling them to the memory by the intervention of sounds, is its exclusive property, since Egyptian hieroglyphics have become obsolete: and this is one of the views in which it may still more stimulate curiosity. If, in ordinary languages, etymology and analysis sometimes lead to interesting results, by displaying in words the origin and progress of ideas, what attractions should not the examination of these ancient characters possess, where a people whose origin may be referred to the first ages of the world, have deposited so many traditions, and unintentionally traced the history of its earliest thoughts and the most secret operations of the understanding! What pleasure for a metaphysician to discover, in analyzing one of the characters of the *Y-king*, or the *Shoo-king* (two of the ancient books), some of those approximations, which are so much the more singular as they are less conformable to the nature of things; to assist, as it were by intuition, the reasonings of Cheoukung, or of Confucius; to realize the views of Buffon and Condillac in detecting the first steps of human reason, and surprising it in its first wanderings!"*—"The Chinese character," says Dr. Morrison, "forms a picture which really is, or by early associations is considered, beautiful and impressive. The Chinese fine writing (when fully understood, by dispensing with all the minute particles and diffused expressions, which are absolutely necessary to give to sounds that variety which makes them intelligible in spoken language) darts upon the mind with a vivid flash, a force, and a beauty, of which alphabetic writing is incapable."†

This independence of the Chinese written character upon sound, creates an unavoidable inconvenience or defect in the collective language, which forms the most serious obstacle to a beginner, and which is augmented, perhaps, by the paucity of sounds in the oral language, owing to its wanting several which are known to Europeans, and being entirely destitute of any sound approaching to that of the letter *r*, the *litera canina* of the Romans. The 100,000, or if you please, the 35,000 words in the Chinese language, are expressed in discourse by about 400 distinct sounds, or including all the varieties of the tones or accents, to the utmost degree of refinement, not more than 4,000. Hence it happens that a vast number of characters or words, with totally different meanings, have the same identical sound; and as there is no guide to the sound to be discovered in the character or in the elements of the character, as is furnished in alphabetical languages, the memory alone can be relied upon for the discovery of the mode in which a given character is to be articulated. For example: there are 306 characters, of dissimilar import, which are pronounced *e*, 247 *ke*, 235 *che*, 189 *këen*, &c. This is not, however, found to produce any practical impediment to the persons who speak the language, and who are as well able to infer the precise signification of the sound, as its grammatical relation, from tone, position, connexion, and other auxiliaries.

* Discourse, *ut supra*. † Dictionary of the Chinese Language, vol. i. Introduction, p. xi.

The entire disjunction of the oral language from the written of the Chinese has led some persons to suspect that their present con is accidental, and that the written character belonged originally to *more artificial* language than that to which it is now applied. But be the improbability that any accident should have totally extinguished eve trace of an oral language whilst it left its elaborate character unimpaire the very principle of the character, or ocular language, leads to an oppo- site conclusion. It was, no doubt, at first, as scanty as the oral language; but marks, whether imitative or symbolical, may be multiplied more readily than sounds, which are limited in number, whilst the others are almost un- limited. When once the idea occurred of combining two simple characters into one, the whole theory of the present ideographical signs was discovered; and as this system was only necessary to be known by those who wished to record ideas, it was probably long confined to the learned, and used perhaps without attaching any sounds whatever to the characters, whilst the spoken language went on accommodating itself, as well as it could, to the exigen- cies which the advancement of the society required.

A superficial examination of the Chinese characters would, perhaps, in- duce you to reject my opinion, and adopt that which I have discarded; for it is observable that the gradual conversion of the most simply formed cha- racter into a more elaborate one, is not marked by any correspondence in the sound, as it, probably, would have been if the written character and the oral language had been of the same date, or the former had been adapted to the latter. Thus the character denoting *man*, which consists of two strokes resting against each other, like a pair of distended compasses, is pronounced *jin*; a line being drawn horizontally through this character, it becomes *ta*, great; a little speck added to the right side transforms it to *keuen*, a dog; which, surmounted by a pair of mouths, becomes *kŭh*, sob- bing and crying. But it is to be remarked,—a point upon which I shall have some observations to make hereafter,—that many of the characters were originally imitations of the object represented, which have been ab- breviated and adapted to the square mode of writing affected by the Chi- nese, whereby signs, very dissimilar in their original figure, have ap- proximated to each other in shape. The characters, no doubt, underwent alteration from imperative necessity, of which the character *man* is an example. It seems to be the lower part of the character *body*, which very tolerably represents a head, a trunk, and legs. The character *great*, there is abundant reason to think, originally signified *great man*, as the character *foo*, which is *man* with *two* horizontal lines, means *eminent* or *worthy man*:

Below the good how far, but far *above* the great!

It is almost heterodoxical, however, to talk of change in this language, which in theory, at least, is immutable, a property to which some writers seem inclined to attribute the proverbial unchangeableness of the Chinese people. Marshman doubts whether the state of tranquillity which China has enjoyed for more than 3,000 years may not in some degree be owing to

that uniformity of ideas which, through the medium of the language, has diffused itself throughout the immense population of China, and given a *solidity to* its internal polity; and Morrison says, "perhaps the Chinese written language has contributed in some degree to the unity of the Chinese nation."

In speaking of theories concerning the language, I cannot refrain from alluding to a paper which appears in the Transactions of our Royal Society for 1686,* entitled "Some Observations and Conjectures concerning the Chinese Characters," by an anonymous member of the Society, on account of the remarkable sagacity which it displays in relation to a subject respect- ing which Europe then possessed little or no information. The writer, who professes to know nothing of the language further than he could learn from a sight of the characters, with translations of some of the words into Latin, nevertheless drew remarkably sound conclusions as to its essential nature and properties. He conceives that the characters have names arbitrarily imposed, as arithmetical figures have in Europe, not pronounced as we pronounce words with a literal character; that the Chinese words do not ascend above a monosyllabic name, though the character be composed of many single characters, each of which has a proper sense and monosyllabic name, and though the meaning of each be an ingredient in the notion of the compounded character. All this is as exactly true as if the writer had studied Chinese in the nineteenth century. He goes on to say: "as to the character itself, I find that each of them is made up of a certain number of strokes, lines, or marks, which are very distinct from each other in their shape and position; and by reason that these are single strokes, and, as I conceive, uncompounded, I think they may be called the letters, elements, or particles, out of which the more compounded characters are constructed or contexted. Two, three, four, or more of these, joined together in a certain order and contexture, I conceive do make syllables or primary radi- cal characters, each of which have a primary, single, or distinct notion, in signification as well as sound, which is made use of in the more compound- ed characters or words." The general idea here is correct; the aberrations are so slight, and withal so natural, that they do not detract from the merit of the conjecture. The writer conceives that the original sound or pronuncia- tion of the characters has been lost, but that originally it was a *literal*, not a *real* character, which is an accurate deduction from the natural error into which he fell. He remarks the custom, in writing Chinese, of comprising all the strokes in a square space; and he remarks:

The method alone of crowding *together* all the characters into one square, seems to be the great singularity by which Chinese characters differ from those of all the rest of the world; and this, I conceive, has been the reason why all people, and possibly even the very Chinese themselves, have and do believe it to be a real and not a literal character; for if the primary language or pronun- ciation of the characters be lost (as I conceive it is), and the disposition, order, method, texture, or manner of placing the more simple in the more com-

* See Philos. Trans., vol. xvi. p. 65.

pounded characters be also lost, forgotten, or not understood, then the whole character becomes a real, not a literal character. But I conceive that it might be at first either a literal character, and so the whole square character was composed of so many distinct letters or syllables, which composed the word signified thereby, and so there might be a regular order of placing these letters in the characters, that is, the whole square being divided into so many parts, there was a rule which was the first, second, third, and fourth place, so that their being placed in those, the several letters that made up that word according to the sounds they had in that word, it was easy by that rule to decypher the character, and find the signification, as regularly as if the letters had been written one after another. Or, secondly, it might be a real character consisting of divers marks or letters that expressed so many simple notions, several of which, joined together, might make up the more compounded characters.

Perhaps I ought not to have inflicted upon you this long quotation, more especially as it is adduced to shew chiefly the ingenuity of the writer, not to illustrate the nature of the language; for it is now sufficiently well known that the Chinese characters are, according to the writer's phrase, real, or ideographical; that they were partly borrowed from imitations of natural objects, and partly made up of arbitrary signs and combinations, symbolical of ideas.

I have in this letter purposely avoided vexing you with any of the "uncouth scrawls;" but as I intend to continue my correspondence, if it be agreeable to you, I cannot promise to be equally abstemious in my next letter.

Surely, my dear F., I have already said enough to excite some little compunction in your mind for having abused an invention so curious in itself as the Chinese character, which you are, perhaps, not aware is employed by about three hundred millions of people, occupying a very large portion of the habitable globe. Nor is this consideration the only one which ought to excite the inquisitive spirit of an occidental scholar; the language, or rather the character, of the Chinese contains in itself, as M. Rémusat remarks, a fund of antiquarian lore, preserved in a more curious manner than could have been conceived apart from the knowledge which this curious language conveys. The Chinese names of foreign nations are sometimes compounded in such a manner as to denote the early habits of those nations. But more of this anon.

Believe me always yours,

J. J. J.

HISTORY OF THE EASTERN MONGOLS.*

Mr. Schmidt, a merchant of St. Petersburgh, took advantage of a long residence at Sarepta, a Moravian colony in the government of Saratov, to obtain an exact knowledge of the language of the Kalmucks, whose moveable camps surrounded the establishment of the brethren. A concurrence of fortunate circumstances placed in his hands a fine collection of Kalmuck and Mongol books, and as the latter tongue is the elder sister of that of the Kalmucks, every facility was afforded him for studying and perfectly comprehending the works written in that dialect. Mr. Schmidt pursued this literary object with laudable ardour, and we are indebted to him for several curious publications upon the creed and civilization of the Buddhists of Central Asia. He has, moreover, contributed, in some degree, to the conversion of these people, by superintending the translations of various portions of the Holy Scripture into the Kalmuck and Mongol tongues. The excellent work now announced is, indeed, a happy earnest of the harvest which will be afforded by a fuller examination of the literature of the Mongols, and that of Tibet.

In a memoir, which appeared nine years ago, in the *Mines de l'Orient*, Mr. Schmidt announced the existence of this original Mongol history, and his intention to publish a complete translation of it. He gave a few specimens of the work, which afforded scholars reason to believe that though his publication promised to be highly interesting, yet that implicit confidence ought not to be given to him, and Mr. Schmidt was advised to exercise every practicable vigilance of criticism, and not to rely too much on his own ability to comment upon the work, since an undertaking of this nature demanded an extent of learning which he could hardly be supposed to possess.

In perusing Mr. Schmidt's preface to his translation of the Mongol history, we are glad to find that he has renounced his prepossession as to the infallibility of the original. "The question now is," he says, "what success the Mongol author will have with the lovers of history. Those who expect a work that will fulfil every expectation, and that will wholly supersede the labours of Chinese and Persian writers upon the subject of the Mongols, will be disappointed. Many will perhaps be disgusted at finding facts which belong to, or are intimately connected with, the history of the Mongols, either entirely omitted or materially disfigured. In judging of an Asiatic writer, we must first consider the nation to which he belongs, and then ascertain whether he is giving the history of his own countrymen, or that of another people. We must be able to appreciate the extent of his learning, and ascertain the manners of his nation, and the degree of intellectual cultivation it may have attained, how far the people may be influenced by their religious belief, as well as the views which the author and his nation take of things, and the unavoidable prejudices resulting therefrom. It is only by embracing all these points of view at once, that we shall be enabled to obtain a correct estimate of the merit of an Asiatic author, and be cautious not to exact from him more than we ought."

The numerous Mongol tribes, which Ghengiz united into one great nation, had no written characters, and even now they do not write their own language, but make use of the Ouigour-Turkish. Traditions were handed down, which

* *Geschichte der Ost-Mongolen, or History of the Eastern Mongols, and their Royal House.* By Sanang-setsen, Khungtaiji of the Orôta. Translated from the Mongol, and published with the original text and notes, by J. J. Schmidt. St. Petersburgh, 1829. 4to. pp. 509.

in every succeeding generation became more and more fabulous, until the really historical parts of them were insensibly lost. The Mongols, however, like all the nomades of Asia, were very tenacious of the genealogies of their princes, and even attributed a divine origin to Ghengiz Khan. It was not till long after the death of this conqueror that the Mongols adopted the Onigour alphabet, derived from the ancient Syriac, to write their own language; but subsequently to their conquest of China, they shared the fate of all the barbarous people who preceded them, becoming Chinese themselves in two generations; and instead of their peculiar tongue, they employed that of the Chinese, which they thought superior to their own. Undoubtedly, therefore, the most authentic of the historical documents of the Mongols are to be found in the Chinese rather than in the Mongol tongue. These documents are by no means lost; they have been collected by Chinese authors, and form a very complete body of history, several copies of which have been transmitted to Europe, and one is now in the Royal Library at Paris. Great light is thrown upon the records of the Mongols by a Persian work written by order of one of the descendants of Ghengiz Khan, by Rashid-eddin, and collected principally from materials accumulated by the Mongol general, Bolod Chingsang. From these two sources, which are still not very accessible, all that we have hitherto known of Mongol history has been derived. Mr. Schmidt has opened a fresh fountain of intelligence, less pure, perhaps, but which may, nevertheless, supply many desiderata, and will be more especially serviceable in extending and rectifying our knowledge of Buddhism, and the influence which it exercises upon the wandering tribes of middle Asia.

The history of the Mongols, translated by Mr. Schmidt, was written in 1662, by a petty prince of the Ordoo tribe, named Sanang-setsen. The author, at the conclusion of this book, states it to have been extracted from seven other works partly historical, but they are more properly legends. It is divided into six sections, the first containing a cosmogony, according to the Buddhist doctrine, besides an essay upon the birth and life of the Buddha Shakya-muni. The second section gives a history of Tibet from the period when this barbarous country, called the region of snow, received its first inhabitants to the introduction of Buddhism, A.D. 407, comprehending a period of 720 years. The third section gives an account of the introduction of Buddhism, and its speedy diffusion throughout the country, till its extirpation by king Dharma, who ascended the throne in A.D. 902. It was not until the period of his grandson and his successors, towards the end of the twelfth century, that Buddhism appeared in all its original lustre. These first three sections do not belong to the history of the Mongols. This indeed only commences with the fourth, which gives the genealogy of Ghengiz Khan, with details of his life and conquests. It is a curious medley of extracts from Chinese works, and the whimsical traditions of the Mongols. The same may be pronounced of the history of this people after the death of Ghengiz, and of the dynasty of his successors in the kingdom of China, which terminated A.D. 1368, and which are comprised in the fifth section. The sixth comprehends the period from the expulsion of the Mongols from China to A.D. 1543, describing the anarchy which succeeded the regular government which this people possessed during their continuance in China. This state of things ended with Dayan Khan, who united all the Mongol tribes under his rule. The history of the khans, the descendants of his eldest son, is the subject of the seventh section, which reaches to the year 1634. A notice of the lateral branch of the Jinongs, or descendants of the third son of Dayan Khan, to

the year 1576, the epoch of the re-establishment of the Buddhist religion amongst the Mongols, is the subject of the eighth section. The ninth contains the sequel of the history of the Jinongs till 1632, the commencement of the Manchoo power, which soon acquired the mastery of China and all Mongolia. A genealogical sketch of the Chinese emperors of the Ming dynasty is also given. The author of the Mongol work before us was of the family of these Jinongs; he was born in 1604, and he, therefore, relates, in this and the succeeding section, which comprehends the history of the Manchoos, transactions of which he was a witness, and in some of which he was an agent.

In the history of most nations, religion appears as the principal motive, and as it were the soul of action; from it, in short, civilization is derived. The Mongols furnish a very remarkable instance of this fact. The major part of this nation now follows the doctrines of Buddhism, which have exerted a most happy influence over them. It appears almost incredible that a people who, at the period of their political greatness, frequently exterminated the inhabitants of a district, in order that they might leave no enemy behind them, should voluntarily bow to the precepts of a religion which regards the slaughter of the most paltry animal as an atrocious crime. It is astonishing to behold a people, accustomed to destroy the cities they conquered, and to convert cultivated tracts into deserts for the pasture of their cattle, renouncing these brutal habits, and employing themselves in building temples and convents, delighting in useful establishments, and rivalling many others in the practice of religious duties.

Buddhism has not only softened the manners and habits of the Mongols, but it has also exerted a very powerful influence over the opinions of the people. The literature of India and that of Tibet spread with this creed throughout their barbarous steppes; they apply themselves with astonishing ardour to the translation of Buddhist works from the Sanscrit and Tibetan into their own tongue. Their princes, their grandees and priests, take Hindu names, and the family of their monarchs connects its genealogy with that of the princes of Hindustan. The inevitable consequence of this propensity towards Buddhism has been, that this creed has tinged with its hue the history and literature of the Mongols. As it manifests a perfect disdain towards all human actions which tend not to the service of religion, its votaries look upon nothing as worthy of being preserved and transmitted to posterity which does not redound to the fame and profit of Buddhism. It is in this strain that Sanang-setsen has written his history of the Mongol princes, which is not a narrative of national deeds, but a hotch-potch of history and legends, which cannot be used without much circumspection. The superstition of the author sometimes surpasses credibility: for instance, he relates with perfect seriousness, the appearance in the air of various divine incarnations to several of the Mongol princes; he assures us that when the Dalai-lama, Yongdan, proceeded into Mongolia, on the invitation of Altan Khan, he arrived enveloped in a kind of glory, and furnished with four arms and as many hands, the two anterior ones being crossed on his breast, and one of the two others holding the flower oodpala, and the fourth a string of crystal beads. The whole work of Sanang-setsen is filled with such stories. What is still more to be regretted, the author has sometimes sacrificed historical truth to the glory of religion, and in order to flatter those princes who have especially contributed to its propagation, he relates circumstances, the inaccuracy of which it is easy to demonstrate.

We know, for example, that, after the death of Gayuk Khan, the grandson of Ghengiz Khan, which happened A.D. 1248, his wife was declared regent, and that she ruled till 1251, when Mungu Khan was elected emperor by all the Mongol princes and lords, congregated in national assembly. The history translated by Mr. Schimdt states, on the contrary, that one of the brothers, named Godan, succeeded Gayuk; whereas that prince never reigned at all. The predilection manifested by the Mongol author towards this Godan proceeds solely from this cause, namely, his having induced a famous Buddhist patriarch to come from India, who cured him of a severe disorder, and who converted a great majority of the Mongols to the faith. Godan, in fact, was no more than a territorial prince of the family of Ghengiz; he did not even raise the standard of revolt against the legitimate successors of his great grandfather,—a circumstance which could alone have furnished an excuse for the error of the Mongol historian on this head.

One point in Mongol history, namely, the precise period of the separation of this people from the Kalmucks, and the circumstances which led to it, we fully expected to see illustrated in the work of Sanang-setsen; yet this event is only transiently mentioned, and is placed in the twelfth generation, or about 400 years prior to Ghengiz Khan. The great difference existing betwixt the two languages, however, leads to a conclusion that this separation must have been of a much more ancient date; but we have no means of clearing up this important point, and it would appear that Mr. Schmidt has not discovered amongst the documents at his command any fact which throws a light upon it.

Notwithstanding the grievous imperfections of this work of Sanang-setsen, but a very small portion of which we have noticed, its publication, and that of Mr. Schmidt's translation, constitute one of the most valuable presents which have been made in our time to Asiatic literature: it is the first Mongol text of any extent, and the first complete translation of a Mongol work, hitherto published in Europe, which is indebted for it to the munificence of the Emperor Nicholas, who gave 10,000 roubles (upwards of £400) towards the printing of the work.*

* Abridged from the *Universel* of Paris.

LINES

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

Ir hearts were like this book, and pens could trace
Our kind monitions in the surest place,
How precious would such living Albums be,
Where all could write what only one would see!
No mean desire in others' eyes to shine,—
Sincerity would prompt each faithful line;
Nor could caprice expunge the record there,
Should it perchance some darling fault declare.
Grateful would then be generous Friendship's part,
To write at once its lessons on the heart,
Assured,—whate'er return it thence might find,—
'Twould leave a lasting legacy behind.

T.

PHRENOLOGY OF THE HINDOOS.

THE science of phrenology, which was thought to have received its death-blow at the rude hand of Mr. Jeffrey, is, however, not only alive, but vigorous. Cautious of committing ourselves, either as defenders or assailants of this new doctrine, which mightily simplifies the process of deducing character, individual or natural, we wish to speak of it in the same prudent manner in which Longinus adverted to the new opinions propagated by St. Paul; that is, with respect, guarded by doubts as to the soundness of its principles, which time and discussion will confirm or remove.

Meanwhile, the following combined analysis of two publications, an Essay on the Phrenology of the Hindoos and Negroes, by Mr. James Montgomery, the poet, and Strictures thereon by Dr. Corden Thompson, of Sheffield, which appears in the last number of the *Phrenological Journal*, may be read by either party, believers or sceptics, with advantage, for it will prove a treat to both.

"On the 7th February 1827, Mr. *Montgomery*, who is well known as a poet, read the essay in our title before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sheffield; but afterwards locking it up in his bureau, and it was forgotten by the public. In 1829, however, Dr. Spurzheim had commenced a course of lectures on phrenology in Sheffield; and 'whilst yet on the very threshold of his subject, before his introductory details were well completed, the essay in question was put forth through the medium of a newspaper, and some copies were also struck off on separate sheets for private distribution.' Dr. Thompson says, 'As one who had actively interested himself in promoting the presence of Dr. S. at Sheffield, and one, too, who had personally solicited subscriptions for his course, he could not view with indifference the publication of an essay, which, both in his own estimation and in that of others, directly tended to throw discredit and obloquy on phrenology, and that even at the very time its celebrated founder was endeavouring to obtain from the public a candid and impartial hearing.' In consequence, Dr. Thompson published an answer to it, under the title of 'Strictures,' which we proceed to notice; and to do his opponent complete justice, he has printed his essay prefixed to this refutation.

"One of the boldest conceptions in Mr. M.'s treatise is its incipient declaration, that 'neither attack nor vindication of that fanciful system, which professes to distinguish natural propensities, moral sentiment, and intellectual faculties, by the multiform organization of the brain modifying the external shape of the cranium, is intended in these remarks on two particular nations.' Intentions admit, no doubt, of many constructions, but we are apt to judge them as indicated by acts; and notwithstanding farther coqueting, to the effect, for example, that while phrenological facts 'are too few to decide its legitimacy, there are far too many of plausible bearing to allow it to be laughed out of credit, except by the prejudiced and superficial, with whom it would be no credit to be otherwise treated.' Be it known to our readers, in plain English, that Mr. M.'s pamphlet is as hostile an attack on phrenology, and as prejudiced and superficial a one to boot, as has yet issued from the antiphrenological press. Although Mr. M. declares in his first paragraph, that the object of his essay is to shew that phrenology, as he expresses

it, 'involves *no* fatality in its issues,' the sequel of his pamphlet has not the slightest connexion with this object, but with another object, which he does not announce. As if, however, it were identical with the object he does announce, he says, 'I shall confine my illustration, both of the possibility and the certainty of *a counteraction by moral and political agency*, which shall almost entirely overcome the original disposition of whole tribes of the family of man, according to the phrenological tests, to two people—the Hindoos and the negroes.' But we must gather Mr. M.'s object, as we do his intentions, from what he does, rather than from what he announces and professes.

"It seems then, according to Mr. M., that Dr. Murray Paterson mistook the Hindoos, when he averred that they were *mild* and passive.

'Dr. Paterson's conclusions (says Mr. M.) are drawn from the actual examination of three thousand heads of every tribe and province, and from the careful study of *many* native crania, which he took the precaution of measuring to prevent mistakes. The result of the whole is, that the average size of the Hindoo head does not exceed that of a European of fifteen, consequently the mental energies and capacities are proportionate. He thence explains the weakness of the Hindoo character, *taken as a nation*, and their subjugation to a few thousand Europeans, as well as their stationary state of civilization. They were very remarkable as observers, which he found to be formly connected with a large development of Individuality. The mildness and passive softness which characterizes them, he found to arise from a deficient Combativeness and Destructiveness, and their cunning from a large development of Secretiveness."

"Mr. Montgomery demurs, as he calls it, only to the ascription to the Hindoos of *mild and passive softness*,

'Because, in reference to the nearest and dearest relationship of life, I shall shew hereafter, that in too many instances they are more desperately and deliberately cruel than any animal on earth (*except men under the influence of fanatic superstition*) has the power to be.'

"We beg the reader to keep in mind the above important parenthetical exception, and likewise the following admissions: 'The fact is granted that the Hindoos generally are distinguished by deplorable mental and bodily imbecility.' Then follows Mr. M.'s fundamental argument, first advanced in the form of a query, 'But are they not the descendants of ancestors not less conspicuous, on the other hand, for both intellectual and mental (probably means moral) power, whatever might have been their stature, or the size of their heads?' The author then goes on to state, that learning '*is said*' to have flourished in India before it was cultivated in Egypt; '*and some have assumed*' that it was from beyond the Indus that knowledge came to the Nile. The modern Hindoos, according to Mr. M., 'in their *unutterable degradation*,' preserve the stupendous monuments of *their* ancestors, with their pure and classic sacred books. The caves of Elora are then described as the acmé of the sublime and beautiful, all indicating 'men of mighty bone and mighty intellect' to have been the ancestors of the present '*puny Hindoos*,' who 'have been degraded to become the *most debased of human beings*,' by successive conquests, first by Bacchus, and then by Sesostris; next, Alexander's name, whose invasion miscarried, is introduced among the debasers of India; then are detailed with sufficient historical truth, the Tartarian, the Mahomedan, and European conquests; all, be it observed, conquests over a weak race, who, although very strong against Alexander, 'sunk lower and lower

at every revolution into the apathy and imbecility which the hopelessness of slavery brings, and which are the characteristics of the Hindoos *at this day*.' Nevertheless, successively conquered and debased as the Hindoos are, Mr. M. thinks that the spirit and prowess of their ancestors yet dwells in them, and causes constant alarm in Leadenhall Street; *in proof* of which, he urges the excellence of the sepoy soldiers, and quotes speeches made at public meetings in London, *to prove* the sepoys as brave and good troops as were ever seen by either Sir William Rumbold or Col. Fitzclarence.

"Again, Mr. M. suggests, that the tenderness of the Hindoos to animal life *should be called* piety rather than humanity, the Hindoos having 'three hundred and thirty millions of gods, a great proportion of *which are animals*.' What an unsuspected field for the zoologist! They sacrifice whole hecatombs of oxen, nevertheless, to appease their gods; nay, they are prodigal of human blood for the same purpose, and that is generally shed by its own kindred. Parricide, infanticide, and suicide, are perpetrated in the name of religion, to appease blood-thirsty deities; which deities must of course, according to Mr. M., be a type of their own worshippers, who are their makers. Here follows a catalogue of the atrocities of Juggernaut, and all the other too notorious modes of self-immolation known to Hindoo fanaticism.

"It will be observed, that Mr. M. makes no objection to the *Hindoo organology*, as stated by the phrenologists. On the contrary, he founds on its correctness; his argument being, that the manifestations of character do not suit that organology, and therefore phrenology is fanciful. For example, he assumes the large philoprogenitive organ of Hindoo women, and argues against phrenology, because Hindoo females (that is, all Hindoo women) murder their female infants; yet Mr. M. bears testimony, that they were most grateful to Col. Walker, who put them in the way of saving them! Mr. M. then discovers that the phrenologists themselves have observed that the Gentoo laws are most conspicuous for the manifestation of veneration, yet Dr. Paterson does not find the organ very conspicuous. Mr. M. admits the manifestations, and *ex concessis* the development in the Hindoos of Secretiveness, the faculty of cunning and falsehood; but, with utter contempt of relevancy, adds, 'Now, will any man in his right mind assert, that, because the modern Hindoos may be all liars, their progenitors therefore were always such, and their posterity will always be the same? Was truth never told in India?' and so forth.

"We have given a summary of Mr. M.'s treatise, in so far as the Hindoos are concerned, with as little comment as our feelings, as we read so pretending and yet so defective a production, would permit; preferring to reserve his retribution to his own proper and most faithful expurgator, Dr. Corden Thompson. After some pretty smart remarks upon the poet's *no attack but yet attack* on phrenology, Dr. T. proceeds, in one sentence, to demolish the glaring *petitio principii*, that the Hindoos had ancestors who did great things *with no better heads* than the existing race.

'The fact is granted (says Mr. Montgomery) that the Hindoos generally are distinguished by deplorable *mental* and *bodily* imbecility; but, he proceeds, 'are they not the descendants of ancestors not less conspicuous, on the other hand, both for intellectual and mental power, *whatever may have been their stature, or the size of their heads?*' Now, observe the singular defect of this reasoning. If the writer wished to insinuate that, when applied to the Hindoos, the principles of phrenology do not explain their *past and present state*, he ought to have shown that the heads of modern Hindoos are of the same

size and shape, their temperaments, too, the same as those of their ancestors. No phrenologist can for a moment admit, without some direct or ocular proof, some irrefragable demonstration, that nations distinguished by their intellectual powers, and others remarkable for their 'unutterable degradation,' and 'deplorable mental imbecility,' have the same development of the anterior lobes (or total) of the brain. To affirm, then, that the present Hindoos are descended from ancestors renowned for acumen and dexterity, *whatever the size of their heads*, is a mere *petitio principii*—a simple begging of the question—an assumption of that which ought to be demonstrated in the very first instance.'

"Dr. T. required to go no farther. This one sentence annihilates Mr. M.'s total argument. But Dr. T. proceeds, and supposing, but not admitting, the Hindoos to have degenerated, answers Mr. M.'s theory, that the actual degradation of the present race results from moral and political causes, the brain remaining as before, by asking if the brain is exempted, when every thing else about the Hindoo has degenerated? Does not the brain belong to the body; is it not *in toto* the admitted organ of the mind, and does not the brain degenerate? He appeals to our hospitals and lunatic asylums, and to the degeneration of offspring. He desiderates, moreover, even the shadow of proof for the allegation that the present race of Hindoos are the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants, which are said so much to have excelled them. 'But, setting this point altogether aside, it is an indisputable fact, that the brain may and does degenerate, as well as any other part of the frame. It would be strange, indeed, if this were not the case.'

"We think it right to aid Dr. T. by the help of Bishop Heber, who has greatly reduced the bulk of the fables about the glories of a remote and unrecorded antiquity of India. Neither Elephanta nor Elora are works beyond the achievement of a very ordinary pains-taking, and above all, patient people; and there is scarcely a Hindoo palace or temple of *grandeur or beauty*, which is not a copy, within some centuries, from the Musulman conqueror, who has a much superior head to the Hindoo.

"In farther answer to Mr. M.'s 'fanciful' theory, that the degradation of the Hindoos has arisen from the premeditated suppression of their intellectual energies by their past and present governors, Dr. T. says: 'Had the essayist been acquainted with the natural laws of organized beings—had he understood any thing of physiology, or even the common fundamental principles of the science which he labours to overthrow—he would certainly have been less dogmatical on the occasion. The Hindoos are mentally imbecile. Now, according to the doctrines of phrenology, this may depend on a lymphatic constitution, a defective cerebral organization, or on both causes operating at once. The skulls of these people, which are met with in European collections, are remarkable for their smallness; and we fearlessly maintain that, if such be common to the nation at large, the majority of the individuals will not fail to betray great weakness of mind. The organs may be improved or deteriorated by various causes; but, in all cases, a correspondence betwixt the mental dispositions and cerebral development will most indubitably be observed.'

"'The author seems to have forgotten that *mind* is dependent on brain for its manifestation; that, in proportion as the state of the latter is perfect, the former will be more active and powerful. He confesses the Indian to be generated in *body*, yet speaks as if *cerebral organization* had nothing to do with that *body*, and did not, with its other parts, suffer change.'

"Dr. T. reminds Mr. M. that Alexander was not repulsed by Hindoo prowess, but failed in consequence of the refusal of his troops to march farther, on account of the rainy season. Herodotus, a hundred years before, had described the Hindoos much as we now find them; and Megasthenes, whom Seleucus sent as his ambassador to the court of Palebothra, agrees with Herodotus; while Arrian, the historian of Alexander's expedition, corroborates the other two, and adds, that the Hindoos were then of slender and delicate make.

"The division into castes, which is of very remote antiquity, Dr. T. shews is insufficient for Mr. M.'s purpose. Oppression too, existed long prior to the period when Mr. M. states that it began. In this difficulty Dr. T. refers Mr. M. once more '*to the brains*' of the Hindoos—to their '*inveterate organization*,' as 'he, Mr. M., is pleased to style it; and we would ask, is not the poet himself an example of the futility of attempts to repress existing mental energy.' Dr. T. very properly dismisses this gratuitous entanglement of the ancient with the modern Hindoos,—of the brains we see with the brains we do not see—and takes the Hindoos as they are, in other words compares their actual mental disposition with their actual cerebral development, both generally and specially. Dr. T. very properly ridicules the notion of the Hindoo sepoy being of equal efficiency with the European soldier, as notoriously untrue; and shows, that the fighting caste of the Hindoos, and that caste alone, is capable of being brought to act bravely under the larger and better modified brains of British officers, and encouraged by British troops; and that not only the Musselman, but even the Burmese, is superior to the Hindoo, both in energy and development of brain. Indeed, were it not so, how could a handful of Europeans have subjugated India? The Gentoo laws are on principle unwarlike, and advise the trial of every thing, even artifice, before having recourse to arms; and all their historians are agreed, that the mildness and passiveness of the Hindoos has produced their repeated subjugations by invading foreigners, all of them known to be better cerebrally endowed than themselves.

"'The general *expression of the countenance*,' says Mr. Ward, the pious missionary, 'reminds you, that the Hindoos are *mild* and *kind*, and rather disposed to *melancholy* and effeminate pleasures.' Now, it is a positive fact, that this description precisely agrees with their cerebral organization. Mr. Montgomery may dream away his hours as long as he pleases, in speculations on ancient Hindoo heads; we have here *facts*, and they are sufficient for our homely minds. The Hindoo is notoriously effeminate, Amativeness is large; he is peaceable, Combativeness is defective; he is timid, Cautiousness is large; he is cunning, Secretiveness is full; he is melancholy, Hope is deficient.'

"Dr. T. then proceeds to the alleged Hindoo cruelty, and shows it unanswerably to proceed, when it occurs, which relatively it rarely does, not from natural bloodthirstiness, but, as admitted by Mr. M., from superstition alone. Into whatever work we look, whatever visitor or resident in India we interrogate, there is but one concurring opinion, that the Hindoos are mild and sparing of life.* Dr. T. quotes a passage in the Gentoo laws, which is humane and sparing to absolute weakness. But it does not require phrenology to tell us that intense religious excitement, acting on an acknowledged

* "This is the general character of the race, which, every one knows, in all races, admits of individual exceptions. These will amply account for the cruelties of the dacoits, and other robbers among the Hindoos; the race, besides, are indifferent to the suffering of others. This arises from a moderate Benevolence. It is known that they make no sacrifices to Benevolence; and for fear of pollution, besides, will allow a person of another caste to die at their door unassisted."

skulls which we have *seen have the* organ in full, if *not in* large endowment. Moreover, as Dr. T. *observes*, an average *Veneration may be* stirred *up by* fear and wonder, to play *its* full part *in* a superstitious *combination*. After all, it must not be *lost sight of*, that the deluded *devotees in* India, who lay themselves under the wheels of Juggernaut, *or* suspend *themselves by hooks* run through their flesh, form a very small part of a population of 100,000,000.

" We are inclined, here, to add to Dr. T.'s observations, that Dr. M. Paterson, who manipulated Hindoo heads from Cashmere to Cape Comorin, and from the Indus to Arracan, declares that he found great *differences among the* inhabitants of different regions of that vast continent; but always found the brain the best organized in those provinces which have been longest *subjected* to the Tartar and Mahomedan. Hindostan Proper is in this situation, and the men are a very superior race to the Bengalee, in point of cerebral organization and corresponding manifestations. This is corroborated by Bishop Heber; who, although not a phrenologist, yet observed aspect and manifestations, and states, that the two races of inhabitants are scarcely *the same* human beings. We wish Dr. Paterson had obtained and distinguished skulls from the different parts of India. This is yet a desideratum, which, we *hope, measures* will be taken to supply. The skulls of the Mahrattas *must* indicate Combativeness and Destructiveness, from their desolating and cruel invasions; and the Jats, who repulsed Lord Lake, and lately defended Bhurtpore *so desperately* as to induce the crowds in Delhi to cry that the power of Sahib Company was coming to an end, and who are declared by Bishop Heber to be another race, for energy, activity, enterprise, and bravery, from the Bengalee and Coromandel Hindoos, will, we doubt not, when phrenologically examined, afford another confirmation of the science.

" We had the singular narrative from a lady, *lately from* Delhi, she having had it from an officer who witnessed the fact, that a Jat warrior appeared on the walls of Bhurtpore during the storm, very conspicuous for his dress and resolute demeanour. A mine which had been previously driven, sprung under his feet, as the storming party advanced. His figure was seen distinctly projected some height in the air, and again precipitated into the ditch. To the astonishment of the spectators, the hero rose again, rushed up the steep, entered the breach with the King's 14th regiment, cheered by the applauding soldiers, who cried out to save him by all means. But he would not be saved; he turned upon the Europeans, and fought in the midst of them till he fell! We are not aware that there is an incident in the history of war to match this. Arnold de Winkelried made a path for his Swiss companions into the middle of the Austrian men at arms, by making fast four or five lances in his own bosom; but there was, about this hero of Bhurtpore, a power, as well as patriotic devotion, almost superhuman. What would not the Phrenological Society give for his skull, and that of Arnold de Winkelried!

" We would guard our readers from the supposition that phrenologists unqualifiedly pin their faith to Dr. M. Paterson's phrenology of India. All the specimens he sent to Edinburgh completely bear him out, bating his under estimate of veneration. They seem all to be Bengalee, and the organization of the other provinces of India must be, as yet, taken on Dr. M. Paterson's own observation; given, too, at a time when phrenology was much less advanced than it is now. Bishop Heber distinctly says, that the inhabitants of different parts of India differ from each other in their aspect and qualities much more than the French do from the English, or the English from the Turks.

weak intellect, will overcome natural mildness, and produce bloodshed and cruelty. Viewing the Hindoos only in their superstitions, Mr. M. keeps back the notorious fact of their *passive* mildness (for passive merely it is) in every other relation, and takes for granted, that their sacrifices, proceeding from superstitious fear and wonder, are manifestations of delight in blood! *Self*-immolation and *self*-torture are their most ordinary sacrifices. It will not be said that the suicide *delights* in his own destruction, or that the sanguinary butcher themselves. No, says Dr. T., 'they *butcher* each other.' Now, the Hindoos do not butcher each other in their religious rites nearly so much as they immolate themselves;—an act which, it has been established by phrenology, proceeds from large Caution acting *morbidly*, and deficient Hope, the known development of the Hindoos.

" There is an admirable passage at page 45, and several following, which we greatly regret we cannot extract entire, as they furnish a specimen of Dr. T.'s satisfactory reasoning. He argues, in substance, that all the instances of infanticide, suicide, &c. alluded to by Mr. Montgomery, are results of superstitious terror, and no proof of a cruel disposition. He quotes Mr. M.'s own words, 'That these suicides can no more be deemed voluntary than the acts of lunatics, sleep-walkers, or of any person under the influence of temporary derangement;' it is under an *irrational* impulse that they are committed; and he compliments Mr. M. on thus speaking truth 'point blank, unawares,' and advancing the very position, in other terms, for which Dr. T. contends. Sixteen females drowned themselves in 'a social fit of fanaticism' in the Ganges, and the act was applauded by thousands of spectators, as fully convinced as the poor deluded suicides themselves, that they went forthwith to heaven. The crowd to witness that deplorable exhibition showed it was not of every day occurrence; and Dr. T. shews that, *including* all these instances of fanatical self-destruction, suicide, in India, is in the proportion of 1 to 4,000; while, in Paris, it is 1 to 3,000, annually; *suicide in* France being abhorred; while, in India, it is meritorious, when *religiously* perpetrated. He dwells upon the gratitude of Hindoo mothers to Col. Walker, for preventing infanticide. This is stated by Mr. M. himself, and is an answer by himself to a thrust at phrenology, founded on the doctrine that infanticide mothers have small Philoprogenitiveness; while, in the Hindoo, it is large. He instances Abraham's attempted sacrifice of Isaac, and the courted martyrdom of the early Christians, as proofs that infanticide and virtual self-destruction can proceed from other motives than ferocity.

" Dr. T. shows that Mr. M. never alleges that wanton cruelty and bloodshed is common, or of every day occurrence with the Hindoos. It is always with a view to some supposed high end, and under the influence of a goading superstition. He adds, too, that the Hindoo development is not without Destructiveness; on the contrary, exhibits enough of it to minister to the commands of superstition, but not enough to give gratuitous ferocity, or a thirst of blood.

" Mr. M. fastens upon an evident mistake of Dr. Paterson's, namely, that although Veneration was very large in one of his palinquin bearers, who was ever at his devotion, it is generally, in the Hindoos, *moderate;* and adds thereto a blunder of his own, that Veneration is the organ of *faith* and credulity. Now the Hindoos are credulous, like all men whose wonder is too much for their reflection, and veneration has nothing to do with this feeling. But the Hindoos manifest veneration strongly, in their submission to, and reverence of, their conquerors, and their devotion to their gods; and all the

CINGALESE POETRY AND DEMONOLOGY.

The autochthones of Ceylon, if we may implicitly confide in the traditions of the natives, were devils. The island was a perfect pandemonium. There being no obits in a diabolical community, the population multiplied with portentous rapidity (thirty thousand are said to have been born of the same mother on the same day), till there was scarcely a square inch on the surface of the land uncovered by a devil's shadow—if devils, indeed, have shadows. Like Milton's spirits, they were—

> Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
> In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades,
> High over-arched, embower.

When the immaculate Buddha visited Ceylon, he found the devils so thick that he could not find space enough between them to imprint his holy foot-mark, and was obliged to mow a few of them down. Though fierce as well as numerous, they were no match, however, for human invaders, from the neighbouring continent, who gradually expelled them from the island, excepting one pertinacious demon, who, with dogged obstinacy, held possession of a forest for centuries. He had not disappeared even in the time of Knox, who, though it was not his good or ill fortune to see him, positively, as he tells us, heard him roar.

This absurd tradition has infected the superstitions and even the literature of the Cingalese, which would have afforded delectable reading to our James I. The devils, in fact, still retain the virtual sovereignty of Ceylon, at least a despotic power over the vulgar Cingalese, whose creed is crowded with demons in more fantastic shapes than ever peopled the fancy of a moody Englishman in the month of November. They are worshipped, because they are objects of fear. There is no disease incident to the human frame which is not the work of a demon; and the poor patient of Ceylon is called upon to pay not only a physician, or devil's priest, but the devil himself, who must be mollified by sacrifices, such as blood and boiled rice kneaded together, by those who wish to recover their lost health.

The reader may be amused, perhaps, by a few portraits of Ceylon devils, as they are depicted, from the life, in Cingalese writings and effigies.

1. The devil Oddy, a very fierce and cruel devil, who has the power of transforming himself into three different shapes, is thus described: his dress is formed of twenty-eight cobra-capellas, which are twisting in graceful coils round his body. His eyes are blue; his body is of a gold colour; his face is dreadful; his mouth is vast, with a snake betwixt his teeth. His head-dress is composed of twenty heads of cobra-capellas. He is mounted on a horse, and holds a pot of fire.

2. The great black devil, who is a foreign demon, is made of mud, with a cap on his head, four hands holding two swords, a shield, and a pointed iron. Four buffaloes surround him, and on his head, breast, and belly, are sixteen heads of tigers. A cobra-capella twines round his waist, and another tops his crown.

3. The devil of the victim, who haunts the sea and places where there is plenty of water, has a long black face, like that of a man rubbed with oil and blood. His teeth project beyond the lips; his chin glistens; it is as long as a rock. He always rides on a cat.

4. The devil called Maraka has a blue body, with a broad face the colour of a parrot; two cobra-capellas are curled on the forehead, both sides of which are red. His head is decorated with cobra-capellas and three devil's images. He holds the hoods of two cobra-capellas in each hand. He carries an iron rod, and makes a furious deafening noise, being always intoxicated with fermented liquor.

5. The devil of death is very terrific. He has three eyes, one placed vertically in a line with the nose. His mouth extends from ear to ear, and is furnished with grinning teeth sharp as glass, and two monstrous tusks. He has four hands, in one of which he holds the dart of death. His body is rubbed with red sandal; and he wears a kind of breastplate, which is an appalling Medusa-like face.

A multitude of other distinguished devils are equal objects of adoration, or of precaution, such as the great grave-yard devil, who has the head of a wolf, can grasp an elephant with his hand, and stands on a rock eating men's flesh; the black female devil, who dwells under the rocks and stones of the Black Sea; the sanguinary or blood-thirsty devil, who sports in pools of blood, and is approached by making incisions in the body of the votary, &c.

The customary offerings to these beings consist of flowers, sweetmeats, sugar, meat, fried fish, boiled rice coloured or kneaded with blood, odoriferous woods, mustard, cow-butter, pan-cakes, betel-leaf, &c. They are presented to the devils with dancing and reverences; the devil-priest is called capooa, whence the demonolatry of Ceylon is termed capooism.

For the aforegoing portraits we are indebted to a recent publication, by the Oriental Translation Fund, of two poems* rendered into English from the vernacular language of Ceylon, by Mr. John Callaway, late a missionary in that island. The translation furnishes us, therefore, with a specimen of the poetry as well as of the superstitions of the Cingalese.

The *Yakkun Nattannawá* was translated (says Mr. Callaway) by way of ascertaining the sentiments and usages of the Cingalese in their system of demonology, and is submitted to the public in order to promote correct views on the subject and to stimulate to missionary exertion.

Great attention has been bestowed on the mysteries and other representations of the middle ages, and romances illustrative of the period of chivalry are among the most popular of the day, though relating to principles no longer tenable and customs long since obsolete. An attempt, therefore, to unfold usages of the most extensive influence and pernicious tendency, which by multitudes of our fellow-men are still followed with avidity, will be viewed with

* *Yakkun Nattannawá*, a Cingalese poem, descriptive of the Ceylon system of Demonology; to which is appended, the Practices of a Capua or devil-priest, as described by a Buddhist; and *Kólam Nattannawá*, a Cingalese poem, descriptive of the characters assumed by natives of Ceylon in a masquerade: 1829.

equal interest and candour by all who have at heart the illumination of the world, and may contribute to the downfall of heathenism, which, according to past example and the voice of prophecy, is destined, when prostrate, to lie in ruins for ever.

The translator has here assigned the only reason which can justify the waste of paper and print upon such pure trash as these Cingalese poems. From first to last they consist of a nauseous collection of disgusting images, without one redeeming quality—not a single glittering particle appears amidst heaps of rubbish. We will not disgust the reader by presenting him with many specimens. The first, perhaps the least offensive we can select, is an invocation of the black devil:

There is no other god besides thee in the midst of the sixteen hundred queens. Thou seizest men, and causest them to be sick by placing them in solitude. We have accordingly prepared sweetmeats, and offered them to thee without any mistake. O thou Great Black God, preserve the sick person by cheering him!

In the place of water, and the burying-place, having prepared and garnished them by tying five sorts of clusters, and five sorts of flowers, and made five standings, and placed upon them four meat-offerings of five tastes, make the offering to the Black Devil with due consideration.

Make four seats in the four corners. In the middle bed, offer beetle-leaves —make the undressed offerings burn and smell with charcoal, and describe the five persons severally.

He received permission from sixteen hundred queens; he has a black turban on his head; he has four arms; a sword in one hand, and a shield on the other. A mask was fastened to his head in order to make sixteen faces, like those of a tiger and deer.

Having held a great elephant with his two hands and head, he sucked its blood with his mouth, and covered the whole body with the entrails. He is dressed in black habiliments, having a picture of the black devil for a vestment, and rides on a bullock.

His whole body is black, and he rides on a black bullock. The breast also is black, and a demon is in it. In his left-hand is a pool of blood and white food. May the sickness caused by the Black prince be taken away this day!

He is dressed with golden chains; he looks always upon this world, observing the manners. He loves the smell of the flowers. Thou Black Devil, see the light of the candle this night!

Thou continually livest in the temple Maya. Thy power exists from a thousand periods. Now hear my supplications! O thou Black Devil, come out from the said temple Maya.

Thou livest continually in the streams and in drains; thou dearly lovest white and clean things. Thou livest in every place by observing. Come thou Black Devil out of the lake called Rellipatan.

Thou hast taken a false form. If he take the bow into his hand, he will shoot and kill. He will also drive away and chastise the devils.—The sickness caused by the good and Black Prince he will take away.

Thou didst come in that day like a royal messenger, and pretend to sovereignty. Thou didst spring in that day from the rock in the foul water, through the power and by the authority of the White Prince.

We add an extract from the poem on "the practices of a Capua," described by a Buddhist, which, says the translator, "affords a gratifying display of zeal on the part of a heathen against demon-worship, and in a striking manner exposes the impositions of a class of men of boundless influence."

All the people of the three worlds (whom God and Budha preserve!) I will honour.
And after them, I will honour enemies, teachers, and superiors, and father and mother.
I will describe useless, unauthorized devil-worship, according to my ability:
May my faculties be preserved, that I may commit no error!
I will always honour God in holiness,
I will honour Budha, who confers good fortune on all the people of the world.
I cannot relate minutely, but I will relate what I know.
May the highest God, by his blessing, keep me from error!
Ignorant of Budha's doctrines, and teachers, they follow thievish devils.
They offer sandal-wood, fragrance, camphor, raisins, all-smelling flowers, and betel;
They bow, offer, and dance, according to thirty-one rules.
Omitting nothing, they set up ornaments, and act as if it were an ordinance.
Young girls, and young men, when they get fever, or head-ache,
Go to the dancer and inquire what occasioned the sickness;
Then the dancer, counting ten fingers, shakes his head, and looks fierce:
[Saying,] Though it be a misfortune, I will effect a recovery with one thread.
[*Applicant.*] I will truly speak. Hear me, my uncle.
Though we inhabit our house, it is haunted by a great many ghosts:
We know not if this be a misfortune, or an infliction of devils;
But if you visit the sick person, then she will recover.
[*Capua.*] I never defrauded, because I never wanted in my life.
You may incant, and prepare medicine, and yet kill the sick person.
I will make her a little better, if you attend to what I say.
Tuesday morning is an unpropitious time; I will come in the evening without fail.
[*Applicant.*] Now is the time—now is the opportunity to come. I have left work in the field;
I came, though I have been four months working exposed to the sun.
Yesterday, the sick person said, I will go if I creep along—
I entreat you to accompany me. If not, I cannot escape.
The dancer comes to the sick man's house, and sits on the high seat;
He peeps into the room like a monkey, and looks up and down;
And says, I will endeavour to restore her to health. The dancer takes a thread,
And whispering and menacing, ties seven knots in it, and, after rubbing it with saffron, ties it on the sick person's head.
You may come [he says], and tell me whether or not she is better.
The men afterwards go to the dancer, and report that she is now very ill.
Since she is not better [says the Capua], it is evidently a great devil's sickness;
And it cannot be cured without performing the devil's dance.

The *Kōlan Nattannawā* is a poem on masks and masquerades, which are important concerns in Ceylon. There are sixteen different performances of the masquerade kind: a regular masquerade begins with the night and ends with the dawn. The reader, after the preceding specimens, will be satisfied with the translator's account of this poem: "It affords no very exalted ideas of heathen taste; while the frequent introduction of malignant fiends shows how familiar must be the minds of the people, even in their recreations, with images of the most terrific order."

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE MAHRATTAS.*

All endeavours to discover the existence or remains of a regular Mahratta system of justice in the southern division of the Mahratta country have hitherto failed, and the following remarks on the subject are necessarily more inferences drawn from the general conduct and proceedings of the officers of the late Government, the impression made thereby on the minds of its subjects, and the sense and feeling of the people as to right and wrong.

The few remains of law and justice that have survived the different revolutions by which this country has been convulsed for the last three centuries are evidently relics of the ancient Hindoo institutions. The Mahomedan kings of Beejapore do not seem to have interfered much with the administration of justice beyond the seat of government. Their laws and regulations, founded on the Koran, chiefly referred to their own caste, and they were satisfied with deriving a high revenue without meddling with the religion of their Hindoo subjects, except when inflamed by wine, or fits of holy zeal, to make converts with the sword of the prophet.

The military genius of the Mahrattas could never have been favourable to a system of justice; and since Hyder invaded the Dooab, about fifty-five years ago, the peace of the country has been disturbed by so many wars, inroads, and rebellions, that even under a more regular government it would have been vain to expect the observance of civil regulations. The wars of Hyder and Tippoo; the incursions of Dhoondia and other freebooters; the treachery and rebellion of local officers; the dissensions among the Peishwa's nobility, and the disaffection of his most powerful nobles; the independence of jagheerdars; and the rapacity of sirsoobadars, mamlutdars, and inferior officers, were evils which, for so long a continuance, would have shaken the foundation of the most substantial system, had such a system been organized during any period of the Mahratta empire. The only institution that has survived disturbances is the Hindoo punchayet, which has lived through all the changes that have occurred since the downfall of the Vejeanuggur dynasty. This mode of trial, which resembles our English jury, has been upheld by the same principle that enabled the latter to rise again from its ashes, notwithstanding all the violent efforts of our Norman conquerors to supersede it by substituting the trial by battle.

Had legislation been more consonant with the military disposition of the Mahrattas, they, being Hindoos, would naturally have revived the institutions prescribed by their own Shastrees, rather recurring to the old system than introducing a new one; but for the last fifty or sixty years there has scarcely been an interval of tranquillity, and the state has wanted time and opportunity, as well as inclination, for measures of reform.

The first care of every government must be the revenues of the state, and where we find that, owing either to vice or weakness, this vital branch of the constitution has been neglected, it is in vain to look for order and regularity in any other; we might as well look for motion and activity in a body the blood of which has ceased to circulate. From the late destructive system of renting the revenues; from the decayed and neglected state of the tanks, water-courses, and all other public works, and from the character of the

* Copy of an official report (name of writer not stated) made to the late Governor of Bombay (the Hon. M. Elphinstone), in return to a circular of interrogatories to the collectors and political agents in the conquered territories in the Deccan, 1819.

Mahratta Government impressed on the minds of its own subjects, we may confidently infer that the Peishwa's officers in the Dooab, if not in every other part of his dominions, so far from consulting the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country, did not even bestow common attention on the more immediate interests of the state. But what could be expected but ruin and disorder from the licensed plunder committed by the renters and managers, into whose rapacious hands the country had been delivered by its own government? Under such a system the Peishwa could hardly have mocked the feelings of his subjects by affecting to introduce courts of law and forms of justice; this would have been worse hypocrisy than that of the Mahomedan king mentioned by Ferishtah, who, while his country was covered by his destroying army, affected, out of his tender consideration for the property of the inhabitants, to have his vegetables conveyed from place to place on portable beds of earth, so that even the brinjalls for the Rajah's table might not be gathered with the hand of oppression.

A state that has always been at war, and regarded war as a fruitful source of revenue, could not be expected, while setting examples of flagrant injustice, to exact judicial rules and ordinances. Our own government in this country has certainly shewn, that making war abroad is not inconsistent with the manufacture of regulations at home; but the Mahratta constitution was military, ours is civil: they made war for plunder, we make it in self-defence, or for the more exalted purpose of civilization.

Under the Peishwa's government no regularity appears to have been observed, either in trying causes or referring them to punchayets. The sirsoobadar of the Carnatic, Prautt, and the mamlutdars under him, were the only representatives of the circar both in revenue and judicial affairs. They had power either to decide upon the cases that came before them or to refer them to punchayets; but in most cases the inhabitants assembled spontaneously without the order of the circar officers, who were too apt to treat the parties and the matter in dispute as the cat did the mice and the cheese. The aumildar if applied to, if not the head inhabitant, nominated four or five, or any other number, of the most respectable and best men of business in the neighbourhood, and referred the matter in dispute to their arbitration.

The consent of both parties was necessary to a punchayet. No umpire or officer of government presided; but if opinions on each side of the question balanced, or if the point at issue was more difficult than usual, more arbitrators were called in to assist with their judgment. No shastree was consulted, nor does a shastree ever appear to have acted in concert with the members.

Punchayets were usually held near the place where disputes originated, and the village peons, under the authority of the potail or head inhabitant, summoned the members and the witnesses. As, however, they generally understood the affair before-hand, it was seldom necessary to send for them. When compulsion was necessary the mamlutdar was applied to, and if either party failed to attend after a punchayet had been agreed upon, the trial could proceed *ex-parte*.

I have not been able to discover any thing like a regular punchayet decree, and none seems to have been drawn out here; indeed, the mutual agreement exchanged between the parties and signed by witnesses rendered any further proceeding unnecessary. Some of these agreements entered into during the late government have been examined: each party possesses a copy, in which the result of the inquiry and the terms decreed are briefly stated. No confirmation of the punchayet's proceedings appears to have been necessary, except

when either party infringed his agreement, when the mamlutdar could oblige him to conform to it. The mamlutdar could punish by fine a corrupt member, or even order a new punchayet to try the same cause over again on proof of corruption: he could also enforce the attendance of members, and fine them for neglect.

As the arbitrators were always the most respectable and intelligent of the community, they must have considered their nomination as an acknowledgment of their superiority: they received no fee of any kind for performing the duty, but there was seldom any difficulty in procuring their attendance. It was a duty which they owed to society, and as a member of a punchayet to-day might be the suitor to-morrow, he could not refuse to his neighbours the same justice which he expected to receive from them. Where this feeling was insufficient to secure their attendance the Mamlutdar could enforce it.

In general the punchayet seems to have been nominated by the head inhabitant, in communication with the parties, so that he could not have appointed a member inimical to either of them. Punchayets do not appear to have been ever formed of potails of several villages, and complaints against potails were preferred to the natgeir, deshai, or mamlutdar.

When the weight of a punchayet's decree was insufficient to secure its observance the mamlutdar was applied to, or if the village was superintended by a natgeir or deshai, he was referred to in the first instance, and his influence was very considerable. There was no regular appeal, but the mamlutdar had authority to set aside an unfair decision.

The public opinion with respect to punchayets must be very favourable, as it is this opinion that has made them popular for so many ages. They are sought by all parties except those who, conscious of the weakness of their cause, would prefer a more distant tribunal, where the merits of the case are less intimately understood. The arbitrators being generally the neighbours of the parties, can best appreciate their claims. They have little theory and little knowledge of written laws, but great practical experience, with much good sense and understanding; and perhaps the mamool and common law is better known by them than by any set of country gentlemen in the world, not excepting the farmers and tax masters of England. They are sometimes partial to a friend or a popular character; but this objection, which holds equally against all tribunals, is remedied in a great measure by the liberty given to the parties of challenging obnoxious members.

When the arbitrators are chosen on the spot, so that they may not be taken from urgent business or ceremonies, their attendance is not felt as a grievance.

Habits of litigation have not been yet produced by punchayets, although their awards are gratuitous, nor do such habits prevail in any part of India, perhaps, where lawyers and vakeels do not live by them.

No regular courts or judges appear to have been ever established in the Mahratta country.

The powers of the great jagheerdars have been under no control for the last twenty or thirty years, except the control exercised by General Wellesley. Within their own jagheers they appear to have had as much authority as the feudal barons formerly had in Europe before appeals to the King's courts were instituted; but if we may judge from the fine condition of their villages, they could not in general have been tyrannical to their ryots. Enamdars of entire villages seem to have had much the same powers as potails.

The business of agency was not a separate profession. A man's gomastah was allowed to conduct his suit when he was himself unable to attend, and

great inconvenience would result from prohibiting the employment of such representatives.

All trials in this country appear to have been conducted in the most open manner. In ordinary cases great men were not obliged to attend in person either as defendants or witnesses; as defendants, the attendance of their gomastah was generally sufficient, and the attendance of distant witnesses or men of high rank could be procured by correspondence. This indulgence appears to have been carried too far, and great men, instead of bowing to the supremacy of the law, considered only the rank of their judges in comparison with their own. They would not think it degrading either to attend or to give evidence in the presence of a superior.

The *vivâ voce* evidence of witnesses appears in all cases to have been sufficient.

Oaths were never required from witnesses, and it was only under extraordinary circumstances that the parties in a suit were called upon to swear. Even in these cases, the oath was only presented as an ordeal in the absence of evidence.

A respectable Hindoo deprecates an oath as a species of sacrilege, and should never be compelled to take one when it can be dispensed with. One or two instances only of swearing are recollected in this part of the country.

The Hindoos leave the punishment of perjury to God. They as well as we are enjoined by holy writ to "swear not at all:" but an oath either taken or broken to save a man's or a cow's life or reputation, to avert a great evil, or promote a great good, is not deemeed unpardonable.

No fees or fines were decreed by punchayets, but damages were frequently awarded.

The circar did not impose regular fees as the price of justice; but the mamlutdars had full power to fine, and the little justice they afforded was dearly purchased.

No subsistence was allowed by government either to defendants or witnesses; but the latter were seldom summoned from a distance when their written testimony could be procured.

Disputes regarding succession, when brought before mamlutdars, were either settled by them or referred to punchayets; but the influence of the deshai, natgeir, or potail, or of the neighbours or friends of the parties, generally brought about an adjustment. Punchayets for the trial of such disputes were appointed in the same way as other punchayets.

The popular mode of determining boundary disputes is a species of ordeal which is held very sacred; it is performed by one of the parties proposing to walk along the true boundary, carrying a light fixed in a particular manner upon his head, and observing certain ceremonies. If he perform the walk without the light being extinguished, his steps mark the boundary in dispute. This ceremony, however, does not appear to have been observed for many years, so that boundary disputes in modern times have probably been settled in the same way as all others.

The religious institution of the Hindoo appears to be nearly in the original state. Among the Brahmins, the Acharees of the Muttums, and among the Shoodrees, the Gooroos of different sorts have ample powers to try and determine all disputes at all concerned with caste or religion. These priests have more extensive influence than the abbots of monasteries formerly had in Europe; but appeals lie from their decision to the principal muttums, of which there are several in different parts of the country. The Brahmins who preside

at these muttums have infinite control in all affairs of caste and religion; they inflict penances and excommunications, much more dreaded than any civil punishment, and fully adequate to enforce the observance of their decrees.

The great acharee, or high priest, is as tenacious of his prerogative, and as jealous of law interference, as the Pope ever was in the zenith of his power; and the sovereigns of this country seem to have considered, that "*Sacerdotes a regibus honorandi sunt non judicandi.*" It appears, however, that they had authority to assemble a wooturn soobe, or squad of Brahmins, and that the powers of this assembly were superior to those of the highest acharee. Applications were sometimes made by the ecclesiastical to the civil power, when the arm of the law was required to subdue refractory spirits who were not to be awed by the thunders of the church. No regular punchayet was assembled for the trial of caste disputes, but the heads of castes could refer common cases to a vestry chosen from the same sort. Nearly half the population in the southern division are Sing Buljee Mars, and in every ten or fifteen villages they have a meeting-house termed kutta munny, where matters of caste are discussed; but all questions of importance are referred to the shimasumrus, or seats of the gooroos, in different parts of the country.

The principal muttums are provided with learned Brahmins ready to expound the shastrums. The sovereign power in this country, if not founded on religion, was intimately connected with it. The same books contained the laws of the church and state, and the same Brahmins expounded them, so that the ascendancy of the Brahmins and shastrees here was even greater than that of the priests and canon laws in the dark ages of Europe.

Neither Hindoo law nor the customs of the country have provided any effectual means for the recovery of debts. Dhurna and imprecations were the usual measures resorted to, and these were at least as much in the power of a poor as a rich man.

Oppression makes less noise in this country than in Europe, because it meets with less resistance; but I have scarcely visited any part of this division without hearing of the atrocities of the Peishwa's officers. But although much oppression was exercised by the circar servants, the general feeling of right and wrong was a great check against the tyranny of individuals, and perhaps the union produced by castes has some effect in preventing oppression, for no man could injure another seriously without touching the link of a chain that would have been ready to encompass him.

The influence of jagheerdars in the administration of justice was chiefly confined to their own villages; their bribes, however, would have had great effect in the cutcherries of the mamlutdars, but in order to have gained over a punchayet they must have bribed every member.

With respect to the judicial powers assumed by great men, the potail is generally the first man in his village, and he would not have allowed any person except a circar officer to interfere with his jurisdiction. Had any khoosbah inhabitant set up for a judge, he would have afforded the boys in the village much amusement. Neither money nor family connexions have much weight in this country if connected with government: a shroff or a chetty is generally the richest man in the community, but either of these characters would have been much more anxious to conceal his wealth than to indulge his ambition under the Mahratta government.

There is as much regard for mamool and precedent in this country as in any other; but this feeling would not have prevented a mamlutdar from setting aside an unjust decision of his predecessor, nor would he have scrupled to annul the proceeding of a deshai, natgeir, or potail on similar grounds.

For good times we must look back as far as the period of the Hindoo dynasty. During the time of Nana Furnavees the jagheerdars were kept in better order, the sirsoobadars were better controlled by the government and the mamlutdars by the sirsoobadars, and appeals might sometimes have found their way up to the seat of government, from the potail or punchayet to the mamlutdar, from him to the sirsoobadar, and from the sirsoobadar to the Peishwa. But no judicial rules ever found their way from Poona to this part of the country. The long reign of Sahoo Rajah might have produced order and regularity, but he seems to have been less engaged with the management of his own country than with the conquest of new ones; nor would this division have benefited by his legislation, as it was subsequently annexed to the Mahratta dominions. Madhoo Rao appears to have been one of the ablest of the Mahratta sovereigns, but his virtues were military, and could not have done much for the cause of justice. All that seems to have been effected in the best times was the establishment of the circar authority throughout the country, the subordination of the public officers, the good behaviour of jagheerdars, and the subjection of the people. To keep the country with a strong hand, to command all its resources and to monopolize oppression, appear to have been the grand objects of Mahratta legislation.

It has been already observed, that dhurna and imprecation were the usual modes of recovering debts; a public officer, however, would probably have enforced the payment of his own or his friend's debts by imprisonment. A debtor's resources are generally well understood, and if able to pay he undergoes a course of dhurna even more intolerable than the practice of dunning in Europe. The lower classes often paid in labour debts which they had no other means of discharging; but the practice of delivering children or families as hostages is unknown here.

It is extraordinary that the custom so well known in many other parts of India, respecting the treatment of bankrupts, should not have been practised at Ranee Bednore, which is one of the greatest corporate towns in this part of the world, to which most questions relating to trade and commercial ceremonies are referred by all the neighbouring chetties. Bankrupts are treated here like other debtors.

Where there was so little law, there could not be much litigation, and litigious spirits must have found vent in the spiritual courts. Law suits generally originated in disputes about joint property in the merassee lands of potails and curnums, chiefly of the latter, and no new subjects of litigation have yet appeared.

The codes of highest authority here are those of Vigneareshreerun and Mahaderam, but it does not appear that they have been consulted for some years on law matters.

The innovations of the Mahomedans do not seem to have extended beyond the capital and the cusbahs of the provincial officers. In the immediate neighbourhood of these places we find the Hindoo institution much in the same state as in the remotest part of the country.

With respect to Mahomedans, if both parties were of the Mussulman faith, the cazee, or in his absence the person best read in the Koran, was applied to for justice in the country villages. When a Hindoo and a Musselman were the parties, the case was generally referred to a Hindoo punchayet; but the admission of a Mahomedan as one of the members would not have been objected to. Had

any law been consulted under the late government it would have been Hindoo: but the Mahomedans usually preferred their complaints to the mamlutdar when there was no Mussulman law officer in the neighbourhood, when his authority would have been inadequate, or when a Hindoo was the defendant.

The criminal jurisdiction here seems to have been still more irregular than the civil. Punchayets secured some degree of redress in matters referable to arbitration; but as they had no cognizance of criminal matters, the prosecutors depended chiefly for justice on the personal character of the mamlutdar, who appears to have exercised every power except that of capital punishment.

Nothing can more strongly mark the absence of legal redress, and the neglected state of criminal justice, than the prevalence of *thullu*, or public revenge, which was sometimes perpetrated here to the greatest excess with impunity. Two or three cases are mentioned in which this outrage was carried to such lengths, that the officers of the circar were compelled to notice it, and to punish the offenders by fine;* but as fines were imposed rather as a source of revenue than a means of punishment, they had little effect in promoting justice or checking immorality.

The sirsoobadar appears to have been the only provincial officer who had power of life and death; but he exercised it only against notorious offenders, who were dangerous to the state or the peace of the country.

All petty offences were punishable by the mamlutdars, who made them a profitable source of revenue, by imposing fines on all who could pay them. Simple murder was seldom capitally punished; and many persons who were guilty of this crime are said to be still alive and merry. Neither the Hindoo law nor the customs of the country appear to have been consulted in criminal matters.

Offences against morality among the higher classes, being also offences against religion, were cognizable by the spiritual power, and generally required absolutions, the expenses of which were equivalent to fines.

There appear to have been no forms of trial in criminal cases, and they could not have been very requisite when notorious offenders only were punished.

The usual mode of executing criminals was by hanging. Prisoners were confined in the nearest fort, and in irons if their escape was apprehended. Wooden stocks were generally used in confining persons of low condition, and these being clumsily made were fastened on in a very cruel manner. They were sometimes applied to men of respectability, and an instance is recollected, at Ranee Bednore, of a potail who died under the effects of them.

The ancient system of village police has not been altered by the Mahrattas, but its instruments have been considerably corrupted and relaxed. The village Tullaries have been always the most efficient officers of police: their own roguish habits and propensities make them the best thief-takers in the country if properly controlled; but under a lax superintendance they are dangerous instruments, and often commit more offences than they prevent. It is the interest of the inhabitants, from whom most of their fees are derived, to control them within their own village, but this check does not extend to other villages. No district officer appears to have been at the head of the police during the late government. The tullary reported to the potail or curnum, and they to the mamlutdar, who communicated matters of importance to the sirsoobadar; this system still continues, and, if properly superintended, seems as well adapted to the state of the country as any other.

* In one or two cases they appear to have been capitally punished, but more for the safety of the state than for the good of society.

The tullary's chief duties are to watch the village, the crops, and the highways, to catch thieves, and trace them by means of footsteps and other marks, and to discover stolen property. He is under the potail and curnum, and the Dashai or Daispandee, where there is one, has little to do with them.

It is difficult to calculate the average or usual allowances of tullaries, as they differ in every village, and are derived from many different sources, which vary much in different places and in different years at the same place; they are derived chiefly from lands, from roossaoms on the customs, from azeem mera, or tithes on the crops, from kuntiwanum, or fees paid by weavers and others, and from phusgee. The regular allowances of a tullary are supposed to average about two rupees a month, and this is probably near the mark. Their irregular receipts cannot be estimated, but are probably considerable; their fees are vexatious in the collection, and neither fixed nor certain in the amount, and where they are entitled to one handful of the produce they often take two: this part of the allowance is therefore open to abuses, and should be commuted for something more determined. If the average fees paid by each individual were ascertained the amount might be consolidated with the revenue, and a compensation might be made to the tullary, either by reducing his jadee, by giving him more land, or by paying him in money; the jadee levied on the lands of tullaries is said to be generally about thirty per cent. of their produce, in many villages it is fifty per cent., and in some it is so high that the lands have been thrown up altogether. The tullaries here are almost all of the Bedur caste, which abounds so much in the ceded districts. They are active fellows, who seldom remain idle, and if not employed in catching thieves or in some other useful occupation, they often become thieves themselves. The tullary of every village has generally two or three brothers or other male relations in his family, so that there is no want of hands either for police or for cultivation; and as agriculture keeps them out of mischief, perhaps it is better to pay them with lands than with any thing else; but to make it worth their while to cultivate, the jadee on their lands must be considerably reduced. It does not appear to have been usual here to make tullaries responsible for stolen property, except as an encouragement to trade in particular cases, when merchandize has been robbed on the highway. This responsibility, if indiscriminately enforced, may be unjust, but seems very proper wherever a robbery might have been prevented by the exertions of the tullary.

Besides tullaries there are shetsundies, or local militia, in all the large villages: they are under the potail and curnum, and in times of tranquillity their duties are chiefly revenue; during public disturbances they form the chief strength of the *posse comitatus*, when it is called out by the officer of the district against bheels or rioters. The shetsundies are mostly paid with lands, which afford about two rupees a month to each peon. They are of different castes; Bous, Mahrattas, shepherds, and Moormen, but the Bous predominate. In large villages there are from five to eight or ten shetsundies; in smaller ones, from two to five or six.

With respect to the mode in which the tullaries discover thefts: as almost every man in the village contributes in some way or other to their support, and has a claim to their services, their intercourse with the inhabitants is constant and familiar, and it must be very difficult to commit a theft without their knowledge or connivance; they are acquainted with the means, habits, and

actions, of every householder, and well know in what quarter to look for stolen property.

With respect to vigilance and attention the police here requires much reform; the instruments of it are good, but much out of order. The mode in which the tullaries collect their dues encourage habits of rapacity, and these habits were rather countenanced than checked by the conduct of the Peishwa's officers. By licensing the privilege of smuggling Mysoor sandal, the late government bred a tribe of accomplished rogues, who being now excluded from that species of fraud are ready to enter upon every other; hence the notions of *meum* and *tuum* are here vague and irregular, and nothing but a strict control and severe examples will restore good order.

The powers of the great jagheerdars seem to have been independent. In the districts of Ranee Bednore and Haugul, which were the jagheer of Roop Rao Chowdry, his authority, or rather that of his mamlutdars, appears to have been almost absolute, but not to have been exercised with discretion. The powers of a small jagheerdar or an enamdar seldom exceeded those of a potail.

There are heads both of castes and professions; and although they have no authority as public officers, their influence as connected with custom and religion has a great effect on the manners and morals of their respective adherents. This influence would perhaps be more effectual than any other if the head of the police and the head of the caste would view offences in the same light; but the eyes of police are confined to this world, while those of caste are chiefly directed to spiritual matters, and see more guilt in the slaughter of a cow than in the rape or murder of a fellow creature; still, however, the influence of caste is a great check against vice and immorality.

In the country villages there appear to have been no restrictions as to the proper hours for going abroad and staying at home, but it is said to have been the custom at Lavenore, and other large towns, to confine till morning in the cutwal's choultry all persons found out of doors after midnight.

Potails and heads of villages were generally responsible for the conduct of their respective classes, that is, it was incumbent on them to see that immorality was punished by fine or penance. In disputes respecting caste or custom, it was their duty to prevent outrage and disturbance; but their impartiality could not be relied on in such cases.

The sale of liquor was licenced but not regulated, and drunkenness is a common vice here among all classes except Brahmins and Buljewars: these also are much scandalized if they do not indulge in private.

With respect to beggarees they seem to have been seldom employed here; great men, who had the power to press them, were mostly Brahmins, who have little to carry except their wardrobes and cooking utensils, which would have been polluted by the contact of a common beggaree. Chattees and straw seem to have been furnished gratis to men of consequence, and wood, also, in villages near the jungle, of which there was abundance in most places.

With respect to the general character of the Mahrattas, they appear to have more energies and fewer prejudices than any other Hindoo people; their armies have been the only ones in India (except our own) able to cope successfully with those of the Moguls, and as a military nation they are perhaps superior to any other in Asia. But perfidy and want of principle are still the strongest features in their character; and their successes have perhaps been less owing to their activity and courage than to their artifice and treachery. Their presence of mind, patience, and intrepidity are truly surprising, since

they appear to have no point of honour to fight for, few feelings of generosity or gratitude, and little *esprit du corps*. Their leaders have the virtues of a Catiline, and their troops are pindarries; every man seems to be "*alieni appetens, sui profusus.*" The character of the Mahratta government and the Mahratta people appear to be quite distinct; and the manners of the court and the people were as much contrasted as those of the Emperor of Russia and his Siberian subjects. They seem to have had common feelings and sympathies, however, with respect to war and plunder; but cruel, selfish, and rapacious as they are, there are circumstances which place the former Peishwas in a much more favourable light than either Hyder or Tippoo. The Lanawaor Nabob, when in imminent danger from the armies of Hyder, who sought, in the first instance, to conciliate him, placed more confidence in the generosity of the Mahrattas than in the faith and promises of his near relation. The Travenoor Deshai, who had long followed Hyder's standard, adhered to that of his son; but Tippoo only rewarded his zeal with death and confiscation. His family, reduced to the greatest distress, applied to Purseram Bhow, who procured a comfortable allowance for them, although the enmity of the deskase had been scarcely atoned for by subsequent services. These instances of liberality, however, are probably to be ascribed more to intrigue than to generosity.

Murders instigated by revenge, and executed by private persons, seem to have been common here; robbery was also common, and perjury would have been so had oaths been more frequent. The prevailing vices were lying, adultery, and drunkenness.

The influence of caste and public opinion, as connected with religion, is very strong; and the censures of the priest have, perhaps, in general, more weight than the terrors of the magistrate.

The powers of castes to watch over morals have been already described. The influence of parents and guardians depends more on their personal qualities than on the sacredness of their characters. All reverence is reserved for the church, and a good stock of charitable faith covers a multitude of sins. The authority of husbands depends still more than that of parents on personal qualities, and unchaste wives are still more common than undutiful sons. The penances and absolutions by which adultresses are whitewashed are false friends to the causes of chastity; they seem, however, to satisfy the injured husband, who is generally of a forgiving temper, and free from jealousy.

All the religious institutions here seem to be nearly in their original state, and the funds allotted to them seem in general to be faithfully appropriated. The clergy in this country are neither very ambitious nor luxurious, and their expenses are chiefly confined to feasts and ceremonies connected with religion. A good table and cellar do not form the luxuries of Brahmins, and they have no refectories to divert the funds of the church. The habits of Hindoo priests are favourable to a regular life, and their conduct being public, is open to the censure of the world as well as to that of their ecclesiastical superiors. Their faith is less orthodox, their morals are less strict, and their discipline is more lax, than it was in former times, but still there is much religion among them.

The censures and excommunications of the spiritual power had generally sufficient weight to enforce religious observances; but when the callous ears of a libertine were deaf to the thunders of the church, he was sometimes resisted by the lightning of the state.

The persons who had influence over the people here were generally potails,

curnums, priests, and heads of castes and professions. Dessayes and daispandees had also considerable influence; monied men had likewise influence, but wealth alone is not equivalent to power in this country.

There are schools in all large towns and villages, but none of them are free: the common price of learning is half a rupee a month. Brahmin schoolmasters teach boys of their own caste and shooders also: but most of the Bulgeewars, who are very numerous here, are taught by jungums.

If we substract from the whole corps of European readers the light bodies that dwell in novels and romances, the shallow minds that skim the surfaces of learning, and the perverted intellects that are carried away by metaphysical flights and impracticable theories, we shall still find a valuable balance of improved sense and knowledge. Hindoo books teach little knowledge or morality: they make a few pedants but no coxcombs or Don Quixotes. To render the people high-minded citizens, would neither contribute to their happiness nor to the security of our government; but we might safely and advantageously encourage harmless reading by furnishing the country schools with easy versions of the best Hindoo books. These schools might be much improved by exciting emulation among the masters and scholars, and perhaps it would be practicable to establish a college in each district for the promotion of learning. Among the idle tribes of pensioned Brahmins in each talook are some shastrees and literary characters, whose learning and instruction might be turned to account, and it is but reasonable that they should do something for their allowances. An institution of this kind would convince the people that the government takes an interest in their welfare, and that taxation is not the sole object of the state; it would answer the purpose of a court of shastrees for expounding the laws. It would be an excellent school for public servants, and it would give useful occupation to restless and ambitious minds, whose idleness is always dangerous; such an institution would require little encouragement except the patronage of the collector and his cutcherry, and it would only be attended with the expense of a roomy building, a few professors, and a few books, all of which might be procured at a small expense to answer every useful purpose.

The people in this part of the Carnatic do not appear to be so well off in point of subsistence as they are in the old districts of the British Government. The ryots, and all who are concerned with agriculture, are decidedly worse off; the trading classes have been more favoured, and their circumstances are somewhat better; but the deserted and ruined state of many pettahs and bazaars, which have evidently been very considerable within the last twenty years, proves that the merchants as well as the ryots have been much oppressed. The heavy and long monsoons in the Mahratta country probably increased the expenses of subsistence; they are unfavourable to labour during a great part of the year, and they make it necessary to build better houses, and to wear warmer clothes; the badness of the roads, also, tends to raise the price of provisions. The price of labour here is higher than in the Ceded districts or the southern provinces, but not apparently in proportion to the higher price of grain, which, however, is dearer at present than it has been for some years. The number of beggars, or persons who depend for support on the surplus means of the community, is perhaps one test of the circumstances of the people, and there are fewer beggars here, I think, than in the Madras districts.

All classes appear to gain by the conquest who had any thing to lose before it, with the exception perhaps of shroffs and Brahmins. Adventurers, pindarries, and rogues of all descriptions, lose by the change of government.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.—The Society held its first meeting for the present session on the 2d December; Sir George Staunton, Bart., vice-president, in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting, held July 25, having been read and confirmed, a great number of donations were presented, among which were the following:—

By Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., a most valuable and interesting collection of Indian arms, with their appendages, collected by that gentleman in the course of his long and distinguished official career in the province of Malabar. The following articles form part of this collection: a Malayalim matchlock gun, with the lock and mountings of brass; the lock is curiously engraved, and the mechanism of it is much superior to the common matchlock. A matchlock gun, beautifully mounted in silver; this piece was taken at Kittoor from the kuttuk, or soldier, who shot Mr. St. John Thackeray at that place, in October 1824. There is also a Coorg matchlock, mounted in silver, to which belong a gunpowder flask, silver-mounted with an ivory top; a coil of matchcord, wound on a very neat basket-work armlet, with silver loops, and a red leather pouch for holding long iron shot, flint, and steel, to which is attached a silver war-whistle, by a massive chain of the same material. The remainder comprise swords, daggers, spears, shields, arrows, &c. &c., all in the same superior and costly style of workmanship.

By the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through his Highness the Prince de Lieven, a History of the three first Princes of the Gengheez Family, in Russian. A Description of Peking, in Russian, translated from the Chinese, by Father Hyacinth, with a plan of the city.

By the Rev. H. D. Leeves, a finely written Turkish MS., being the Sultan's firman confirmatory of the election of the Greek patriarch of Constantinople.

By the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, twelve works recently published under their superintendence.

By Lieut. Col. Doyle, a beautiful Arabic MS., containing the *Koran*; and another, in Nagree, containing one of the *Púranás*.

The reading of a paper, communicated by Colonel Harriot, was then commenced: it is entitled, "Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Zingarí, or Tribe miscalled Egyptian and Bohemian; to which is prefixed a comparative vocabulary of the Zingara, or Gypsey Dialect, with a variety of Asiatic synonyms deduced chiefly from the Hindi." The Anglo-Gypsey list of words was taken down verbatim by Col. H., at Overton, in Hants, A.D. 1821.

The vocabulary comprises about 450 English and Gypsey words, of which about 350 have synonyms attached to them; it is followed by the observations, in which, after some prefatory remarks upon the names by which this singular tribe is variously known in the principal countries of Europe and in Syria, Persia, and Hindustan, in Asia, the author proceeds to ascertain the dates when they were first noticed in the states of Europe, and thence traces them back to Persia, into which country he states them to have been introduced by order of Bairam Gor, some 1,400 years ago, from the province of Caubul; in support of this opinion he cites many authorities: among the rest, Firdousee, and the present Poet Laureate of Persia, Fateh Ali Khan.

The reading of the paper concluded for the day at this point; the remaining portion of it is devoted to an account of the Zingari of India.

The meeting then adjourned to the 2d of January.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of the Society was held on the first of July, the Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, President, in the chair. The President informed the Society that Lord William Bentinck had consented to become the patron of the society. Letters were read from Dr. Tytler, Mr. Montgomerie, and Mr. Allan, requesting their names to be withdrawn from the list of members of the society. The circumstance of Dr. Tytler's secession led to a resolution that a letter should be addressed to that gentleman expressive of the society's regret at his secession, and of the sense entertained by the society of the zeal he had always manifested for its interests. A letter was read from Mr. Calder, announcing the realization of his Majesty the King of Oude's splendid donation to the society of 20,000 rupees, and also of a donation of 5,000 rupees from his Majesty's minister Yatimad-ud-Dowla. The full amount of both these donations has been remitted by Mr. Ricketts, the resident at Lucknow, who had handsomely made up a considerable loss by the exchange, which would otherwise have fallen on the society. It was resolved that the acknowledgments of the society, and a copy of the *Researches*, be presented to his Majesty the King of Oude; and the thanks of the society be given to Yatimad-ud-Dowla and Mr. Ricketts.

Extracts were read from a letter addressed to Mr. Fraser by Dr. Gerard, relative to Mr. Csomo De Koros, the Hungarian traveller. It was resolved to settle a certain monthly allowance upon Mr. Csomo, and that a supply of books likely to be serviceable to his researches, as far as procurable in Calcutta, be sent him. The extracts read from Mr. Gerard's paper respecting the labours of Mr. Csomo De Koros were of a most interesting nature, not only as giving a vivid idea of the admirable—we may say heroic devotion of that singularly disinterested and enterprising person to the cause of literature, in spite of difficulties that would confound a less determined spirit; but as referring to depositories of learning, which for ages have been confined to a peculiar people, of whose language and institutions but little is known to Europeans; but which, through the fortunate instrumentality of Mr. Csomo De Koros, and his learned associate the Lama, it is hoped will not long remain a fountain sealed to the literary world. Mr. Gerard, who a few months ago returned from a tour through Koonawur, visited Mr. Csomo De Koros at the village of Kanum, where he found him in a small hut, surrounded by books, and in good health. His mind appeared entirely absorbed in his studies, otherwise the circumstances in which he was placed, and more especially the rigour of the climate, must have proved checks to his exertions. During last winter, at an elevation of about ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, he had sat at his desk, wrapped up in woollens from head to foot, from morning to night, without any interval of recreation, except that of his frugal meals, which are one invariable routine of greasy tea; for in that quarter tea is a kind of soup—being a mess composed of the plant itself, mixed up with water, butter, and salt. At Kanum, however, the rigour of the winter is comparatively insignificant, it seems, to what it is at the monastery of Zunskar, where Mr. Csomo resided a whole year, himself, the Lama, and an attendant, being confined to an apartment nine feet square. For more than four months they were precluded by the state of the weather from stirring out, the temperature being below Zero. Here he sat enveloped in a sheep-skin cloak, with his arms folded, and in this situation he read from morning till evening, without a fire,

and after dusk without light; the ground forming his bed, and the walls of the building his protection against the rigours of the climate. The cold is described as having been so intense as to have rendered it a severe task to take the hands out of their fleecy envelopes, for the purpose of turning over papers or leaves. In such a situation as this, Mr. Csomo De Koros collected and arranged forty thousand words of the language of Tibet. He has already, it seems, nearly completed the Dictionary, and is in a state of advancement with the Grammarboth, as well as Dr. Gerard could judge, exhibiting singular industry and research.

His learned companion, the Lama, is described as a person of extensive acquirements, with extremely unassuming manners, and a simple gravity of demeanour. The researches of Mr. Csomo embrace the religious institutions, history, and cosmography, &c. of the countries around him. The systems of philosophy contained in the immense compilations of Tibet, are said to be very numerous, and such as he thinks will surprise the learned in Europe. There are five volumes on medicine, and Dr. Gerard was shown a catalogue of the names and character of four hundred diseases, collected and arranged by Mr. Csomo De Koros, who was informed by the Lama, that at Teshoo Loompoo the anatomy of the human body was shewn in wooden cuts, or prints, in sixty different positions. He also stated, that the art of lithographic printing had long prevailed in that city, and that at Lahassa learning has flourished from a very remote period.

Mr. Csomo's hut is surrounded by the romantically situated abodes of monks, whose religious ceremonies are stated as bearing a singular affinity to those of the Romish Church. Below is the monastery containing the Tibet encyclopædia. There are also several nunneries, but their discipline is far from strict.

In the libraries of the ancient cities of Teshoo Loompoo and Lahassa there are said to be many valuable works, which the world is likely to become acquainted with only through the instrumentality of such a genius as Mr. Csomo. He is very anxious to get to the country of the Mongols, and make every possible research into the history and institutions of that ancient people.

He has of course, besides the difficulties incidental to climate, and a deficiency of influence and pecuniary resources, to combat against several irksome restraints, arising from the bigotry of the Lamas attached to the monastery, partly from their ignorance of their own faith, and of the contents of their beautifully printed works.

Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the Committee held on the 15th July, Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair:—

A letter was read from Mr. Duff, accompanying some specimens of minerals collected by the late Dr. Carr, in an expedition across the Goomadong Hills, which separate Ava from Assam; among these specimens (which are chiefly collected in the mountain streams,) is the tooth of a Mastodon in good preservation.

A letter was read from Captain Franklin, noticing his near approach to Jubbulpore, and the connexion of his present with his former survey.

A paper by Mr. J. Tytler was read, giving an account of the preparation of *Oleocere*, or a kind of wax for candles, &c. from castor oil, hardened by nitric acid.

A paper by Captain J. D. Herbert was read, noticing geological specimens from the Cassyah Hills in Assam.

A paper was presented from Colonel Hodgson and Mons. Blosville, on the inclination and declination of the magnetic needle.

A paper was presented from Lieutenant J. Finnis, giving a summary description of the geology of the country between Hoshungabad and Nagpore, with specimens of the rocks.

Some nine years ago the following passage, from Brande's Manual of Chemistry, suggested to Mr. Tytler a course of experiment on the product forming the subject of his paper, *viz.* "nitric acid, heated in small quantity with any of the fatty substances, renders them harder, and considerably increases their solubility in alcohol. Among the vegetable oils, this change is most remarkably produced upon coco-nut and castor oils, the latter becoming converted into a solid matter, which, when cleansed of adhering acid by washing, resembles soft wax."

On reading this, it occurred to Mr. Tytler that oil so consolidated might have sufficient firmness to form a candle. After a few necessary rude experiments, Mr. Tytler adopted an improved mode of preparing what he calls oleocere, the great object being to keep up a uniform heat, and preventing too high a degree of temperature. He thus describes the process: "I therefore made water boil in a large fish kettle, and mixed a quantity of castor oil and nitric acid in one of those China jars which are employed to hold preserves. Then carefully stopping the mouth to prevent the entrance of vapour, I placed this in the boiling water, and kept the whole upon the fire for about an hour, after which, I took it off, and set it by to cool. The effect even exceeded my expectation. It hardened into an uniform mass of no disagreeable colour, and of very tolerable consistency. After a certain number of trials, experience taught me that the best proportion for mingling the substances was eighty parts of oil to one of strong fuming nitric acid, and having increased my apparatus, I continued with this receipt to prepare a considerable number of candles, which answered their purpose sufficiently well.

By degrees, however, he began to experience unaccountable variations in the process; for in spite of all his pains, the oleocere sometimes would not harden, but continue unalterably of the consistence of butter. For a long time he concluded these defects to proceed either from the entrance of watery vapour into the jars whilst boiling, or from the increasing heat of the weather at the time. To remedy this he took every precaution in shutting the jars, and when the process was over, placed them behind a tattee to cool. Still this was to no advantage, and many trials showed that the hardening of the oleocere was a matter of the greatest uncertainty.

Some time afterwards, being placed in more favourable circumstances for conducting his experiments, he adopted another plan, which we give in his own words. "I erected a furnace about four feet from the ground; on this was placed a large iron boiler to serve as a reservoir; immediately adjacent to this first furnace, was built another furnace about half the height of the former, on which was placed a round iron vessel whose side was about ten inches high, and whose capacity was such as to contain seven of the China jars already mentioned. In the side, about two inches below the level of the top of the jars, was fixed a pipe, so that the water might rise to this level and no more, whatever should be superfluous being carried off by the pipe. Having then a quantity of water to boil both in the reservoir on the copper furnace, and in the vessel on the lower, and having prepared a long copper syphon, I placed its short leg in the reservoir, and directed its long leg to the lower vessel, so that a perpetual stream of water should be conveyed from the upper receptacle

to the lower. By this contrivance, the water was perpetually kept boiling, and the quantity in the lower vessel was uniform.—its loss was perpetually supplied by the syphon, and its excess carried off by the pipe. There were placed seven of the China jars, with eighty parts of oil and one of acid. After boiling thus for an hour, they were taken out, seven more placed in their room, and so on for a third time."

We have been thus particular in describing the process, in the hope that those who have plenty of time and opportunity may repeat Mr. Tytler's experiments, with the view, if possible, of bringing the product to perfection, and rendering it generally useful in those parts where castor-oil abounds, but where wax may not be equally procurable and cheap. After all, however, perhaps the most eligible and economical plan will be found to be using the oil simply for the lamp, instead of converting it into oleocere.

Mr. Tytler found that dropping the oleocere from a height on the floor hardened it. He submitted a specimen of the substance to the meeting, which was harder and brighter than what is commonly obtained, but still too soft to form candles for burning in the hot weather; and notwithstanding his laudable perseverance and great trouble, Mr. Tytler does not appear sanguine as to the substance being very likely to prove useful as a substitute for wax in making candles.

The oleocere of coco-nut oil, prepared in the same way as that of castor-oil, he found never hardened beyond the consistence of butter; its colour was paler, and it might perhaps enter advantageously into the composition of ointments.

Captain Herbert's paper relates to some rock specimens from the Cossyah hills, forwarded by Mr. Scott (commissioner at Assam) and Lieut. Fisher. Those of the former were accompanied by a roughly-sketched section, and were found on the floor of a cave. They consist of globular concretions of two kinds, one with an even the other with a rough surface, the first having been not unaptly compared to petrified oranges and limes, and the second to custard-apples. Mr. Scott's other specimens, which are regularly classified by Capt. Herbert, consist of varieties of limestone and sandstone, while Mr. Fisher's include bituminous coal, grit-stone, hornblende schist, grawacke slate, granular quartz, small-grained gneiss, &c.

Capt. Herbert has some interesting remarks, suggested by the comparison of these specimens with those collected by himself in the north-western mountains during his geological survey there, from which we make the following extract:—"From a full consideration of all the particulars known to me, I always considered the mountains in question as a continuation of that system, and knowing by experience the parallelism of the formations in the tract I had examined to the general direction of the mountains, I fully expected that the same rocks would be found at the same distance from the plains in this quarter also. An inspection of a small collection made by Lieut. Wilcox, in his survey of Assam, confirmed me in this view, for I found amongst them precisely the rocks of my own collection, and in particular two which I had always considered characteristic of the Himmalaya formations; *viz.* an argillaceous gneiss and a porphyritic veinous rock, both of very marked character. From these coincidences, though the collection was small, and gave but an imperfect idea of the prevailing rocks, I was confirmed in the conclusion I had before arrived at from more general considerations. The present collection still more confirms this view, and the tract from whence it is drawn must, as far as I can judge, be identical in structure with the first series of rock formations found in ascending from the plains.

" The number of specimens is so limited that, perhaps, many will find it difficult to say to what precise European formation they are equivalent. The term sandstone, I conceive inadequate to express its character, and judging from an analogy which our north-western mountains furnish, I would say these specimens belong to the grawacke formation, which, in those mountains is found, as it is in many parts of Europe, to replace, or alternate with the old red or primary sandstone. It is well known to experienced geologists how fallacious may be the judgment formed of the character of the formations in a given tract of country from a limited number of hand specimens, particularly if collected by a person unaccustomed to the peculiarities of rocks and the importance of discriminating formations. Yet it will be observed, that there is not one specimen of genuine sandstone, they are all, more or less, similar in aspect to the older rocks, and to the rock which I have called grit-stone especially, an analogy might be found in the most unquestionably primary formations.

" If I be right in my conjecture, that this is the grawacke of the continental geologists, or primary sandstone of Macculloch, the Society will not require to be told that the indications of coal are fallacious, as it is a rock in which no profitable beds of coal are found; the coal measures, it is true (as in Wales for instance), repose on it, and in Herefordshire, if, as Humboldt asserts, the old red sandstone of that county be the grawacke of the continent; but of such a state of things existing in these hills, I would say the probability is small—because to the north-west, and I am convinced it will be the same here as the elevation increases, the sequence is of the newer to the older rocks. A good series of sections is wanted, however, to throw light on this and other points."

Asiatic Society of Paris.—At the late meetings of this Society, M. Morenas, who is about to travel in Georgia, tendered his services to the Society: several instructions for inquiry on points of Georgian history and literature, were drawn up by M. Brosset, to be forwarded to M. Morenas.

On the report of M. Klaproth, the Society resolved to subscribe towards the publication of a lithographic edition of the Chinese romance of *Yŭh-keaou-le*, by M. Levasseur.

The report of the committee for superintending publications stated, that owing to important additions contemplated by the editors of the *Sacontala* and *Mencius*, further aid was required: it was referred to the committee of finance.

Rapports verbaux were made on works presented to the Society; amongst which were the following: a report on Capt. Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, by M. Mohl; another on the fourth volume of M. de Hammer's *History of the Ottomans*, by M. Klaproth; another on *A Treatise on the Physical and Political Geography of Asia*, in the Swedish language, by M. Eyriès; another on the sixteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, by M. Burnouf; another on Col. Briggs' translation of *Ferishta*, by M. Mohl; and another on Capt. Low's *Grammar of the T'hai or Siamese Language*, by M. Burnouf.

M. Klaproth read a paper on the Chinese tragedy entitled *The Sorrows of Han*, translated by Mr. Davis.

. Amongst the members admitted was Lieut. Col. Briggs, as an honorary member.

Several books were presented, including the first volume of the *History and Antiquities of Rajast'han*, by Col. Tod, which was referred to M. Burnouf, to report thereupon.

The report upon Capt. Low's grammar is an elaborate investigation of that curious work, the first complete one of the kind; the only contributions to the grammar of the T'hai tongue known in Europe being the short essay of La Loubère in his *Relation du Royaume de Siam*, and a few loose notes of Dr. Leyden, in a memoir in the *Asiatic Researches*, to which might be added a Latin grammar of the Siamese tongue, by a missionary, name unknown, a MS. in the Royal Library at Paris.

The grammar of Capt. Low not only affords an idea of the grammatical system of the T'hai, but contains curious historical details, given in his introduction. It includes valuable remarks upon the Mán or Mon language of Pegu, and that of Laos, called by the author Lau, as well as upon the T'hai.

The Mán is the most ancient dialect of Pegu, and though somewhat analogous to the Siamese, may be regarded as the earliest of the Ultra-Gangetic dialects. The Máns use the same alphabet as the Burmans; and being evidently received from Ceylon, M. Burnouf deduces from it a proof in favour of the hypothesis, that the southern coast of the Ultra-Gangetic continent was the first to receive Buddhist civilization: he conceives that the Pali alphabet did not cross Sylhet from India into Arracan and Burmah.

Capt. Low says that the Siamese are known under four distinct denominations, according to the name of the country they inhabit; namely, the *T'hai-nai*, those of the centre; the *T'hai-nák*, those of the frontiers; the *T'hai-yai* the great Siamese; and the *T'hai-náy*, or little Siamese. None of them recognize the title of *Siamese* which is given them by Europeans: the probability is, that the name *Siam* has been a corruption of *Syan* or *Sham*, given to the T'hai country by the Burmese.

The Siamese have two dialects, the difference between which consists in the pronunciation; and Capt. Low states that the language spoken in the northern part of the Laos country can scarcely be distinguished from the T'hai. If it be true, as would appear from later observations of this gentleman, that this language can be traced to the frontiers of Tartary, and is scarcely different from the language of Cambodia, its extent is very great.

The Siamese characters are evidently borrowed from the Pali, modified in a remarkable manner, which proves the high degree of development which their language had attained before the arrival of the Pali in the Ultra-Gangetic peninsula. In Siamese, the gutturals and palatials want the *g*, *gh*, and the *j*, *jh*; for which are substituted three aspirated *khs*, for the gutturals; and *s* and the two *chas*, for the palatials. In the dentals, *d* is the first letter which is not followed by an aspirated *dh*, as in the labials, the first letter is *b*, which has for aspirates two *ffs*. The difference is still greater in respect to the vowels, sixteen in number, amongst which is the French *u*, and the combinations of which might form several orders of diphthongs wholly unknown to its Indian prototype.

" A fact worthy of remark," observes M. Burnouf, in speaking of the various hypotheses concerning the introduction of Buddhism into Siam, " is that the T'hais allege that previous to the introduction of the Pali alphabet into Siam, the religion of Buddha was widely spread amongst them. This valuable datum demonstrates what has been hitherto only an hypothesis, in favour of which, however, the existence in the T'hai tongue of a vast number of Sanscrit words consecrated to Buddhism imparts a high degree of probability. Mr. Low seems not to have remarked these Sanscrit terms, which are, nevertheless, readily perceptible amongst the T'hai or Pali words."

The T'hai is one of those dialects which cannot be said to have a grammar,

in the classical sense. It is not, however, without the means of denoting the relations of words with each other, which the other dialects of Asia express by terminations. These contrivances form the subject of Capt. Low's grammar, which treats, first, of the monosyllables which constitute the foundation of the tongue, and which amount, in the spoken language, to 1,860, entirely distinct from each other. The different tones make the number 2,792 fundamental words, without including a great number of compounds, or Pali and foreign words. The language contains an article, the number one; a gender, the words *male* and *female*, or *man* and *woman*, discriminating the two genders sufficiently. Cases are denoted sometimes by particles, sometimes by the position of the words. The pronouns, or pronominal adjectives are very numerous. The tenses and moods of verbs are indicated by particles or by means of circumlocution. Most of the monosyllables in the T'hai may be used as substantives, adjectives, and verbs, according to the place they fill in the discourse, or the particles which accompany them.

One peculiarity in the language is, that almost all the individuals which belong to the vegetable kingdom, and to the different parts of the animal kingdom, are designated by a certain character, to which is joined the name of the class of which it forms a part, as the plant, the quadruped, the fish, &c. This system, which supposes a kind of logical classification of living objects, extended to others very different. Certain generic terms have been affected at several stations of the social life: the word *workman* has formed the numerous class of artizans; the word *master* has served to denote the divers modes of property and possession. A generic name is given to all the operations of the understanding, and to the affections of the soul, &c.

Amongst the substantives are some which are the result of ingenious approximations; these are the compounds formed of two substantives both significative, the union of which constitutes a word with a new meaning. Thus the word *water* joined to *eye* signifies *a tear*; *water* and *teat* means *milk*; *woman* and *inferior*, a *concubine*, &c.

"It would be important," observes M. Burnouf, in conclusion, "to establish the relations which may exist between the T'hai and the Chinese, which Mr. Low affirms to be evident, and which he has in part established by a comparison of some words, and by the examination of the system of tones common to both tongues: to which evidence may be added a proof not less striking, namely, the general resemblance of the grammatical processes employed in the two languages. If the affinity of the Chinese and the T'hai could be once demonstrated, we should possess, by a comparative investigation of these two tongues, a certain means of appreciating the influence which alphabetic writing has exercised upon a dialect composed mostly of words of one syllable, and how far it has favoured the fusion of the elements which ideographical writing presents in a state of complete disunion."

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 30th Nov., Mr. Rothman, of Trinity College, read a notice of an observation of the winter solstice at Alexandria, which is recorded in Strabo, and which has hitherto not been understood, from its being spoken of by the author as an observation of an equinox.

Paris Geographical Society.—A meeting of this Society was held on the 12th Dec., at which the ex-minister of marine, M. Hyde de Neuville, presided. The president introduced the business of the day by an eloquent speech on the objects of the Society, of which the late M. Malte Brun was either the founder or the most distinguished original subscriber. It offers

prizes of considerable value, amounting to from 12,000 to 20,000 francs, to travellers who explore unknown countries. Two of its late premiums have been awarded to M. Pacho, for his travels in the Cyrenais, and to M. Caillé, for his journey to Timbuctoo.

The only novelty which occurred at this meeting was the reading of a memoir on the discovery of the traces of La Perouse's expedition, by Capt. d'Urville, of the corvette *Astrolabe*.

Linnean Society.—The first meeting of the present session took place on the 2d of Nov. There was a very full attendance of fellows. On the table lay a considerable number of valuable presents; amongst them, an extensive collection of plants presented by the East-India Company. These had formed part of the collection brought to England lately by Dr. Wallich, superintendant of the Company's garden at Calcutta; there were also presented by J. W. Bennett, Esq., two cases, containing specimens of fish from Ceylon; together with various foreign works of literature and art.

Royal Society of Literature.—At the first meeting for the season of this Society a paper was read, entitled "On an extraordinary Collection of Oriental Alphabets," by Sir Wm. Ouseley. The manuscript containing the collection referred to was procured at Calcutta by Lord Teignmouth, and exhibits several hundred alphabets. In shewing that while some of these are probably nothing else than ciphers, invented for the pupose of secret correspondence between individuals, others are, probably, altogether imaginary—the writer noticed the extravagant opinions entertained by the learned of former times relative to the origin of alphabetic characters—such as their being invented by angels, their communication to Adam by divine revelation, &c. The Persepolitan character is found in this collection; but the copyist, or collector, appears to have indulged his fancy by combining the simple element of the arrow, or wedge, into more complicated forms than we can suppose to have ever been in actual use.

Academy of St. Petersburgh.—M. Frœhn has made a report to the Academy on the printed books, the manuscripts, and the maps contained in the Musée Asiatique. The library, properly so called, contains 1,159 numbers; the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, 851 numbers; the printed and manuscript Chinese and Mandchou books, 281; the Japanese ditto, 28; the Tibetian, Mongol, and Calmuk, 180; miscellaneous, or manuscripts of other oriental languages, such as the Armenian, Syriac, Malay, &c. 106; maps, and plans drawn by natives of the East, 12; by Europeans, 2.

VARIETIES.

New Musulman Prophet in Africa.—Most persons at all acquainted with Mohammedan history, know that amongst the Musulmans, or rather amongst a sect of them, the Shyites, there is a fixed belief that the twelfth Imam is still alive, and will re-appear in the world to reform abuses in the faith, and to subjugate and re-unite all Musulmans beneath his sceptre, like the expected Messiah of the Jews. This looked-for prophet is termed *almahdy*, or the Mahdy. Individuals have, at different times, successfully availed themselves of this popular belief to gain political power, especially in western Africa, the future scene, according to a traditional saying of Mahomet, of some remarkable revolution. Another instance has lately occurred, of a new apostle of reform in that quarter, who has assumed the title (or on whom it has been bestowed by the multitude) of Mahdy. A very detailed account of this new prophet is given by M. Davezac de Macaya, in a paper read before the Société Asiatique of Paris in August last.

The name of the individual is Mohammed ben Amar ben Ahmed; he was born about the year 1803, at Souymah, a large village in the province of Toro, on the Senegal, near the town of Podor, where the French African Company formerly had a fort. He displayed, at an early age, the ardour for theological studies which distinguishes most of the natives of Toro. He passed through several schools in his native province, and in 1819 entered those of the most celebrated Marabouts (hermits) of the Moorish tribes who wander in the Sahara. He is said to have also traversed, in search of instruction, various countries of Africa; but he is not a hajji, not having performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

In April 1828, during the Ramadan, A.H. 1243, Mohammed ben Amar returned to Souymah. His sparkling eyes, closed but agitated lips, and whole expression of countenance, betrayed some extraordinary thoughts and incomprehensible internal emotions. He was supposed to be mad, and a separate habitation was built for him without the common boundary. On taking possession of his hut, he threw himself on the ground, and remained, it is said, for twelve whole days in prayer, observing the most rigid fast. On the thirteenth day, he repaired to Souymah, where his imposing appearance, "the thunder of his voice, and his irresistible eloquence," as the native reports say, attracted unusual respect. He preached reform; the imams and the marabouts, of every age and rank, possessed with enthusiasm, became his disciples, and prayed a new consecration at his hands; whilst the people in transport shouted that "the long-expected Mahdy had appeared." Their profuse donations soon enriched the new prophet. Rival political parties in the state sought the support of this extraordinary individual, whose voice alone could subdue an entire people.

The Almamy, or Emir-al-moomenin, the prince of the country, was Yussef ben Siry, who had been deposed by Biram, or Ibrahim, whom he afterwards deposed in turn. Ibrahim took advantage of the new prophet's appearance, to try to regain the sceptre. He secured in his interests the imam Abu-Bekr, the preceptor of Mohammed, and placed under his command all the forces he could collect, marching himself under his orders. The army proceeded against Paldy, where the Emir Yussef resided: the progress of the troops had more the appearance of a triumph than a hostile march, for the Mahdy promised certain victory to the reformed Musulmans.

The reform, however, was not probably sufficiently radical; for Yussef, marching from Paldy, met the reformers at the distance of a few leagues, and completely defeated them. The Emir Ibrahim fled; the Mahdy disappeared, no one knew where; but in about two months he re-appeared at Souymah, clothed in white, with a grave and lugubrious aspect, bearing his infant son on his left arm, whilst his right grasped a naked dagger. At his appearance, the people, astonished, flocked around him; the trunk of a fallen tree served him for a tribune, from whence he addressed the multitude in a style of fervid eloquence. He told them that the reason why the reformed arms had not succeeded against Yussef, was that their sins were too foul to be removed by prayers. "Allah," said he, "demands an expiatory sacrifice, as prescribed in the book of the law. This victim he requires not from the fathers and mothers who surround me; it is from me he exacts the sacrifice, for it is I whom Allah has selected to purge away the sins of the people; and in the blood I am about to shed, all true believers may wash away the stains from their foreheads." With these words he plunged the dagger into the breast of the innocent victim, and throwing the bloody corpse amongst the shuddering but excited multitude, he exclaimed, "behold the blood of my son!" Then concealing his face, he fell prostrate towards the east, and in this position passed the rest of the day in prayer.

This horrible exhibition, which took place on the 25th June 1828, the day of the *feast of the victims*, stimulated the religious fervour of his partizans, and the Emir Yussef no longer dared to trust his cause to arms. He tried in vain to ruin Mohammed's credit amongst the Felans, and to effect his death by treachery. At length he cited him to appear before the supreme council of Imams. In the mean time, the Mahdy was not very prosperous in his military undertakings; he succeeded in an attempt upon Podor, which he pillaged and burnt; but the appeal to the council of imams had detached from him some of his most powerful adherents, and in his retreat along the Senegal, he was harassed by the people of Beraknah, forced to cross the river at Galmag, and to take refuge in the desert. He subsequently resided in the country of Walo; but the Emir Yussef threatened the brak, or chief of that state, with war if he did not expel Mohammed. Before this could take place, however, the Emir was deposed, for the second time, by the council of imams, in the month of May last. "Who knows," says M. de Macaya, "if the finger of the Mahdy has not produced this unexpected revolution, and if the genius of this man is not about to prepare some extraordinary destiny for his people?"

Burning Mountain of Australia.—The Rev. Mr. Wilton, of Paramatta, has been induced to pay a visit to the supposed volcano near Hunter's River, New South Wales, of which he has published a very interesting account in the *Sydney Gazette*, and which throws a discredit on the preceding accounts of this phenomenon.*

"There is no mouth or crater at all," says he, "nor does such an opening lie 'between the peaks of two mountains, to which the native blacks have given the appellation of 'Wingen.'' That portion of the mountain 'Wingen,' where the fire is now burning, and which is a compact sandstone rock, comprehends parts of two declivities of one and the same mountain. The progress of the fire has of late been down the northern and highest elevation, and it is now ascending with great fury the opposite and southern eminence. From the situation of the fire having been in a hollow between two ridges of the same mountain, Mr. Mackie was probably induced to give to the clefts in the mountain the appellation of a crater. The fact is, the rock, as the subterraneous fire increases, is rent into several concave chasms of various widths. I particularly examined the widest of these. The rock, a solid mass of sandstone, was torn asunder about two feet in width, leaving its upper and southerly side exposed to view; the part so torn asunder having slipt, as it were, down, and sunk into a hollow, thus forming the convex surface of the heated rock. I looked down this chasm to the depth of about fifteen feet. The sides of the rock were of a white heat, like that of a lime kiln, while sulphurous and steamy vapours arose from a depth below, like blasts from the forge of Vulcan himself. I stood on that portion of the rock which had been cleft from the part above, and on hurling stones down into the chasm, the noise they made in their fall seemed to die away in a vast abyss beneath my feet. The area of the mountain, over which the fire is at present raging, may be about half an acre in extent. There are throughout it several chasms varying in width, from which are constantly emitted sulphurous columns of smoke, the

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 504.

margins of these being beautified with efflorescent crystal of sulphur, varying in colour from the deepest red orange occasioned by ferruginous mixture to the palest straw colour, where alum predominated. The surface of the ground near these clefts was too hot to permit me to stand any length of time upon it; neither were the vapours arising from them by any means the most grateful to the lungs. A black tarry and lustrous substance I observed on the edges of several of the clefts. No lava or trachyte of any description was to be met with; neither did I see any appearance of coal. There is a spring of excellent water on the ascent of the mountain by the southern side, for which I would advise every future pilgrim to these regions to keep a good look-out, for he will find a draught of its cooling water not at all disagreeable, after the suffocating vapours from this subterranean fire. The height of the burning part of Mount Wingen above the level of the sea, calculating from Mr. Cunningham's elevation of the extreme summit of the neighbouring Liverpool range, may be about 1,500 feet.

" In my opinion, the action of combustion in this mountain has been going on for a length of time, far preceding the memory of man—far before the present generation of blacks—and that it will continue to advance. Materials from beneath have from time to time been ignited, whether by electricity, or by any other unknown cause, which, struggling for vent, have burst forth by the expansive power of heat and steam, and have shivered and split into huge masses the solid rock of sandstone, and thus formed continued chasms. On a portion of the mountain, which exhibits an appearance of disruption, similar to that where the fire is at present in action, there are trees growing of considerable age, and which must have sprung up since the period when the fire raged over the ground on which they are situated, for every tree that grew on the spot now burning, as well as on that which has lately suffered from combustion, has been destroyed, and the trunks of many are lying on the surface half consumed. I ascended the highest summit of the mountain, which is above the present and more recent scene of desolation, and found that its upper ridge and sides, to the extent perhaps of 100 acres, had been as it were steamed, many of the stones upon it bearing the appearance of vitrification; and this part of the mountain was covered with trees, many of which are evidently of a great age. It is stated in Mr. Mackie's account that, 'for about a mile and a half downwards, there was no appearance whatever, save a few cindered stumps, of vegetation going forward—not a patch, not a blade of grass appeared to cheat the eye—to the mouth of the crater, for a mile and a half below, all is wide, barren, and waste.' At the period of my visit there were both trees and grass within a few feet of the portion of the mountain now on fire. Within a few yards of this spot I could observe that the cast of a shell in sandstone was picked up, and in a gully at the base of the mountain I remarked the presence of black limestone, while here and there were scattered over the side of the mountain blocks of red sandstone and fragments of ironstone. I also found, on my ascent, some small specimens of calcedony and agate.

" I have compared the phenomena presented by this mountain with written descriptions of volcanic action and subterraneous fire in other portions of the globe, but can discover no exact similarity between them. The burning mountain of Australia may, I think, be pronounced as unique—one other example of nature's sports—of her total disregard, in this country, of those laws which the philosophers of the old world have since assigned her.

" To those who may be of opinion that coals form one of the principal

substances which afford a supply of fuel to the voracious appetite of Wingen, I beg to observe, that I found fragments of that mineral in the bed of the Kingdom Ponds, about seven miles from the mountain. The neighbouring country is evidently a coal formation. This mineral has been found on Col. Dumaresq's estate, at St. Hiliars; at Mr. Ogilvie's, at Merton; at Bengula, Capt. Wright's; at Dr. Bowman's, on the Foybrook; at Mr. Glennie's, on the Falbrook; at Mr. Scott's, on the Westbrook; besides, in great abundance, at Newcastle and Lake Macquarie, on the shore of which latter locality a very fine layer of excellent cannel outcrops from beneath that of the common description.

" Earthquakes are, we know, of frequent recurrence in volcanic countries; and if we refer to the almanack of the late lamented editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, we shall find that shocks have been felt in Australia several times since the first settlement of the colony. In the years 1788, 1800, 1804, and 1806, such are recorded. And on the 30th of October of last year, the sky being lurid, and the atmosphere sultry, a loud report, like the discharge of heavy ordnance, was heard at Parramatta, East Creek, Prospect, and Sydney, in a direction from north to south. A similar report was also heard at Paramatta about two years ago; and I was credibly informed that a tremendous noise, resembling the sudden springing of a mine, was noticed in the neighbourhood, and from the direction of the burning mountain, previous to its discovery in 1828."

Geology of New South Wales.—Mr. Wilton has added to the aforegoing statement, some mineralogical notes made in the course of his journey.

" About a mile from Wingen, on my way towards it, in passing over a mountain, I found strewed upon the surface beautiful specimens of ribbon and fortification agates, both rounded pebbles and amorphous. The interior of many of the nodules was filled with the finest crystals. Petrified wood is found scattered very abundantly over the tract of country, from D. Little's, on the Darlbrook, to the hill at Newcastle, which is surmounted by the telegraph near the chain of the Kingdom Ponds. I saw stumps of trees standing upright in the ground, apparently petrified on the spot where they grew. In the bed of the Hunter, at Mr. Scott's, of Glendon, the fracture of rounded fragments of this kind of petrifaction presents various stripes and bands, like a beautifully watered ribbon, capable of a very fine polish. In some places the wood is strongly impregnated with iron. About three miles on the coast, south of Newcastle, I discovered, in an upright position, at high-water mark, under the cliff, and beneath a bed of coal, the butt of a tree, which, upon being broken, was of a fine black, and passing *into* the state of jet. On the top of the cliff at Newcastle, on which the telegraph stands, I noticed, imbedded at about a foot beneath the surface, lying in an horizontal position, nearly at right angles to the strata of the cliff, the trunk of a petrified tree, finely grained white, and traversed by veins of calcedony. The coal which is exposed to view on the face of the cliffs on the Newcastle coast is of the independent formation, and appears to run generally in three parallel horizontal beds; but in some places it has an occasional dip. It alternates in one part of the cliff with slaty clay, sandstone, and shell, with impressions of leaves; at another with millstone grit, and a hard cherty rock. A rock of gritty sandstone, of a large schistose structure, outcrops beneath the coal of the Telegraph-hill, and in one part a coarse grit abounds with specks of coaly matter. Nodules of clay, ironstone, and trunks and stems of arundinaceous plants in ironstone, are seen in abundance in the alternating

strata of the cliffs; and in one place a narrow bed of iron stone, bearing impressions of leaves, was remarked; while thin laminæ of ironstone, the surface of which is traversed by square and variously shaded sections, are seen on several parts of the shore, both in the face of the cliff, parallel with the beds of coal, and extending into the sea, forming the strand at low water.

"Very good limestone is to be met with in the tract of country through which I passed. At St. Hiliars, on the side of a hill about two miles to the north-west of the stone mansion which Col. Dumaresq is erecting on his estate, I obtained specimens of a very strong limestone, abounding with bivalvular shells, which has been made use of in the building. At Glendon, in the bed of the Hunter, about sixty feet below the bank, is a singular formation of limestone. It appears in the shape of round and oval masses, from two to twelve feet in diameter. The surface of these are rounded, and, if broken, the fractures are concave; and, in more than one instance, I noticed that the stone split in concentric bands. These masses are traversed by veins of calcedony of a lamellar form, some of them being two-thirds of an inch in thickness. There are upwards of fifty of this *lusus naturæ*, and the appearance of them resembles that of the kraals of a Hottentot village. It is clear that they do not owe their form to any recent action of the waters of the river upon them, for you find others of a similar shape at the same level, just appearing from beneath the clay of the eastern bank of the river. Amongst these I picked up a curious group of crystals of limestone, in figure resembling the ore of sulphuret of iron, or pyrites, so common in the chalk of the counties of Surrey and Sussex. From the several beds of the Hunter, Westbrook, and Kingdom Ponds, I collected builders of granite, both white and red, porphyry, sienite, white and red quartz, and breccia. From Glendon to the immediate neighbourhood of the burning mountain, the traveller cannot fail to observe the soft alluvial soil thrown up in regular ridges or furrows, as if the land had been ploughed. The native blacks, if questioned as to the cause of this appearance, make answer, that 'murry plenty of corn jump up there murry long while ago.' All these undulations, I took notice, preserved the same direction, namely, from about north-west to the opposite quarter; and there can be no doubt but that they were formed by the subsidence of the waters after some terrible inundation from the region of the mountains; perhaps by the very catastrophe which separated Nobby's, at the gurge of the Hunter, from the mainland."

Indian printed Fabrics.—The origin of the Act 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 10 whereby the use of East-India wrought silks, and painted, dyed, or stained calicoes, was prohibited in this country—a law which has exerted a very important influence upon the manufactures of England and India,—is expressly ascribed, by Daniel De Foe, to a whim of Queen Mary, which is a new proof that great effects flow from trifling causes. Speaking of the Queen's fondness for fine East-India calicoes and printed chintz, that writer says that it "afterwards descended into the humours of the common people, so much so, as to make them grievous to our trade, and ruinous to our manufactures and to the poor; so that Parliament was obliged to make two acts, at several times, to restrain, and at last to prohibit, the use of them."—*Tour through Great Britain*, lett. ii.

The Valley of Kubboo, in Ava.—Recent letters from Munneepore refer to a visit to the valley of Kubboo, a part of that frontier never visited before by any European. From the scite of a town, where there has been neither hut nor inhabitant since the late war, and beautifully situated on an elevated point

of the southern bank of the Numpuro nullah, some fifty feet above the bed of the stream, a very pleasing hilly prospect is afforded, some peaks rising to an altitude of 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

As far as has been penetrated, extensive forests of teak, sal, and keo, were seen, and there is little doubt, were it deemed expedient to extend our boundaries so far on that side, that the fine and apparently inexhaustible forests of Kubboo might furnish lower India with timber.

These dense forests are thickly intersected with picturesque streams of water as clear as crystal, and flowing over a bed of smooth-worn pebbles, most of which, on examination, were found to be fragments of sandstone of various degrees of compactness, and a profusion of angular pieces of quartz rock.

The sites of the different villages comprise circular areas cleared in the midst of the forest—and sometimes their sites are found on the banks of the streams. During the hot season and the rains, the Munneepooreans, who happen to remain at Kubboo, inevitably get an attack of jungle fever, which generally passes from the remittent to the intermittent type; the people of Kubboo themselves, however, are not subject to the disease, and are remarkable for their muscular appearance, excelling even the Burmahs themselves in that respect.

The Burmahs, with whom the visitors at Kubboo came in contact, manifested a very amicable disposition. One of their petty governors has a stockaded position near the boundary line, and took rather an amusing way of making an imposing impression on the strangers respecting the strength of his force. Accordingly, he sent the whole of his party, horse and foot, by a bye-path through the jungle towards a certain spot about a mile distant, where they issued out of the jungle and deliberately marched back again among the open parts of the path near the boundary. Unluckily, however, for the effect of the experiment, one of the party, for whose edification this exhibition was made, had a Dolland's 3½ feet telescope with him, by means of which he distinctly saw the dramatis personæ of the ruse, amongst whom were visible several familiar faces, acting as newly arrived levies. One or two present being allowed a peep at the make-believe detachment, could scarcely preserve their gravity, and uttered exclamations of astonishment at the tell-tale powers of the glass.

Rice is the great staple produce of the country, and the returns are mos abundant even in ordinary seasons; but, with two or three good ones, is sure to be profusely plentiful, so that it would appear that a considerable increase of the present population could be supported without difficulty.

With reference to Munneepore itself, a great and pleasing change for the better has taken place in it since first it become known to us, there being some comfortable bungalows erected, with prettily laid-out gardens and grounds.

A short time ago the cholera (a circumstance never known to happen before) had suddenly broke out, and proved fatal to many. The preceding heats had been intense, but the rains having set in heavily, the disease, and the panic consequent upon it, had entirely disappeared. The natives account for the unprecedented appearance of the disease among them on the ground that it was carried into the valley by some Bengalese from Sylhet, who were taken ill on the road, and numbers of whom died.—*Calcutta Gov. Gaz., July* 30.

Compound Words in the Sanscrit.—The following ejaculation to Narayana, quoted in Yates' *Sanscrit Grammar*, is an amusing specimen of Hindu sublimity, and of the mode in which words are compounded in the sacred dialect of Hindustan:—"O Narayana, whose-moon-like-toe-nails-are-made-resplendent-by-the-intense-brightness-of-the-pearls-placed-on-the-top-of-the-magnifi-

cent-turbans-of-all-the-chief-divinities-making-their-suppliant-prostrations, and who art the-purifier-of-the-three-worlds-by-the-stream-of-Ganga-which-is-bright-as-the-rays-of-the-autumnal-moon-proceeding-through-the-hole-of-that-concave-vessel-which-was-broken-by-the-top-of-the-nail-on-the-great-toe-of-thy-energetic-left-foot, do thou pity me, who am tossed-about-amidst-the-various-whirlpools-of-the-tremendous-and-shoreless-ocean-of-human-life."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Narrative of the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, in the Province of Agra, &c. by the Forces under Lord Combermere, 1825-6. By J. N. Creighton, Esq., Captain 11th Light Dragoons. 4to. pp. 168. London, 1830. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

The peculiar circumstances connected with the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore attach so much importance to its fall, as to render that event worthy of being commemorated in a more particular manner than sieges usually are. It was not merely a splendid display of heroism on the part of the besiegers, but it has destroyed a kind of charm, which nourished in the minds of the superstitious, as well as of the mischievous, a sentiment of aversion towards the British power in India. The dissolution of this spell has thus contributed, perhaps, more to the preservation of that power than many victories of a less impressive character.

An event so worthy of historical commemoration, has found an able historian in Captain Creighton, whose narrative contains a good sketch of the political transactions which preceded the siege, and a very detailed, but animated and interesting, account of its progress, illustrated with plans, &c. Being the result of personal observation, and being accompanied by documents, the narrative is not of temporary interest merely, but will prove of permanent utility to the historian of India.

Tracts relating to Chinese Commerce; in a Letter from a British Resident in China to his Friend in England. London, 1829. Richardson.

The gentleman to whom this letter was written, having been struck with the little accurate knowledge of Chinese commerce possessed by the people of England, and despairing of procuring in this country the information requisite to elucidate the system in which the tea-trade is carried on, applied to the writer of it, a friend resident in China. Considering that the contents of the letter, which affords an insight into the peculiarities of the trade, and the temper of the people with whom it is conducted, "may calm certain feelings of discontent and ill-will, the excitement of which is the aim of party-writers and party orators," he has published it.

A calm and attentive perusal of this letter, which places the subject of the Chinese commerce in its proper light, will shew the nation how greatly it has been imposed upon by these party-writers and party-orators. The writer touches upon the existing mode in which the trade is carried on with the Chinese, by the intervention of the Hong, a close monopoly; next on the American trade with China, which, he says, has ruined most of those merchants who engaged in it; he then discusses the objections made to the mode in which the Company supply the country with tea, in the course of which he shews that, "consideration being had to the *real* value, the *descriptions* of tea offered to the public at the sales of the East-India Company are disposed of at prices as low as, if not lower than, those at which the article of the *same quality* can be procured in any part of Europe and America." The writer next vindicates the Company from the charge of exorbitantly taxing tea by their establishment at Canton, the business of which is conducted at a charge of only 2½ per cent. on the consignments; he then considers the probabilities respecting an increased export trade to China, and the present shipping system of the Company; and lastly, he investigates the policy of the Chinese government, in its intercourse with foreign nations. Upon all these points, the writer is clear and cogent.

We recommend the letter as a salutary alterative, after a course of reading free-trade pamphlets.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia; conducted by the Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D. &c. *History of Scotland*, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. London, 1830. Longman and Taylor.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia is likely to be a fit companion, not a rival, in the obvious sense of the term, to the Family Library. The publication of these works constitutes a new era in literature. Writers of genius, and even of rank, descend from the dignity of quarto to become authors in small octavo, amply compensating themselves for this waver of prerogative by the prodigious circulation which their writings obtain, and their consequent increase of fame. To the community, this new mode of publication is highly advantageous. Books of substantial merit are now within the reach of readers of all classes.

From the specimen of the Cabinet Cyclopædia presented in the part before us, the first volume of a new History of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott, we augur that its popularity will equal, it cannot well exceed, that of the Family Library. This is a delightful volume, possessing all that charm which is inherent in the style of Sir Walter, investing not a fictitious tale, but historical facts. The delicate parts of the history are touched by the author with great judgment: he is a free and impartial, not a national historian; a cosmopolite, not a Scot. The events at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries are related in a very interesting and faithful manner; and the characters of Baliol, Wallace, Bruce, and Edward, are drawn with all Sir Walter's vigour and discrimination.

The Family Library, No. IX. *History of the Jews*, Vol. III. London, 1830. Murray.

This is the concluding volume of Mr. Milman's History of the Jews, a work of very great merit, and which has obtained, what works of merit do not always obtain, a vast circulation. The author has prefixed to this volume a preface, in which he offers "some explanation on certain points on which he has been misapprehended." He justifies himself against the charge that he has not sufficiently regarded the *inspiration* of the Old Testament, by adopting and arguing upon the opinion of Tillotson, Secker, Warburton, and the present Bishop of London, that it is a vulgar or superstitious error to suppose that every word in that Book was written under the dictation of the Holy Spirit: he seems to agree with those who think that inspiration may safely be limited to doctrinal points, exclusive of those which are purely historical. In respect to miracles, he observes, "it must be remembered that they are of two kinds; first, where natural means operate in a preternatural manner; and secondly, where the whole is preternatural." He explains himself, likewise, in regard to his character of Moses, which some have thought open to exception.

Revue des Deux Mondes; *Receuil de la Politique, de l'Administration, et des Mœurs.* Paris, 1829.

This is a monthly publication, which commenced in August last, and seems to be well conducted. Its title defines the scope of the work, which is the practical administration of foreign nations, their local government, civil and political organization, financial, manufacturing, and agricultural resources, &c. One part of its plan is to present the parliamentary debates of the different states of Europe and America.

British India has already engaged the attention of the conductors of the work; an able exposition of the government and constitution of the East India Company appear in the first two numbers: it is signed "*Un ancien Gouverneur dans les Indes Orientales.*" It is almost superfluous, therefore, to say that it is extremely accurate.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Padre J. A. Gonsalves, of the Royal College of St. José at Macao, is preparing for publication, in three volumes small 4to.—1. a Chinese Grammar, containing a new method of readily ascertaining the Characters; 2. a Chinese and Portuguese Dictionary; 3. a Portuguese and Chinese ditto. As he is desirous of estimating the number of copies which should be printed and sent to the different parts of the world, he requests those friends of Chinese literature in England who may wish for the work, will make known their intention to Mr. Huttmann, Royal Asiatic Society. The author expects to

supply the student with the necessary helps towards readily expressing his thoughts in Chinese, either in the familiar, or elegant,—spoken, or written style—as will enable him to transfer the sense of Chinese authors into his own language.

Mr. Charles Marsh has been for some time engaged in a complete General History of the East-Indies. He has already made considerable progress in the work.

In January will be published, the first number of *Illustrations of Indian Zoology*, consisting of Coloured Figures of Indian Animals, from the Collection of Maj.-Gen. Hardwicke, F.R.S., &c. &c., selected and arranged by J. E. Gray, F.G.S., F.R.S.L., &c. 2 vols. folio. The work will be published by subscription, in Parts, price One Guinea each, containing ten Coloured Plates. The numbers will succeed each other at the interval of three months.

Lady Raffles is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the Life and public Services of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., particularly in the Government of Bencoolen; with details of the Commerce and Resources of the Eastern Archipelago. With a Portrait, Map, and Plates.

Mr. William Greenfield is preparing, a Defence of the Serampore Mahratta Version of the New Testament, in reply to the Animadversions of an Anonymous Writer in the *Asiatic Journal*, for September 1829; in which the gross Misrepresentations of that Writer are fully and satisfactorily established.

Part IV. of Mr. Rickards' *India*, which will complete the subject, entitled "The Revenue System of India under the East-India Company's Government, as tending to perpetuate the degraded Condition of the Natives," is in the Press.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Yakkun Nattannawá and *Kólan Nattannawá*; Cingalese Poems. Translated by John Callaway, late Missionary in Ceylon, and Member of the Oriental Translation Fund. Illustrated with Plates from Cingalese Designs. 8vo.

Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by Order of the Government of British India, to ascertain the actual Fate of La Pérouse's Expedition, &c. By the Chevalier Capt. P. Dillon. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

The Territorial Government and Commerce of the East-India Company. 8vo. 2s.

Narrative of the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, in the Province of Agra, &c. by the Forces under Lord Combermere, 1825-6. By J. N. Creighton, Esq., Captain 11th Light Dragoons. 4to. £1. 1s.

Stories of Travels in Turkey: with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Constantinople, and a Description of that interesting City, founded upon the Narratives of Macfarlane, Madden, Walsh, Frankland, &c. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The East-India Register and Directory, for 1830; compiled from official Returns, by G. H. Brown and F. Clark, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 12mo. 10s.

Facts relating to Chinese Commerce; in a Letter from a British Resident in China to his Friend in England. 8vo. 2s.

A Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language, as contained in the Coptic and Sahidic Dialects; with Observations on the Bashmuric; together with Alphabets and Numerals in the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Characters; and a few explanatory Observations; by the Rev. Henry Tattam, M.A., F.R.S.L., &c. With an Appendix, consisting of the Rudiments of a Dictionary of the Ancient Egyptian Language, in the Enchorial Character. By Thos. Young, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 10s.

In the Press.

Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa. By Richard Lander, his faithful Attendant, and the only surviving Member of the Expedition.

Travels to Timbuctoo, and other Parts of Central Africa, during the Years 1824, 5, 6, 7, and 8. With a Map of the Route, a View of Timbuctoo, and other Plates representing the Buildings of that City. By René Caillié. 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of Java. By the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. A new Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finatti, Native of Ferrara, who, under name of Mahomet, made the Campaign against the Wahabies for the recovery of Mecca and Medina; and since acted as interpreter to European travellers in some of the parts least visited of Asia and Africa. Translated from the Italian as dictated by himself, and edited by W. J. Banks, Esq.

Travels in Siberia, Kamtchatka, and China. By P. Dobell, Esq., Counsellor of the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. 2 vols. post 8vo.

A Journal of Occurrences and Events, during a Residence of nearly Forty Years in the East-Indies; to be illustrated with nearly 100 Plates. By Colonel James Welsh, of the Madras Army.

Captain Grindlay's Views in India (the Sixth and concluding Part), which will contain, with the usual number of Plates, a general Index to the whole Series.

The Book of Psalms, newly translated from the Hebrew, and with Explanatory Notes, by W. French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Camb., and G. Skinner, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Camb. 8vo.

Consolations in Travel; or, the Last Days of a Philosopher. By Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., late President of the Royal Society.

PARIS.

Ia-Kiao-Li, Roman Chinois, Texte autographié et publié par Levasseur. Liv. I. (to form 10 livraisons). 8vo.

Vendidad Sadé, l'un des Livres de Zoroastre, publié d'après le MS. Zend de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Livraison II. folio.

Kitab Tequouym al Bouldan, ou Geographie d'Aboul-Feda. Edition autographiée d'après un MS. Arabe de la Bibliothèque du Roi, par H. Jouy; revue et corrigée par M. Reynaud. Livraison I. 4to.

Collection d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, recueillies par M. le Chevalier Palin, publiées par MM. Dorow et Klaproth, &c. 36 Planches. folio.

Dictionnaire Français-Arabe, par MM. Berthier et Caussin de Percival. Livraisons V. et VI. 4to.

ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

No. VI.

No question of greater practical moment has yet arisen, in the wide circle of our reasonings and speculations concerning India, than that which relates to the original tenure of lands in that country; accordingly no subject has been more fruitful of controversy. As a mere historical question, it is comparatively insignificant; but when it assumes the shape of a principle, by which the revenue of a vast empire is to be adjusted, and when the influence which it must have upon the territorial and the financial policy of the British administration of that empire is properly estimated, it is no longer to be trifled with as one of those lifeless theories, without tendency or result, which are for ever exercising and amusing our speculative faculties. Yet the nearer we approach to it, the plainer and the simpler it becomes, till the whole problem vanishes, and we wonder what there could have been in it to have perplexed us at all. The history of the human mind, which to a great degree is little more than the history of human error, will furnish us with parallel instances, in abundance, of the shadows it has encountered in the state of voluntary darkness which so frequently besets it.

It is affirmed by one class of disputants, that the whole property of the soil in Hindustan resides in the sovereign; in other words, that there is no private property in land through an immense territory, peopled by almost countless multitudes of living creatures, endued with reason and discourse, and gifted in common with other tribes of intelligent beings with the sense of private right, and an unextinguishable desire for its conservation. Is there any record of the ancient system of India, is there any recent authentic muniment, to prove the fact which is thus positively affirmed? None. The thing has been asserted over and over again, and has passed into a truth, because at each reiteration no proof of it has been demanded. Those who felt the harshness of the proposition, gave themselves little or no trouble to confute it, till the maxim acquired the strength of a traditional fact—the less likely to be severely scrutinized, when it was found a convenient instrument of policy. It was an admirable contrivance to clear the ground for the erection of those schemes of revenue which were formerly so much in favour with the conquerors of India. The land is not the property of the natives, therefore let us do as we please with it.

Mr. Mill, too, reposes in the same conclusion, with a tameness of acquiescence not usual with him. But the reasonings by which he arrives at it, if they are to be called reasonings, are peculiarly his own. He assumes it to be an incontrovertible maxim, that in all rude conditions of society, and in what he is pleased to call an incipient state of property, the dominion of the soil is vested exclusively in the sovereign. Inflexibly steady to his gratuitous assumption of *the rude condition* of Hindustan, he infers, much to his own satisfaction, that there could have been no other notion of landed property in that country. Pythagoras could not have been more gratified by his leading discovery. In aid of his reasoning, he over-

loads his pages, as usual, with references to the primitive stages of social life, and the statements of travellers concerning countries peopled with hunting or pastoral tribes, as a sort of cumulative evidence to establish the fact thus wantonly assumed. Is it very difficult to detect the fallacy of such analogies? No such thing. They hardly deserve the praise of ingenious sophistries. The incipient state of property is outrageously applied to Hindustan with the most dignified disdain of history, both probable and authentic, without the slightest regard to the forms into which, through a lapse of ages, prescription, which is the parent of property, must have slowly and gradually thrown it. To assert a peculiar law of property (that law too a fiction and refinement which a rude age would never have dreamed of), as the necessary result of an *incipient state of property*, without fixing with tolerable certainty the era of that state in Indian history, is clearly a begging of the question that can impose upon no man. Even conceding to Mr. Mill, for the mere purpose of argument, that in the rude state of property, the sovereign or the chieftain exercises or usurps the dominion of the soil, and parcels it out to the cultivators;—is this rude age of property to be any where discerned or specifically traced in the history of India? Unless this is done, the analogy goes for *nothing*. How, also, is it to be inferred, that a dominion thus usurped will be permitted to be exercised, when men's ideas of property, having long continued to flow through one channel, have been influenced by all the associations which connect themselves with those ideas; when, by successive efforts through successive generations, the labour of man has reclaimed the spot to which he is attached, from the unprofitable wild or the savage desert, and to which, descending from father to son, or alienated at his will or convenience, it would be as much a paradox in reasoning, as a solecism in language, to ascribe any other character than that of absolute property? No matter what may be the share of the profits demanded of right or by usage, or seized by rapacity and power; whether a tenth,* or a fourth, or a third; whatever may be the proportion of rent to the profits of land; rent, however onerous, even to the extinction of the property itself, is still an incident separate in character and in essence from the exclusive ownership of him from whom it is exacted.

Upon a question susceptible of no other adjustment than that of strict historical fact, the *à priori* argument of Mr. Mill is so wanton a waste of words, that it would be sufficient to suffer it spontaneously to gravitate towards the absurdity to which it leads, were it not desirable, in all momentous controversies, to detect fallacious reasoning, whether false conclusions are drawn from facts, or facts are adduced to support false conclusions. The fallacy of the argument mainly consists in totally overlooking the distinction between certain limitations on the enjoyment of property, and the non-existence of the property itself. Absolute dominion, in one sense indeed, can hardly be said to exist, nor is it to be traced in the history of the world, in complete unmodified integrity. But cut away as much as you

* A tenth is the traditional share paid in Hindustan before the sixth was instituted. It is the portion paid in the territory of Coorg to this day. The Dutch found and continued it in Ceylon.

will, as much as would have satisfied the most rapacious of the Mahommedan despots who so long ravaged Hindustan, even to the whole beneficiary product of the soil—the right of property still remains; in Hindustan it has always remained inviolate and inviolable. So consecrated by public feeling and opinion is the right of property held in that country, that were lands left derelict, through the grinding exactions of the sovereign, no man would dare to seize the possession (and to this fact Colonel Wilks, in his History of Southern India, has adduced ample evidence), even if he could be induced to become its temporary cultivator, till a real proprietor appeared. Mr. Mill* indeed, in his barren and unsatisfactory view of the landed property of India, is pleased to assume that the ancient distribution of lands through that immense territory implies an inherent proprietary right in the sovereign. But, amidst the darkness of ancient records, and the silence of authentic history, it is a matter of curiosity to inquire whence this luminous inference could have been derived; what are mere *à priori* reasonings, upon subjects that demand the strictest historical proof; the light, debased currency of theory, in place of that which can alone be of intrinsic value in historical disquisition—fact and document? Will not Mr. Mill allow the idea of property to be in the class of those primitive ideas of our nature to which it would puzzle the most discriminating metaphysician to assign a specific origin? For our notions of property and its attributes are amongst the earliest with which we are conversant; they are nearly coeval with consciousness itself. Whereas the historian of British India assures us, that the idea of exclusive appropriation beyond the right to a temporary occupancy is too complex for *a rude state of society*. It is foreign from the subject, and it would lead to a most unprofitable multiplication of words, to inquire whether the idea of property is really so remote from the natural feelings and instinctive appetites of man, as to assign it this distant place in the chain and successions of our ideas. As reasonable beings, influenced by the simple suggestions of common sense and experience (the safest of all oracles), we might be inclined to think that the notion of property—of property exclusive in its tenure and enjoyment—if not really *innate*, in the sense of the theory which was combated by Locke, was at least *connate* with us, in the meaning of Lord Shaftesbury. It is an idea which prompts the first feeble grasp of the infant to retain what is placed in his hands; it may be dated from the earliest consciousness of individuality, of which it is an inseparable adjunct. At what precise period in the life of the human infant the idea is unfolded, it would be as difficult to determine as it would be absurd to inquire. At what period in the progress of societies it first began to be comprehended, would be an inquiry of equal futility. Man, as he presents himself to us in our studies of his nature and constitution, is so emphatically a social animal, that investigations of what he was, or what he thought, when he was disconnected and insulated, are worse than useless. They lead to a thousand absurd mistakes, and involve us in a most inextricable labyrinth of words and phrases.

Is Mr. Mill settling the matter at all better, when he introduces into a

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i.

work purporting to be strictly historical, long citations from the narratives of travellers, who visited countries inhabited by rude and uncivilized tribes, in order to illustrate the non-existence *in India* of a personal property in land? The hasty glances and general remarks of travellers are not always conclusive testimony. With regard to many of those who are quoted by Mr. Mill, Voltaire's traveller, who, because the first inn-keeper he met with in Alsace had red hair, put down in his note-book that *every* inn-keeper in Alsace had red hair, is scarcely a caricature. By one of these gentlemen Mr. Mill is assured, that "among some tribes of *negroes* on the coast of Africa, each individual must obtain the consent of the chief before he has liberty to cultivate a field, and is only protected in its possession till he has reaped the crop, for which he has toiled." These and similar authorities, Mr. Mill inflicts without compassion upon his readers, to prove that there is no proprietary right in land existing in India! Nay, Cæsar is appealed to, and the Suevi are cited, to corroborate *his assertion*! What can the Suevi have to do with such a question? Cæsar informs him that this warlike tribe had no *separate lands*, and that they only occupied their fields for one year. But does not Mr. Mill perceive, and does not Cæsar tell him, the reason? They had no separate fields, because the crops of all went into a common stock; and they occupied their fields only a year, because their habits were not only the migratory habits of a warlike, but of a hunting and pastoral tribe, and were naturally averse from a fixed agricultural settlement. *Neque multum frumenti, sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, multumque sunt in venationibus*, is the reason assigned by a writer, who had too much good sense to philosophize on so obvious a phenomenon. Had Mr. Mill deigned to consult Tacitus * on the same subject, he would have found, in the admirable treatise on ancient Germany, a fuller explanation.

Nor am I insensible to the ridicule of gravely discussing such illustrations as those of the Suevi, or the Peruvians, or the wandering tribes of Africa, or Mr. Mungo Park's remarks on the property of the soil amongst the negroes, or the correspondence of John Kigell about the people on the river Sherbro. Mr. Mill, however, seems to make a nearer approximation to the subject when he refers to Turkey and Persia, whose social institutions had probably one common origin. A word or two then as to the inferences derived from the usages of those empires. "Through the Ottoman dominions," says Mr. Mill, "the Sultan *claims to himself* the sole property in land. The same undoubtedly has been the situation of Persia in ancient and modern times." The analogy, however, furnished by Turkey and Persia will be found, on inquiry, to be equally defective. In Turkey, the law of succession, by the fixed rules of Mahommedan law, divides the land in equal portions amongst the children of the deceased proprietor. Probably not much more than a payment of three per cent. upon

* Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis per vices occupantur, quos mox *inter* se partiuntur. Facilitatem partiendi *camporum spatia* præstant. *Arva per annos mutant*, et superest ager. It should seem that they cultivated in common whatever spot amidst a waste of uncultivated territory they fixed upon, abandoning it *at the end of the year* (that is, when they had reaped the crop) for a new one. The example of the Suevi is quite foreign to the question.

property thus inherited, finds its way into the Sultan's exchequer. The *Koran* fixes, with great precision, the order of domestic succession; and the inviolable observance of the law of the prophet is the only legitimate basis of the Turkish sovereignty. If the Sultan violates the law, *il devient, légitime*. The proverbial rapacity and extortion of the Turkish government, says a well-informed French traveller, *un infidele, et cesse d'être souverain* proves nothing. Whatever may be unjustly extorted, the property, by the law of Turkey, is inherent in its rightful owner. Anquetil du Perron * is a respectable witness on this point. He relates an anecdote of the burning of the *porte* or palace of the grand vizier, in 1755, a building in which the archives of the empire were reposited. To secure the new edifice, which it was proposed to build upon its site, from a similar accident, it became necessary to clear a larger space of ground, and to pull down several contiguous houses. The greater part of the proprietors agreed to sell them; but an old woman declared that she would not part, at any price, with property that had been for many generations in her family. Neither liberal offers nor threats had any effect; and when the Sultan was asked why he did not take forcible possession of the house and pull it down, his answer was: "It is impossible; it is her private property." Mr. Mill's remark upon Persia is equally doubtful. Chardin tells us (and he is not the least informed of travellers) that landed property in that country is held under a lease of ninety-nine years; that during that lease, land may be disposed of by sale at the will of the proprietor or lessee; and that at its expiration, a renewal of it is *demandable of right*, upon the payment of a year's rent to the crown. Nor does this constitute the sovereign a proprietor. The lease is a mere fiction, and the fine paid on its renewal in the nature of a land-tax.

But it is time to examine the unqualified declaration of the historian, that in India the sovereign is the sole proprietor of land; having thus cleared our way to it by shewing the inefficacy of the argument, strained from remote and fanciful analogies. In the first aspect of the subject, it must strike us as a singularity, that the proprietary right, which is thus denied to private persons, and exclusively vested in the sovereign, is characterized by all the incidents, and wanting in none of the qualities, that constitute private property in the completest sense of the phrase. It has not one dubious or equivocal feature. The thing that I can purchase, and alienate at my own discretion, looks very much like my own property. The wonder is, whence the controversy can have arisen. The boundaries between *meum* and *tuum* admit of no neutral or debateable territory. It is the right to the substance of the thing which constitutes property. It is totally distinct in essence from the usufruct, with which it is so often confounded, *viz.* the mere right of using that which belongs to another person, which is nothing more than the temporary or special property limited to a specific purpose; for though the usufruct sometimes requires a personal possession, it is a possession quite distinct from property, and it wants moreover the great criterion of property, the power of alienating it. Now the only mode of deciding the

* *Législation Orientale*, p. 194.

question is, to inquire whether lands in Hindustan were ever held upon any other tenure than that of an absolute and inherent property. It is indeed a subject of minute historical research to ascertain the political and civil condition of Hindustan before the Mahommedan conquest, which overthrew so many of her institutions, and obliterated so many of her rights. But fortunately evidence is by no means wanting to fix, with some certainty, the real landed tenure of the country before its subjugation to foreign conquerors.

It must on all sides be admitted that those portions of India which were last conquered, as well as those which escaped invasion altogether, are the most likely to present us with *something* like a portraiture of the country and its usages, before they were violated or defaced by foreign dynasties or foreign invasions. Col. Wilks * infers, with the most unanswerable strength of reasoning, that in the southern peninsula, the countries below the ghauts, separated from the central regions by an almost impassable barrier, and with a climate of such intense heat as to discourage rather than invite the northern invaders, were the last that felt the scourge of those fierce intruders. A considerable portion of this tract had not been violated by Musulman armies previous to the invasion of Hyder, in 1763, a date comparatively of yesterday. This considerable portion, therefore, of the ancient Hindu empire, retained, down to a late period, not merely the scattered fragments of its usages and institutions, but those usages and institutions, as abundantly appears from the voluminous collection of the Mackenzie papers, entire, unobliterated, and unchanged, save by the gradual and gentle modifications of time. Now, throughout these countries, the private and absolute tenure of landed property can be distinctly traced in as perfect a degree, and is to this hour as fondly cherished, as in any part of Europe. The able historian of Southern India illustrates his powerful argument by the tract of territory which, commencing in latitude 13½° N., comprises the whole area between the sea and the hills from that point to Cape Comorin, and round that promontory northward, a space varying in breadth, but nearly nine hundred English miles in length. From these and other causes, it appears that the country, designated in our maps by the name of Canara, has preserved so much larger a portion of its ancient institutions and historical records than any other region in India. But the Fifth Report contains abundant testimony to the same facts; testimony chiefly drawn from the diligent investigations and the luminous reports of the most intelligent of the Company's civil servants. In 1807, Mr. Thackeray† made a report to the Madras government, in which he asserts that almost the whole of the land in Malabar, cultivated and uncultivated, is private property, and held by *jemnum* (hereditary possession), and that *this is a* tenure which implies *full and absolute property in the soil.* These lands had been occupied by immemorial possessors, deriving from their property the landlord's rent, borrowing money according to their occasional exigencies upon the security of the land, and exercising every other right incident to landed possessions. Rules for the transfer, lease, or mortgage of their lands, had been established time out of mind, the validity of their

* Southern India, vol. i.

† Fifth Report, p. 799.

title being deeply rooted *in long* prescription and inveterate opinion. Of this prescription, original inscriptions on stone and copper are the principal muniments.* It further appears, that when the ancient princes of the country granted, as they frequently did, the land-tax payable on certain villages specified in the grant, the grant conveyed nothing beyond the tax, the property of the soil remaining inviolate and untouched in the proprietors. In the ancient kingdoms of Bijanagur,† Bednore, and even Mysore, the right of the proprietor was never called into dispute, however severe might be the exactions in the shape of a land-tax, to which he was liable. In short, it is sufficiently manifest that an indefeasible hereditary right in landed property has existed in Canara and Malabar from a very high antiquity. So ‡ sacred has this tenure been held, that instances are frequent in which even the intervention of a new occupancy which, from the dormancy of the rightful claim, may have ripened gradually into a new prescription, has not disturbed the original title. For, at the remotest *distance* of time, the rightful heir has been *known* to reclaim his patrimony, and to take possession of it, subject only to the reimbursement of expenses incurred in such improvements as may have augmented the value of the estate. Down to the period of Hyder's government, it appears moreover that the assessments in those countries were moderate, and the people prosperous and happy. But the regular tenor of Hyder's government§ was a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering the utmost extent to which the land-rent could be carried, or how much could be extorted from the farmer without the absolute extinction of cultivation itself. It appears too that in many instances this deplorable result ensued, and that the old proprietors were wholly ruined. The free tenure of the property, however, remained uninjured. "If enough," observes Col. Munro, "is left to the proprietor after paying the *circar* share, and what is due to himself for his labour, he will almost as soon part with his life as his estate."‖ Under the merciless exactions of Tippoo, indeed, the proprietors had absolutely begun to disavow their property. But the beneficent genius of the British government restored the agriculture of the country; property became once more safe and respected, and it was only in the second year after it came under their protection, that the old proprietors again claimed, in their own names, property which had been before held in the names of their tenants. The whole system underwent a deliberate revision. Unjust exactions were abolished by leaving to all lands *a proprietor's share*, and the admirable report which enumerates the revenue reformations of those oppressed provinces, distinctly disavows the intentions of the government to create a new class of proprietors, those intentions being directed only to the augmentation of the value of property by a diminution of the assessment; "*but the right itself*," adds the intelligent reporter, "*is as strong* ¶ *as purchase* or prescription can make it, and is as well understood as it is in Great Britain." A more complete practical refutation of the acrimonious argu-

* Fifth Report, p. 822.

† Mackenzie inedited papers.

‡ Wilk's Southern India, vol. i. p. 155.

§ Lieut. Col. Munro's Report, 1800.

‖ *Ib.*

¶ *Ib.*

ments urged by Mr. Rickards,* against the genius and spirit of the Company's administration of the revenue of India, cannot be easily imagined.

It is remarkable, however, that Mr. Mill should have cited from the Fifth Report the general picture † of a Hindu village, without seeming to be aware of the direct refutation of his own proposition, which is derivable from those singular municipal divisions with which all Hindustan is overspread. "Under this simple form of municipal government," observes the Committee, "the inhabitants of the country have lived from time immemorial. The boundaries of the village have been seldom altered; and though the villages themselves have been sometimes injured, and even desolated, by war, famine, and disease, the same name, the same limits, the same interests, and even the same families, have continued for ages. The inhabitants give themselves no trouble about the breaking up and division of kingdoms," &c. Mr. Mill admits also that the Indian continent was pervaded by this institution, and then runs, after his usual manner, into associations of a similar kind amongst the Mexicans, and in the highlands of Scotland. What has Mexico, what have the highlands in Scotland, to do with the subject? But let Mr. Mill be asked, whether such institutions could have existed, if the doctrine, that the property of the soil resided in the sovereign or the state, was the ancient doctrine of India? In fact, these villages, or rather townships, each containing some hundreds or thousands of arable and waste land, were held, as they are held to this day, by a tenure, called the *meerassy* right by the Mahommedans, and by the cultivating classes *cani atchy*. Each of these terms implies most emphatically "private hereditary property." These landed divisions, however, let inconsiderable light upon the question of Hindu tenures. Nor is it possible to contemplate these little polities without pausing for a moment to express our admiration. Of the various constitutions of human society,‡ and the multiplied groups into which accident alone, or accident concurring with design, may have thrown them, these are the most singular. Fancy has often busied herself in framing schemes of social economy, in which the evils inseparable from the moral order of the universe are excluded, and a state of tranquil enjoyment is secured to all, a state in which life glides along as an unruffled stream, and the grateful vicissitudes of labour and repose are the only changes which interrupt or diversify it; a state conducing, by the simplest process amongst a happy race of agriculturists, to the less dignified indeed, but more innocent destinations of our nature. Never, perhaps, were these imaginations more closely appropriated than in the Hindu village; but it is quite evident that Hindustan could never have contained on its immense surface "a vast congeries of these little republics," I use the words of Col. Wilks, if the tenure of their lands had not been free, or if the whole property of the Hindu soil had been vested in the sovereign.

It is here important to remark, that in 1808 the meerassy rights of the Hindu villages were solemnly recognized, after a long investigation of fourteen days, by the King's Supreme Court of Madras. It seems that at an early period of Mr. Place's collectorship of the jaghire a long discussion took place between the Board of Revenue and the Government, as to the rights of the village meerassadars in the soil. The dispute originated in a proposition made by the collector, to remove certain meerassadars from their lands who had refused to agree to his mode of settlement, and to fix others in possession of them, who had agreed to cultivate on the proposed terms. The Board considered the meerassadars to have the proprietary right in their lands, and the term *meerassee*, which had been introduced by the Mahommedans, conveyed the idea of an hereditary right. The government, on the other hand, maintained that the actual government in the soil was vested in the state, which alone had the power of transferring the land by sale. It was accordingly decided by the government, "that the occupants of land in India could establish no better title to the soil, than the tenantry upon an estate in England can establish a right to it by hereditary residence." Mr. Place, however, was subsequently induced to inquire more particularly into the meerassee right; and from his report, in 1799, it appears that his ideas had undergone a material change. He became convinced that the meerassadar had an undoubted hereditary property in the soil; that the rendering a stated portion of the produce was the tenure by which he held it; that he sold, mortgaged, gave away, and left his lands to his posterity; that in the Tamul language this right was described by two words, *cani atchy*, each signifying *inheritance*; that this description of property was so cherished by the meerassadars, that they never quitted it but through necessity; and that, though absent from it for years, they never failed to assert their claims when they felt it to be advantageous so to do. It appears, also, that when Mr. Place first visited the jaghire, he found the lands of many villages without meerassadars; the parents, children, relations extirpated; but that the idea of permanent property was so deeply infixed in the minds of the natives, that they refused to cultivate any fields thus appropriated, *unless under the meerassee tenure*, except such as would yield them the quickest and largest profit; and that by granting them cowles (grants or agreements) for lands "*to them and their heirs for ever*, so long as they continued in obedience to the circar, and paid all just dues, he was enabled *to convert the most stubborn soil and thickest jungle into fertile villages.*"* In a subsequent branch of their Report, the Committee state, that in other parts of the Company's possessions, the revenue servants had brought to light "similar rights, as belonging to the meerassadars."

The ejectment † which was tried in the Supreme Court at Madras, and in which upwards of sixty witnesses were examined, involved the important question of meerassee right in one of these singular constitutions which, for want of a more adequate term, are denominated "villages." The evidence was confined to the specific lands for which the ejectment was brought; but "the right which was adjudicated being one," as the learned

* We shall dedicate one or two future articles of this journal to an examination of some of the statements of Mr. Rickards.

† Fifth Report, p. 85.

‡ For a minute delineation of these communities, see Wilk's Southern India, vol. i. p. 117.

* Fifth Report, p. 287, 8vo. ed.

† Doe e dem. Mootopermall et al. v. Tonderven et al., Cases in the Supreme Court of Madras by Sir Thomas Strange, vol. i. p. 300.

reporter remarks, "that exists throughout the peninsula, it became illustrative of the interests and rights of a vast proportion of the landholders in that part of India." The wrong, which was the subject-matter of the action, originated with Mr. Place in 1794, when he was collector of the jaghire, and acting with a somewhat blind obedience to the orders of government, before he had arrived at the degree of knowledge concerning the meerassee tenure, which induced him subsequently to change his opinion. His object was an amelioration of the revenue by the substitution of a money-rent instead of one in kind, to which the village (Tondiarpettam in the Trevatore district) had been accustomed; conscientiously thinking that the government had not only a right to change the rent, but, in case of resistance, to turn out the ancient meerassadars, and confer the lands upon others who should be more willing to comply with their terms. Acting, therefore, upon an opinion which he afterwards, with the most honourable frankness, acknowledged to be erroneous, he transferred the whole village from the rightful proprietors, the Vellala* caste, to the Graminy or toddy people, a species of sub-cultivators in the village, which abounded in coco-trees. The action was brought in 1808, after fourteen years of wrongful possession by the Graminies, and its object was to restore the Vellala people to their proprietorship which had been thus usurped. The court,† after an unexampled length of investigation, gave a verdict for the defendants in ejectment, *viz.* the rightful meerassadars, who had been ousted in 1794. The meerassee right, that is, the hereditary right of proprietorship in lands, was thus solemnly decided by a court of law, in which British judges presided, bound by their oaths to decide upon all matters of litigation in issue between native subjects, according to the ancient law and usages of Hindustan. Those who are desirous of more detailed information concerning the principles and facts involved in this interesting trial, must be referred to the able judgment pronounced on that occasion by Sir Thomas Strange.

In the ancient grants‡ of these lands, it seems that a definite portion of the produce, after deducting certain dues to several persons employed in offices requisite to the internal economy of the villages, was considered as belonging to the sovereign. The amount of this portion has been the frequent subject of regulation and discussion, and has been the origin of the money-rent paid for lands, from which it has been exacted, whether by direct assessment or by a compact with the inhabitants. At whatever period this arrangement took place, it is handed down by uninterrupted tradition, that the whole country was then divided into provinces (*mād*), into sub-divisions (*catum*) and villages (*nuttum*), inhabited by different castes respectively, Bramins, Soodras, Vellalas, &c. This tradition, as far as regards the minor divisions, is confirmed by grants on stone and copper still existing, in which reference is constantly made to the greater and less divisions of the country, as in England, to counties and parishes.§ The

* A branch of the Moodeliar caste.

† Consisting then of Sir T. Strange and Sir B. Sullivan.

‡ Mackenzie inedited Papers.

§ Parish (παροικία *cumulatio incolarum*) would be a more appropriate appellation for the Hindu villages we have been describing.

land-marks and boundaries also are described with a degree of precision sufficiently indicating the estimation in which the property they conveyed was universally held, and strongly corroborating the permanent character of the property itself. In every civilized country (Mr. Mill will pardon the phrase), fixed land-marks and measurements have always been the criteria of a permanent property in the soil; nor is it unreasonable to presume that the durable stone land-marks of Hindustan would never have been objects of such general veneration, merely to mark the limits of a precarious tenure, which the breath of the sovereign might destroy in a moment.

But the subject unfolds itself as we advance, and we must therefore postpone the remainder of our observations to a future article.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PERSIA AND THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On the 6th of March 1824, his Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, prince royal of Persia, was unanimously elected one of the four honorary members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; and a suitable diploma having been prepared, it was finely written and emblazoned on vellum. On the occasion of Sir John Malcolm proceeding to take charge of the government of Bombay, it was considered that a more appropriate opportunity for transmitting the document in question could not be afforded. That distinguished individual accordingly took charge of it, and on his arrival at Bombay, forwarded it to its destination in the care of an officer. Within the last month, the acknowledgments of the Prince for the mark of respect shewn to him by the Society have been received; they are conveyed in two letters, of which we are enabled to annex translations.

Seal.

No. 1.

"To the Nobles, celebrated for wisdom and penetration, and distinguished by understanding and knowledge, sitting in the assembly endowed with science, the ascenders of the ladder of knowledge, the Members of the Royal Asiatic Society!

"We exclusively give this information, in a friendly way, that the letter written by them has been received, and perused with a friendly eye; and that their epistle, the record of science and wisdom, has been comprehended, and afforded us gratification, because they are known to be endowed with sense and wisdom; and their having mentioned our august name in the assembly, and enrolled it in the records of the Society, in a suitable and appropriate manner, has increased our confidence and faith; and we are enabled to entertain a hope that our future actions will obtain the praise and approbation of those cele-

brated for wisdom and justice: such having always been, and still continues to be, our earnest desire. We can with truth assert, that the acquisition of new territories would not have caused us that degree of gratification which we experienced on the receipt of their letter; and according to the expressions and cordiality of heart which they have evinced towards us, we shall also in future, with true pleasure and satisfaction of heart, consider ourselves as amongst the members of that Society; and we consider this special election as the means of making ourselves more extensively known; and we request of them that they will always speak of us in their Society as their wisdom and justice may permit them, and that they will preserve and continue, with suitable and proper observances, the rights of that friendship and union which originated in them, and in consequence of this connection they also will not be forgotten in our mind filled with kindness. Considering the inclinations of our heart perfect, let them make known to us their wishes and commissions."

Dated Ramzan 1243 (March 1828).

No. 2.

"We have to write and affirm, that although we have not seen the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, we have heard much in their praise. We are desirous beyond all bounds to see that assembly, although we know this desire is very difficult to be attained and effected. The noblest quality which man can possess is wisdom. Those who are endowed with wisdom are superior to the rest of mankind; and of all things from which advantage can be derived, the greatest is the affection which the wise entertain (for others), and the praise which they bestow. In consideration of this, whereas we are much pleased with you, that our name has been mentioned in your Society with honour and respect; and, as the joy of our heart required, these few lines have been written with our other letter; and we have despatched with it also a small piece of amber, in order that the Society may be perfumed with our kindness, and that the members of the Society may become acquainted with the esteem which we entertain for them specially."

These letters are written in the finest stile of Persian calligraphy (the second is stated to be in the Prince's own hand), on the usual highly ornamented paper. The amber referred to in the last weighs about an ounce and a half, and is enclosed in a gold box of open net-work set with rubies, which is contained in a rich purse of gold and silver thread; the whole wrapped up in muslin and shawl bags.

This interesting communication was laid before the Society at its general meeting on the 16th January.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN EGYPT.

Egypt, under its present governor, has been for years past making progressive advances towards that state of civilization which is denominated in Europe, with some degree of vain-glory, *European*. Mehmet Ali, the viceroy, as he still modestly styles himself, seems to have proceeded hitherto with slow and cautious steps in his experiments, and the result, it would appear, has not disappointed the calculations which were formed by his advisers. His authority is firmly established in the country, where he is better liked than any preceding pacha; and the measures which he has adopted to increase the commerce and productive industry of his subjects, have augmented his treasury, and must have contributed, not perhaps in equal proportion, to increase the prosperity of Egypt., Uniting in himself, like our East-India Company in India, the character of sovereign and merchant, he has doubtless obtained, from this association of characters, a clearer insight into the true principles of political economy, than he could have gained by studying the best translations into the Turkish of Adam Smith, Ricardo, or Say. The necessary consequence of his tractability and the liberality of government, is, that he has come more frequently into contact with Europeans, and insensibly acquired a better opinion of their character and understanding. This opinion disposed him to adopt the more readily their suggestions; and being gifted with a larger share of penetration, and being blessed with a smaller portion of religious prejudice, than his predecessors, he could perceive how much his own peculiar interests were bound up with those of the people he governed.

The political changes which have been operating for some time past in Egypt, have attracted the attention of many philosophical observers; but few, if any, could have anticipated more from them than a silent progression towards a state of freedom, which the country might look foward to in some fifty years to come, but for which it was now totally unprepared. It seems, however, that the Pacha, like another Peter the Great, has determined that Egypt shall at once take her station in the rank of civilized nations, and that its inhabitants shall enjoy even a representative constitution before he quits the stage of life.

In ordinary circumstances, this precipitate march, if indeed it be such, after so many preparatives, would be condemned on all hands; but the circumstances of Egypt at the present day are by no means of an ordinary character. The death of the existing viceroy may, and probably would, lead to a change of measures, unless the new organization were so complete as to defy the power of any puppet which the Sultan might set up. It is fair to infer, from the whole tenor of the Viceroy's proceedings, that he is a person of too much sagacity not to discover the risk of precipitancy in improvement, especially amongst a people composed chiefly of Musulmans, who are not all like himself; and that he has weighed his risk against the probabilities that, without this attempt at a radical reform of the government, his dynasty may be put aside, and his ameliorations come to nought.

Whatsoever may be the real motive of these changes, however, they are, to the eye of the philosopher, singular indications of the breaking up of that slavish despotism, which enthrals a goodly portion of Asia as well as Africa. It may be doubted whether the sacrifices made by Turkey to deprecate the vengeance of the Autocrat, or the successful rebellion of a large proportion of her rayas, will, in the sequel, inflict so severe an injury upon her, as the example of regenerated Egypt. The whole structure of her power rests upon the same basis which supported for ages the ponderous fabric of Papal authority over Christendom; and, like that, it will fall, or leave but a wreck behind, as soon as the pick-axes of reform shall touch its ancient foundations.

We insert the following letter, which has been addressed to the conductors of several of the French journals,* by M. Jomard, of Paris, who has been indefatigably employed, for some time past, in superintending the instruction of the youths sent from Egypt to France for education. It will be read, as he remarks, with great interest.

To the Editor.

Sir: Your readers will learn, no doubt with interest, a few details respecting the increasing progress of the regeneration of Egypt—a phenomenon which would have excited incredulity a few years ago. At the present time, this progressive march has exceeded all the anticipations, and even hopes, of the friends of civilization. Whatever may be the future results of the efforts now making by the existing government of Egypt, the following are facts, from which every one may draw what inferences he pleases:—The provinces have been divided into departments, districts, and sub-districts. Provincial assemblies are established, A Central Assembly, or General Divan, composed of deputies from all the provinces, to the number of more than 200 members, meets in the capital. About thirty officers, civil and military, belonging to the government, form part of this Divan. The Viceroy submits to the consideration of this General Assembly all public matters, of what nature soever they may be. Without being a representation, properly so called, this assembly is much beyond a council; and, besides, holds its sittings publicly.

The sending of young men to France, in order that they may be instructed in the sciences, government, and useful arts, has not been discontinued since 1826, when forty-six youths, destined for the sciences, were sent to Paris. Six Egyptians have been sent to Toulon to learn the art of building ships of war. The younger brother of Noureddin Bey, a major-general in the Egyptian service, and four new pupils, who are to apply themselves to the study of mechanics and various manufactures, have arrived at Paris. Recently, thirty-four pupils, from the age of eight to fifteen, have arrived at Marseilles; they are destined for the study of hydraulics, naval architecture, and fifteen other mechanical arts. They have been taken, not from the capital, as the others, but from the interior. Thirty other Egyptians are to follow them; 115 others are to arrive in France, independently of those who are sent to England and Austria.

Such is the impulse given by the Viceroy, that his wishes are now seconded, and even anticipated, where he formerly encountered all kind of resistance. The Ulemas and Sheiks follow the general movement. The change of mere customs, though material, is considered, sometimes, as of no importance;

* We take it from the *Gazette Littéraire* of Paris.

but very often this relinquishment is very significant to the reflecting observer, particularly in the East. If, for example, the pipe, the beard, and the turban, lose their credit, we should be led to infer a real moral revolution. This, however, is what has begun to be observed in Egypt, particularly in the army. Nobody is any longer scandalized at these changes, even among those who cannot approve of them. It is easy to conceive that there may be some repugnance among a great part of the inhabitants; but the schools, which are multiplying, will diminish it daily.

To conclude the imperfect picture of these singular changes in Egypt, I add, there is published there a periodical work. It is in folio, in two columns; one Arabic, the other Turkish. It appears, I think, twice a week. The number now before me is dated the 25th Jemadi-al-awal, A. H. 1245. The title is *News of Egypt*, inscribed on a pyramid, behind which there is a rising sun. As in the *Journal de Paris*, there is given at the head of the Egyptian journal barometrical observations at five different periods of the day. The journal is dated from Boulaq, the port of Cairo, where the printing-press is established.

(Signed) Jomard.

A French journal, of the 17th January, gives a more exact and minute account of these changes, taken, chiefly, from the Egyptian journal mentioned above. We subjoin the substance of these details, as given in one of the London papers:

One of the French journals of Sunday enters into a more detailed account than any which we have hitherto seen of the recent improvements in Egypt, to which we have already more than once alluded. Part of this statement is derived from the pages of an Egyptian journal, which has been published for the last six months in two languages, the Turkish and the Egyptian, that it may be understood both by the governing and subject classes of the nation. It contains the general orders and decisions of the viceroy, a narrative of the most remarkable events which occur in the provinces, an account of the progress of public works, the arrival and departure of trading vessels and ships of war, the attempts made to realize in Egypt the wonders of European industry, and an abstract of the news of foreign countries. The improvements recently introduced into the internal administration of the country, which it describes, are somewhat numerous. The chief of them are the establishment of double registries in the management of the state accounts, the limitation of the places of receivers or collectors to natives, to the exclusion of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, who formerly farmed the revenue; the erection of an exchequer or office of public accounts in Grand Cairo, the capital; and the endowment of a school for teaching practical administration, out of which the prefects and sub-prefects are afterwards to be chosen.

One of the numbers contains a curious account of a gas illumination by an English engineer in the service of the Pacha. This brilliant experiment, which was exhibited in a garden, was witnessed by a crowd of Egyptian grandees and a considerable number of foreigners. It is mentioned as exciting general admiration among all the spectators, while the motive of the Viceroy in ordering it is ascribed to his desire of displaying before his subjects the progress made by European science, and convincing them of the advantage which Egypt might derive from the introduction of European discoveries. The same engineer has offered to light with gas the garden of Choubra for 30,000 francs, or £1,200 sterling.

Another of these papers gives the prices of all articles of merchandise which enter the port of Alexandria, as the basis for the collection of custom-house duties: several detail the punishment inflicted on public functionaries, for corruption, cruelty, or extortion. It is mentioned in one of the numbers, that the punishment of death is abolished for all but political offences, and robberies committed by the *employés* of government. But the most singular event recorded in this new journal is, the convocation of an assembly of functionaries, governors, or notables, from the different provinces, to deliberate on the best mode of correcting abuses in the administration, and the means of promoting the order and prosperity of Egypt. The Viceroy communicated to his son Ibrahim authority to convoke this meeting in August last. A summons was accordingly sent to the proper officers, to attend as members, and arrangements were made for their sittings. This grand divan assembled towards the end of August, to the number of 160; and two Pachas, the son and the grandson of the Viceroy, attended as simple members of the council.

This council meets in the citadel of Cairo, or in the palace of the Viceroy. Every one of its members is said to enjoy the utmost freedom in the expression of his opinion, and the majority of votes determines its decision. All questions of administration, every thing relative to taxes, to subsistence, to the establishment of manufactures, to the making of canals, and other internal improvements, is submitted to this assembly by the ministers of the Pacha. It likewise receives petitions and representations from individuals, or public bodies. It is said that the deliberations of this Divan have hitherto been practically free; that their suggestions have met with great attention, and their suffrages have never been overruled. Like all other deliberative assemblies, it of course has its secretary; but its secretary, being what is called *a man of letters*, thought more of recording his own talent than the proceedings of the Divan. Indulging in the oriental style, he interspersed the dry details of business with the flowers of poetry. There would have been no end to the archives had this secretary been allowed to indulge his muse, and he was consequently dismissed.

These particulars cannot fail to direct the notice of Europe to the events which must grow out of this new order of things. A representative body and a press are things which cannot co-exist with any modification of despotism; und Egypt, that wonderful country, is perhaps destined to undergo a revolution more surprising than any of those which she has hitherto witnessed.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN LADY.*

Sir: You once told me that you were desirous of knowing the character of the literary productions of our country—of the works of our poets and literati; and whether we handled the pen as skilfully as we wield the sword. As a real Russian, I am much flattered by the interest you manifest towards us, and am anxious to make a due return. To encounter such a reader as you, however, is a fearful matter, and I have need of all the indulgence you can afford me.

Four years have elapsed since I quitted the snows, and notwithstanding the connections which still bind me to my dear native country, I am but slenderly provided with books and materials of a recent date wherewith to answer your obliging inquiries. Pamphlets, and tales, and poems do, indeed, reach me; but these importations are rare, and I am persuaded that many of the best have not yet scaled the mountains which separate us. I live, as you see, in a country highly civilized. I should, nevertheless, be treated by my own countrymen as a *barbarian*, in all that regards our recent literature. You will, I trust, be the more indulgent towards me, and will pardon a few involuntary omissions. I would that we might appear before you in the best possible light.

You must admit, sir, that it is a great misfortune to have a language which is spoken only amongst ourselves. How much does this circumstance contract the fame of our authors! Should a work of merit make its appearance in the German, the French, the English, or the Italian languages, it is instantly known throughout Europe, and a multitude of translators conspire to disseminate its reputation. In our unhappy case, should we produce a prodigy of excellence, the author must content himself with the scanty applause bestowed by private parties. A crown from the Academy of St. Petersburgh is a mere trifle compared with one from the Capitol. Add to this, that we have had some ill-luck: M. de St. Maure has published a Russian anthology: many thanks to him for his good intentions, but why did he not learn our language before he attempted to translate from it? He has converted our prettiest national poems into verses on musk and roses, totally forgetting that these precious perfumes are exotics—not the products of our own country, but brought from afar. The English have used us better; so have the Germans. But here the thing ends. The translations are read with the same feelings with which we look at wonderful animals. Sufficient justice is not done to us to encourage a continuance of such works.

We possess all the elements requisite for a copious and original literature. Politics being contraband, our wits do not waste their resources upon pamphlets, or in attacks upon excellencies. In France, the Jesuits, the charter, the ministers, furnish subjects for every pen. The poets of

* We are informed in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* of Geneva, whence this article is translated, that it is written by a young Russian lady of the highest class; it affords a convincing proof, as the editor observes, of the refined education of the female nobility of Russia.

that country have been so obliging as to put M. de Villele and the rest into verse. In Russia they would not have attained such a degree of honour: the censorship would have brought the audacious poet to reason. The censorship!—this word makes you shudder: but it is not so terrible to us.

Our language is extremely copious: being formed almost wholly upon the Greek, it possesses the conjugations of this tongue, and frequently its flexibility and strength. It is adapted to all subjects, and to every measure; it is smooth and harmonious. The state of our society presents to an observer a fund of originality. Knowledge, amongst us, marches with gigantic steps; its progress is visible every year. The elaborate education of the nobility, and the truly patriarchal simplicity of manners amongst the lower orders, presents a very striking contrast, and poets especially may extract therefrom the greatest facilities.

All our distinguished authors are men of the higher order of society, and frequently statesmen: their peers are their judges. You will probably say, and with justice, that hence results a great monotony in our poetry, every object being described perpetually in the same point of view. I must tell you, sir, in return, that we have some geniuses of by no means an inferior order, who are confined to garrets, and who write with the design of selling their manuscripts: their object, however, is glory, not money. Our men of letters have a remarkable whim; they translate extremely well, it is true, the *chef-d'œuvres* of foreigners: but wherefore should they? I cannot comprehend. To translate in a country where the knowledge of languages is so general, and where readers are always in a condition to compare the translation with the original, is strange.

Amongst our original and classical authors, our historian Karamsin should occupy the highest place: previous to him, Nestor was our sole known historian. All the materials of history were scattered and almost lost: he collected them together with astonishing sagacity, and has contrived to invest with interest ten centuries of barbarism, in which the only episodes were an occasional act of individual bravery, or a deed of revolting cruelty. He has been well translated into French; what is still more flattering to us, he has been read. Death removed him, a few years back, to the grief of his friends and to the great loss of letters, of which he was a potent protector. Yes, sir, Karamsin is our Livy; we are proud of him; he has made us known to all Europe. The early ages of our history are not more tedious to read than the history of the Merovingian and the Fainean kings: the Charlemagnes and the St. Louises came a little later. The Russians have now acquired the right to place themselves in the rank of the most enterprizing nations. Our last campaign will furnish pages for history as worthy of being read as the exploits of the French in Egypt.* Independent of this prodigious work, Karamsin is the author of some tales which exhibit an exact description of our ancient manners and obsolete customs. As antiquities are now in fashion, we wish to patronize them as well as others: we have this advantage, that eras with us are tens of years, instead of centuries.

* A very equivocal compliment, surely!—*Ed.*

In respect to poets, we have Joukowsky, the founder of our romantic school, who combines every species of knowledge with sprightliness of imagination and intense feeling. He appropriated to himself the finest tragedies of Schiller, the Elegy of Gray, the melting poetry of Moore, and the vigorous strains of Lord Byron: but he only made very faithful copies of these great originals. Why has he not trusted, you will ask, to his own imagination? He has done so for some time past, with the most remarkable success. A dreadful tempest to which the Emperor Nicholas was exposed, in returning from Varna to Odessa, furnished him with a subject for some exquisite verses. The laurels gained and the dangers escaped, afforded him a vast topic for praise and gratitude. Joukowsky has travelled, and I have never read, in any language whatever, a description at once so just and so poetical, as his of the beauties of Switzerland. His prose is remarkable for the purity and elegance of the style. He writes as if prompted at once by the understanding and the heart. Great objects are confided to his care: he superintends the education of the hereditary Grand Duke, and the progress already made by his illustrious pupil completely responds to the enlightened solicitude of the poet. The following is a slight specimen of his poetry, which is slandered by being translated into my bad prose. The verses were composed on quitting the church where the remains of the Empress-mother had lain in state. Every word is as true as historical veracity itself:

Here is the tomb before which I bend with reverential regret! Thou hast, then, O pure and celestial spirit, abandoned this terrestrial scene! Like an angel of God, thou hast accomplished thy beneficent career amongst us, and at length art fled, as closes a bright and beaming day. Oh! how incomprehensible is death! We cannot even yet conceive that thou art no longer of this world, which thou didst embellish with thy presence. We still associate thee with whatsoever the earth possessed that is precious and holy. We are still accustomed to reckon thee amongst the inhabitants of this globe. And thou—oh, with thee each of us has lost a portion of his own existence! With thy spirit, which has taken its happy flight towards the skies, a sweet and gentle light has been extinguished, which ameliorated the heart, and rendered visible to us even the faint image of Divine Providence itself. Rejoicing as we did in thee, we fondly believed thy life to be everlasting; yet now, we approach thy bier to bid thee an eternal farewell! Is this thy hand we kiss,—a hand which dispensed nothing but kindness,—now cold, and stiff, and motionless? Is it thou, thus surrounded with purple? And this tranquil countenance, which exhibits no emotion either at the voice of love or at the notes of grief—have we ever known it thus before?

This curling wreath of incense ascending amidst a mysterious gloom;—this vacant bier glittering like a sepulchral throne;—this crown displaced from the noble brow which bore it;—this purple the symbol of death:—what an unutterable sight! Imagination shrinks from its terrific aspect! And I—what do I here in the silence of the night? I hear a celestial voice, which descends like an angel to the earth, and says, "*Let not thy soul be disquieted.*" Oh, 'tis thou! This voice is thine! With the earliest dawn this funereal pomp will vanish, and these relics of a departed sovereign will be for ever hidden from our sight! But what will this tomb contain? Nothing but a coffin, and

the coffin only the emblem of death. In the mysterious bosom of the earth, the shades of eternal darkness will enwrap only the image of destruction, the symbol of extinct existence! But thy fair character, the glorious image of Providence, will survive in our hearts, just as it always was,—pure, bright, active, abounding in grateful recollections. At this critical moment of eternal separation, I prostrate myself for the last time before thy bier with deep respect, love, and gratitude. In the name of my whole country, I dare pour forth before it from my feeble lips the vows of all: *we thank thee! we bless thee!* for thy life passed in the midst of us,—for the throne thou didst adorn with thy virtues,—for the example thou didst display of a purity almost divine,—for thy sweet and charming simplicity amidst all the lustre of greatness,—for the innocence of virgins and the lives of infants preserved by thee, —for the exemplary manners of which, during half a century, thou hast been at once the protector and the model,—for that benevolence with which thou didst hasten from the humble hospital to the roof of the unhappy widow and the cradle of the feeble orphan! With thee we bury our own blood, we surrender to the tomb our beloved mother! At this cruel moment our sighs unite together, and with one collected voice we cry, *we thank thee! we bless thee!* Our posterity, in years to come, will repeat, *we thank thee!*"

An intimate friend of Joukowsky, Batuchkoff, has been for some years lost to the Hyperborean Parnassus, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. Having fed upon Petrarch and Ariosto, his verses discovered all their grace and sweetness. His depth of feeling rendered all he painted true, natural, and touching to the soul. Friendship constituted the great delight of his existence: he gave expression to its impulse in epistles which abound with sentiment. A pleasing melancholy imparted a peculiar charm to the melodious accents of his lyre. An aberration of mind, most distressing to him and to his friends, has closed his strains. Joukowsky is the only person whom he recognizes. How sad it is to lavish one's cares upon a friend who is but the shadow of what he once was!

Batuchkoff belonged to the new *classical* school of the poets. A delicacy of sentiment tempered with the accent of truth, a lively imagination yet subjected to the laws of good taste, and descriptions which are beautiful without being exaggerated, distinguish this from the *romantic* school. It is governed more by sentiment than fancy. In reading Batuchkoff's descriptions of nature, it is difficult to conceive that the author is an inhabitant of the frozen countries of the north. The following is a passage from one of his epistles:

Friend of the muses, thou art in the right: genius derives its strength from our early impressions, and a long course of years works no change. The sculptor or the impassioned poet,—he who seeks wisdom and penetrates into the mysteries of science,—he who copies nature with his pencil or who courts the favour of the muses, knew in his earliest years that he must sacrifice on the altars of Parnassus. Apollo's favourite, as soon as he quits the cradle, contemplates with delight the azure vault of heaven, the meadows, flowers, and majestic trees, the limpid brooks and the mysterious shades of the forest. Whilst seated on his mother's knee, he smiles when buxom May decks the earth with blossoms, and when the lark hovers over the laughing meads. Should a rainbow appear in the sky, though unable to speak, his

infant hands will gesticulate his delight. What he sees in his youth before his paternal roof, what he experiences as a new comer into the world, he retains in his mind for years, and long after he cannot refrain from transmitting it to posterity by the intervention of the muses. We detect this magic stamp of first impressions in the works of those geniuses whom ages have revered. Snatched from his dear penates, from the spot where Mantua displayed her verdant garb or the Mincio loitered amidst the reeds, and transported by fate to the palace of Augustus, the young Roman poet sighed for thee, O *natal* streams, which cannot be forgotten, and for the antique cot, the scene of his youth, where Tityrus confided to him his flute for transmission to posterity. But is it only where generous nature and a sun glowing in a cloudless sky bestrew the fields with wealth,—is it there alone that the muses deign to dwell? No, no! Even in the bleak north, their favourite stagnates not in inactivity, but hears the powerful voice of nature. The continual war of the raging elements, torrents rushing from disparted rocks, deserts o'erspread with snow, masses of eternal ice, and the inexpressible image of the roaring sea, all elevate his soul, and, by their mysterious lessons, fan within his breast the sacred flame of poesy.

A. Nouchkin, our Tyrtæus, is endowed with a creative genius. Early in life, he abused the faculties of his mind; but exiled to the mountains of Caucasus, reflection, at length, subdued his wildness and matured his talents. The Emperor Nicholas recalled him, saying, "write: I will myself be your censor." He possesses an admirable skill in the expression of the passions, and in employing the turns peculiar to our tongue: he is an imitator of no person, and he often attains the sublimity of Lord Byron himself. He has published several poems, which are remarkable for their energy and boldness. *The Prisoner of the Caucasus* depicts the warlike customs of the barbarous hordes, *Oneguina* the manners of our higher classes. I subjoin a fragment of the former. A Russian officer is made prisoner by a Circassian, and conveyed, half-dead, into a gorge of the mountain. He revives; his fetters confirm the horrible apprehension; he is a slave!

Every object seems to sleep amidst the deep silence of the night, except a cascade which sparkles at a distance, and furrows the abrupt rocks. The summits of the Caucasus, incased in clouds, look tranquillity. But what do we see amidst this solemn calm? Who approaches hither with stealthy tread? The prisoner starts from a gloomy trance. Before him stands a young Circassian damsel with benevolent aspect. He surveys her in silence, and exclaims: "'Tis a deceitful dream, the vain sport of my dejected senses." A moon-beam reveals, faintly, the smile of compassion which plays upon the Circassian's features, as she drops on her knees, and her hand gently raises the *koumiss** towards the captive's lips. He regards not the kind offer: but he is struck with the magic tones and greedily fastens upon the melting look of the charming girl. He comprehends not the meaning of her words, but her expressive eyes, teeming with compassion, her harmonious voice breathing tenderness itself, conspire to bid him live: and life and joy return.

We have a La Fontaine: Kriloff possesses all his *naïveté*, his art, and even his very turn of thought. He is a true Russian, simple and original

* The ordinary drink of the country, prepared from mare's milk.

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in his writings as well as his actions. He is the father of our apologue: he there reposits, with great felicity, all our sayings and national proverbs, imitating neither *Æsop* nor Lessing: he is enamoured of his own language. His fables are adapted to all classes: the ridiculous points of our society are exhibited there without severity, and copied from nature. I will give you a sample of his manner. Kriloff had been ill: during the whole period of his sickness, he had experienced the most affecting proofs of kindness from the Empress-mother. When he recovered, being at a loss how to manifest his gratitude, he wrote in a book, which lay open in a summer-house in the Empress's gardens, the following fable, which is remarkable for the delicacy and elegance of the allegory:

THE HARE BELL.

A hare bell blossomed in a wild country: but it lost all its freshness, and its head hung dejectedly from its half-broken stem, awaiting, as it were, the stroke of death. It thus sighed forth a complaint to Zephyr: "O that Aurora would swiftly proclaim the approach of the luminary which brightens these fields; its presence might perhaps restore me!"—"Unhappy friend," remarked a May-bug, who was turning up the earth near the spot, "do you imagine that the sun has nothing else to do but to watch over you, and see whether you are comfortable or otherwise? He has neither the time nor the inclination, believe me. If, like me, you could take your flight in the air, you would gain more experience, and would perceive that the fields and meadows exist but by his beams, which bestow prosperity and riches. Their vivifying warmth invigorates the antique oak and the majestic cedar, decks the flowers with their gaudy hues, and imparts to their blossoms all their odour. But these flowers have no community with you: such is their beauty that even the scythe of Time crops them with regret. What claim can you have upon this luminary? Is your aspect so inviting, or do you impregnate the air with perfume? Weary not, then, the sun with your superfluous and frivolous complaints; not the feeblest ray, I promise, will fall upon you. Be still, and resign yourself to death!" But lo! the sun returned to reanimate all nature, he discharged upon the empire of Flora a flood of his reviving light, and the poor hare-bell, which during the night had bent to the earth, by the magic influence of one heavenly look, was raised up again to life.

O ye, to whom fortune hath assigned the highest rank, let my sun be to you an example for imitation. Observe, wheresoever his beams extend, thither are his benefits conveyed, which the modest herb and the stately palm equally participate. His image sparkles in every heart, as in the purest crystal: each returns him thanks.

Another of our distinguished fabulists is Dmitrieff, who has not been diverted from his literary pursuits by the occupations of a minister of state. He has translated and imitated many foreign apologues, at the same time naturalizing them amongst us. If he had supplied the subjects of his fables from his own imagination, as he has done those of his ballads, his tales and epistles, we should then have had two La Fontaines instead of one. His muse is adapted to every species of poesy, from the sublime epopee to the simple romance. His *Ermack*,* if it had been longer, would deserve the

* Ermack was a celebrated robber, who fell into the hands of justice in the time of John the Terrible, and was condemned to die. He mentioned a new country which he had visited, and which he pledged himself

title of an epic poem. The scene is laid on the banks of the Irtish, shortly after the conquest of Siberia. Two Shamans meet on the borders of the roaring stream, to give vent to the dreary reflections suggested by the overthrow of their idols, and the usurpation of a foreign power, the name of which had not yet been repeated by the echo of the Altai mountains. The situation is dramatical: the oldest Shaman relates to the younger the single combat between the giant Meshmet-Koul and Ermack, which decided the day. The narrative, in point of imagery, is worthy of Homer; and the harmony of the style adds a great charm. It is an instance of extreme temerity in me to think I can give you even a faint idea of it:

I beheld the battle between Ermack and Meshmet-Koul, the giant of our land. The latter had in an instant let fly his arrows. Inspired with heroic ardour, he drew forth his destructive blade, exclaiming, "I prefer death to an ignominious life and degrading fetters." He spake, and like lightning rushed upon Ermack. Terrific scene! They met: their brandished sabres glittered like flashes from the clouds, and dreadful were their blows; both swords broke at the same instant. Their brawny arms grasped fresh weapons. Again they rushed to the fray; their chests struck against each other, whilst the echoes reiterated their wild cries, and their feet made deep prints upon the soil moistened with their sweat. Their hearts throb with energy, their contracted bones emit a fearful crash. Now one seems the victor, now the other. But Ermack triumphs. "Thou art my captive," exclaimed he; "henceforward I am master here."

Kozloff, a blind poet, like Milton, solaces himself by composing strains of melting sensibility. He sometimes constructs a delightful tale from an episode in the history of Russia. He paints misfortune with the utmost truth and feeling; and he speaks, with an enthusiasm more than romantic, of moonlight scenes and enchanting landscapes: no one can appreciate more truly than he an enjoyment from which he is for ever debarred. He has a whimsical fancy: he is fond of having his poems recited by the handsomest women in St. Petersburgh. If he had selected those whose voice possessed an agreeable sound, I should not be surprised, for no melody is sweeter; but this is not the object sought by Kozloff: he must have pretty faces, which are described to him just as those about him think proper, and the descriptions are frequently not very faithful. He amuses himself with translation, and I repeat once more, this is a misfortune. I will endeavour to give you an idea of his poetry:

JOY.

O joy! joy! wherefore fly so soon, and rob our hearts of their sweetest illusions?

Why leave us, O heavenly guest, like a winged arrow? O why, when we are buried in the depths of misery, dost thou sparkle like a distant star?

Why enthral us with thy spells, and yet leave us but the mere memory of thy brightest hours?

In vain does the past associate in our minds with thy image: it is present beauty alone which can animate the heart.

himself to conquer for Russia, if he was promised his pardon. It was granted, and the issue of a single combat between Ermack and the Goliah of the invaded country decided the victory in favour of the Russians.

in this question to admit it to distract their attention from their own more immediate business; and really it would savour strongly of officious presumption on our part, were we to call upon Parliament to *gratify* our speculative fancy, by making experiments upon matters affecting 120,000,000 of souls. I am perfectly certain that it would be more wise to cut at once the knot of Indian connexion, than to commence such a system or game of chances, which would not fail to involve this United Kingdom in embarrassments such as it never before contended against. Many persons join in the outcry for the dissolution of the Company, without considering or perhaps knowing the consequences that must ensue. Have they determined what is to be done as to the debts due by the Company, or the debts due to the Company, if the Parliament were to transfer the possessions in India to the Colonial Office? What is to be done with the army, consisting of 250,000 men? Would our experimentalists disband this immense military force, and let it loose, to gratify that spirit of adventure which would be uppermost in the mind, and to which such a disjointed state of society would administer temptation; or would they retain them in British pay? Should we not have new levies, and new taxes at home, to provide against the deficiencies of Indian revenue, necessarily resulting from such a revolution, for the change would merit no milder character? We should soon have agents and emissaries of foreign powers exciting discontent, new wars and insurrections would speedily ensue, and a system of jealous and despotic government, far exceeding the present in arbitrary rule, would of necessity be established in India, which would ultimately, and not remotely, sink under an accumulation of evils, and be dissevered altogether from British influence. When we add to this the vast increase of patronage which the proposed change would at once place in the hands of the minister of the Crown, it becomes difficult to believe that it could obtain the deliberate approbation of any constitutional or rational friend to the maintenance of the civil and political interests of the United Kingdom.

It must not be concealed, that a gentleman named Farrell, has, *in the* same paper of December 31, endeavoured, but without any success whatsoever, to controvert the arguments of Mr. Macdonnell.

Since we treated on this topic, moreover, the misrepresentations which a certain class of writers endeavour to instil into the public mind, by the medium of the daily newspapers, have been exposed, by the same medium, in so triumphant a manner, as to make the authors blush, if they be not, indeed, regularly combined in a systematic project to impose upon the public by deliberate fraud and falsehood. A writer under the signature of "Oriens," has manufactured a series of long, wearisome, and almost unreadable criticisms upon the "Review of the Arguments and Allegations against the East-India Company," which criticism the good-natured editor of the *Times* admitted into his paper, not, surely, from a sense of their merit. The letters of "Oriens" were, in their turn, criticised by the writer who, under the signature of "a Volunteer," so completely answered the letter addressed, in the *Times*, to the Duke of Wellington, and which, to our surprise as well as regret, we learn from a Liverpool paper, *was* penned by Mr. Whitmore! This "Oriens" has manifested a degree of composure worthy of a better cause: although almost every material assertion he made was shewn to be utterly false, although one statement, in particular, was demonstrated to be an intentional misrepresentation, al-

though he was called upon, for the sake of character, to reply to the serious charges preferred against him, the philosophical "Oriens" persevered in his career of misrepresentation unmoved; like a certain insect, continuing to spin forth his web till the power of secreting venom was suspended:

> Destroy the web and sophistry, in vain,
> The creature's at his dirty work again.

In the meanwhile, "Indophilus," the writer in the *Morning Herald*, who addresses the Duke of Wellington on this question, has published three additional letters, which, in a paper so much read, will tend greatly to counteract the effects of antecedent misrepresentations throughout the country. His first letter, which we have previously adverted to, was preliminary. The second letter* treated of the India trade, the alleged increase of which, since the year 1813, forms the basis of the free traders' arguments; and upon every point he most fully demonstrates, from their own statements, or from unimpeachable data, that "their allegations are utterly baseless and visionary." In his third letter,† "Indophilus" discusses the subject of colonizing India, and shows, first, the absurdity of the project; secondly, the flagrant contradictions between the ostensible and the real objects of the partizans of Indian colonization, as disclosed in that precious compound of quackery, the pamphlet on "Free Trade and Colonization of India;" thirdly, the falsehood of the alleged proofs and authorities in favour of the scheme; and, *lastly*, the evidence against it derivable from the state of Ceylon, which is open to colonization, it being a fit scene for the experiment, and where it has totally failed. We subjoin the paragraph in which this last argument is urged:—

> As your Grace well knows, it is a fact, though seldom adverted to by the free-traders, that there is a part of our eastern territories where colonization, in any sense of the term which its advocates prefer, is permitted—I mean Ceylon. This beautiful island, situated close to the Company's Madras presidency, but not, even indirectly, under their control or influence, has a soil of unexampled richness and fertility, adapted to the growth of any eastern product whatsoever. The natives, a race of Hindoos, with all the pliancy and patience of that people, have little or no prejudice of caste; they are mostly Buddhists, many of them nominal Christians, and, from their long intercourse with Europeans, are proof against the possible effects of such a contact on the continent. This island is literally languishing for want of capital; the Government has issued poclamation upon proclamation, signifying its willingness to grant lands to settlers; the English newspapers have held out invitations not to "capitalists and skilful mechanics" only, but to agricultural labourers, to proceed to this garden of the East. The administration of the government belongs not to a set of monopolists, but to the Crown; appointments are filled up, not as in the Company's territories, at "hap-hazard,"‡ but by the King's ministers, according to merit and capability! Ceylon has a free press and trial by jury; natives are admitted to offices, and the range of the *habeas corpus* writ is bounded only by the ocean. And what is the result of colonization in this scene of experiment? The Parliamentary returns tell us, my

* *Morning Herald*, November 26, 1829. † *Ibid.*, December 16, 1829.

‡ Mr. Crawfurd tells us, in his pamphlet, that the Company's servants are "taken at hap-hazard."

With the memory of happy hours, thou bear'st away the sprightliness of the mind: then painful dreams oppress the soul, though without displacing sorrow.

So the moon, whose reflexion glitters on the wave, which it decks with its silvery hue:

Brightened by her beams, the river seems to dart forth flames, though cold are the billows it wafts to the ocean.

I have said enough, sir, to convince you that we are not undeserving of your notice. I have not spoken of our ancient authors, for you did not inquire about them. I have also passed by Baratinski, Rileeff, Pletueff, and others, whose works possess but subordinate merit. I have endeavoured to curtail this little review as much as possible, convinced of my inefficiency and how incompetent a judge I am. I cannot forget, likewise, that objects of art and imagination are very ungrateful subjects for description. We take much pleasure in seeing a gallery of pictures, and in reading a poem; yet we find none in hearing them described at second-hand. What a single glance can comprehend, it requires sometimes pages to afford an idea of: *ennui*, that most formidable monster to people of understanding, hastily closes the door of the mind.

My letter is frightfully long: I have, however, spared you some points which would have taken long to treat of—the eloquence of the bar, that of the pulpit, and the drama. The former does not yet exist amongst us, our lawyers are persons of little note, and for the most part of no talent, and their arguments are *read*. The integrity of our judges ought to make up for the want of eloquence at the bar. We have some good preachers, men of sense and education; but as our divine service is very long, their congregations frequently do not wait till the sermon which should follow. What can be more discouraging than this desertion? Moreover, our preachers read instead of declaiming; their printed works certainly receive the applause they merit.

The dramatic art (pardon this abrupt transition) is not near so rich as the other branches of our literature. Ozeroff and Kuegnine have produced some very fine tragedies, the subjects of which were taken from our histories: they are dead, and none have succeeded them. Prince Schichawskoy has written some comedies in verse replete with wit and a comic vein. We shall daily grow richer in this department. What fine subjects have the late political events furnished for all kinds of composition! Intoxicated with glory, we shall begin with dithyrambics; when we grow more calm, we shall find subjects for tragedy. Can any contrast be more touching than that between the fall of a fanatical Turk, who fights not to conquer but to destroy, and that of a young Christian, who abandons relatives and friends to defend his country, and receives death as the reward of such painful sacrifices? These considerations will expedite the development of our means: convinced of our physical strength, we will attend to our minds which want culture. The Russian people have great virtues, the excess of which degenerates into defects. We have no taverns for strangers; we receive them at our own houses. This is hospitality, indeed, you will

say; but this virtue has its vicious side. Woe to a traveller who comes unrecommended! So with regard to our literature, we are too much disposed to grant the rights of citizenship to that of our neighbours. We are so enchanted with it that, after having enriched the bookseller with exotic novelties, we clothe them at a great expense in the national garb, for the benefit of the printer. We have many literary journals, which are well-conducted. Gretch, Evoyeykoff, and Boulgarine, satirize and amuse the public without descending to personal malignity. Our wars of the pen are generous ones: there is always an armistice when matters go unfavourably.

What a contradiction is woman, you will say, sir; I began by telling you I was afraid of you; and I display so much confidence at last, that I do not know when to leave off.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

Since the last article under this title appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*,* the subject, as was then prognosticated, has employed the pens of several writers, who have placed its merits in a proper light, and who must have exposed, to the contempt of the disinterested portion of the community, the disgraceful artifices by which public opinion had been previously entrapped.

Amongst the publications which have attracted attention on this important question, it would be an act of great injustice to Mr. Eneas Macdonnell not to place his letter to the people of Ireland, inserted in the *Dublin Evening Post* of December 1st, in the first rank. The temperate style of this letter, the sense and discretion it displays, its close and cogent reasoning, added to the weight which his well-known talents afford, cannot fail to check, if not entirely neutralize, the practices of those who are seeking to enlist the discontented part of the population of Ireland, as they have enlisted the distressed operatives of England, in a scheme which, if successful, will benefit none but a set of thoughtless or sordid speculators.

Mr. Macdonnell has adapted his arguments chiefly to the aspect which the question bears with regard to Ireland; and he clearly shows that the people of that country can have no direct interest in it, either one way or the other. But his letter is calculated to combat the prejudices of English as well as Irish readers, upon many of the points at issue. After disproving all the charges against the government of the Company, against their commercial character, against the union of the two characters in one, against their alleged extortion as to the price of tea, and against their asserted apathy in regard to the introduction and diffusion of the Christian religion in India, and after showing the injustice threatened to the Company itself, he concludes thus:

Having noticed every objection to the renewal of the Company's charter that has come under my observation, I think you will allow me to insist that I have furnished abundant grounds to sustain the proposition with which I set out, that the people of Ireland have not sufficient interest or excitement concerned

* See vol. xxviii. p. 645.

Lord, of which the following is a faithful summary: "The disbursements of the colony exceed the receipts; the revenues are decreasing; the debt is augmenting; the sinking fund is swallowed up by the government; and the trade, unshackled as it is, threatens to become wholly confined to imports, and these composed of a small and diminishing proportion of English goods!" So much for the practical as well as theoretical merits of this doctrine of Indian colonization!

The fourth letter* of "Indophilus" is devoted to the subject of the China trade, and a most satisfactory letter it is. The assertions of the free traders on this head are shewn to be completely false, by such irrefragable proofs that they leave nothing whatever to be desired, and the discomfiture of the anti-charter party, upon this their strongest ground, is complete. Towards the close of this letter, the writer ventures to combat the speculative arguments of the free traders. He observes:

Defeated in their appeal to facts, the free-trade partisans will resort to theory. It is preposterous, they may say, to suppose that the Chinese would refuse to buy cheaper than they can produce. The reciprocal benefits of commerce will soon be perceived by them, and, like the Hindoos, they will prefer our cottons to their own nankeens, if they can buy two pieces for one. These and similar arguments might be plausibly urged in any other case than the present; but these theorists must be told that they have to do, not with the people merely, as in India, but with a government, which resolutely confines foreign trade to a single port, and to a strict monopoly at that port; that every effort hitherto made to extend it to other ports, and to break up the monopoly, has been unsuccessful; that the law of China—the *lex scripta*, or statute law—expressly regards foreign commerce as a nuisance, tolerated through a gracious tenderness towards the wants of other nations, and stigmatises foreign merchants as barbarians; that speculation in China, let it be ever so successful, is treason. The axiom, that freedom of commerce is the harbinger of civilization and social happiness, is likely to alarm, rather than mollify, the Emperor of China, who would seal up every avenue against such a dangerous doctrine. He must be assured that free trade, on the contrary, would enable him to fasten more firmly upon his subjects the yoke of his patriarchal rule, and render still less mutable the unchangeableness of the Chinese character. The government of China is shrewd as well as jealous; it is, doubtless, discerning enough to understand that the benefits which a free commerce and an unrestricted admission of Europeans would disperse throughout its vast territories, do not exactly harmonize with its own views of what is fit for the Chinese nation.

The following passage, with which the letter concludes, though the subject is treated ludicrously, excites very serious considerations:—

There is a *dernier ressort*, indeed, my Lord; I mean the employment of force. As the Hindoos are to be *compelled* to become cultivators of the soil, the Chinese may be *compelled* to buy our manufactures. I mention this argument because I find it seriously suggested, in a late *Singapore Chronicle*, as the proper means of dealing with the Cochin-Chinese and Siamese, the neighbours of China. The proposal is contained in a letter dated "London, Sept. 4, 1828;" and, as the style of it closely resembles that of a certain pamphlet, and the spirit of the proposal is in perfect accordance with the principles which

* *Morning Herald*, January 6, 1830.

I have attributed to the *free-trade party*, I beg to insert it for your Grace's amusement and instruction:

"Mr. Crawford's 'Journal of his Mission to Siam,' &c. has excited a good deal of interest here. The principal difficulty in treating with these semi-barbarous states seems to arise from their ignorance, real or affected, of the power and real intentions of those with whom they are treating. A few bayonets would do more to settle questions with them than all the diplomacy in the world, for they seem nearly impervious to any argument but that of force or fear; and really, in such case, I see no injustice in using the strong arm. It is monstrous that commodities, generally useful, should be shut out from the rest of the world, or at least rendered difficult of access, and that industry should be hampered in its fair exertions, merely on account of the folly and cupidity of a few contemptible despots. Though a war on such grounds might not be strictly accordant with that very uncertain code called 'the Law of Nations,' yet it would certainly be strictly justifiable on higher grounds—the immutable principles of reason and justice!"

So if, after the destruction of the East-India Company, the Chinese should still be "impervious" to the arguments in favour of open trade, it would be "strictly justifiable, on the immutable principles of reason and justice," to go to war with the celestial empire! In process of time, when the Hindoos shall have been transmuted into agriculturists, and the labouring population of England shall have become artisans, British men-of-war may be beneficially employed in visiting remote seas, freighted with the products of our steam-engines, in order to propagate the sublime truths of free-trade, and offer to semi-barbarous nations the alternative of cannon-balls and Congreve rockets, or calicoes and cotton twist!

The next work we shall notice is an ironical epistle* to the author of the pamphlet, to which we have alluded in this article, on the "Free Trade and Colonization of India," supposed to be addressed to him by a native of India,—a Calcutta baboo of the Burra-bazar. It is a piece of admirable raillery; but its value consists in the sterling information it contains, and in the decisive manner in which the writer applies facts to the demolition of all the fallacies in the pamphlet of Mr. Crawford. The exordium is expressive of gratitude on the part of the natives of India for the kind attention manifested by that gentleman towards their interests. "Whether we admire," it says, "the unprejudiced and disinterested nature of your solicitude for us; whether we consider the gratuitous and truly noble opposition you are now arraying against those whom you distinguish as our oppressors, and to whom you attribute all our evils; whether we regard you as the spontaneous, uninfluenced, and unrequited champion of free commerce with India, or as the kind and tender advocate of the free colonization of your gentle countrymen among us;—still our thanks are equally and essentially your due.—Our fancies picture forth the civilization you would promise for the happy population of this clime. We see arts and sciences, and every blessing (save only your machinery for the production of profitable trade, a reciprocal equalization of duties, and a few other such poor advantages) no longer confined to a cold monopolizing

* A Letter to the author of a "View of the present State and future Prospects of the Free Trade and Colonization of India;" or a plain and practical Review of the above important subjects. By Dash-u-Dubon Ocharik, of Calcutta. London, 1830. Smith, Elder, and Co.

portion of the globe; we view our millions emerge from their present degradation, our coolies and pariahs gloriously arrayed in the white and printed calicoes of Manchester and Glasgow, our fields no longer bearing the homely harvests of rice, corn, and badjra, but passing away from the possession of our unenlightened zumeendars into the hands of your intelligent capitalists, and thenceforward flourishing only as one vast midaun of indigo and cotton!"

The writer, however, soon assumes a serious tone,—a very serious one, indeed, for the free-trade pamphleteer. The picture he draws of the state of the India markets, upon its being opened to mad speculators, is appalling, but we have reason to know it is perfectly just.

The godowns of the Calcutta commission-agents, and the warehouses of the merchants and corresponding houses, became literally choked up with unsaleable goods of every possible variety. They could not remain there. The agent, as a matter of course, must realise and secure his own commission. Sales were forced and effected on very ruinous terms. Bar iron, square and flat, was literally begging in the bazaar for purchasers, at 2 rupees 12 as.* per factory maund; lead at no more than double that price; cordage at about twenty shillings the cwt.; and copper, bolt and sheathing, at thirty to thirty-five current rupees per factory maund. The perishable articles were almost thrown away, and even the best selling at a discount of full fifty per cent. It is a notorious fact, that the best Hodgson's pale ale, after its long and precarious voyage, was selling at about twenty rupees per hogshead; while claret and champagne were retailed so ridiculously cheap, that they were becoming the common table wines of the young clerks of every counting-house. To crown all, the American-ship captains and mates were positively laying in at our outcries large stocks of English goods and commodities, to take back 12,000 or 15,000 miles to their own country, to dispose of there as a good speculation!

These are the transactions which have swelled our accounts of Indian trade; this is the mode in which the East-India Company has been "beaten out of the field," as Mr. Crawfurd says. But the writer goes on:

At this juncture, many minor houses that had attempted the trade, failed or seceded from it in dismay. The old-established and more respectable agency-firms of Calcutta withdrew their support and participation; and the free-trade itself now fell under the almost exclusive management of a new community of East-India speculators in London and elsewhere. These persons had, for the most part, been connected with the shipping interests under the old system; and having, on the plea of their knowledge of markets, and general information as to the eastern ports, insinuated themselves into connexion with establishments of the large manufacturing towns, they, jointly with them, endeavoured, at any risk, to protract and continue their exports. The speculators themselves, or, as we may describe them, the originators and advisers of the adventures, were, generally speaking, men who had little to lose. The precariousness or hazardous nature of the transactions was not for them to consider; it was the mere continuance and extension of shipments which they, in

* At about 8s. the cwt., or £6 per ton! after freight, insurance, commission, loss of interest; and with the new difficulty coming on of how to remit back the proceeds! The price quoted also implies a selection of the very best working sizes from ¾ inch to 2 inches; the heavy descriptions and broad flat ditto were unsaleable for years.

common with their correspondents abroad (by this time the minor agents, or petty houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) were anxious to effect: such continued shipment, on which they levied their charges and commission, with the occasional large funds placed at their command, the consequent influence, employment of tonnage, petty patronage, and city mercantile importance, being their sole subsistence, and, in fact, their very existence itself in business.

The immense stocks of goods in India, of which sales were forced in the first instance, were now bringing ruin and embarrassment among the native shopkeepers and extensive dealers, at second-hand, of the bazaar. These persons were now necessitated to get rid of their stocks at any sacrifice. Thus it was that the neighbouring community became purchasers and consumers, as it were, in spite of their opposing habits and interests. Cotton goods were notoriously hawked about the vicinity of Calcutta at less than half their prime cost: they were literally thrown away upon the neighbourhood. Buyers, of course, were lured into the possession of these novel articles, scarcely desiring them, but seduced into the purchase by the ridiculous cheapness of the commodity. The goods themselves, though fair to the eye, were decidedly inferior in wear, durability, and intrinsic value to the native commodity; but still the present preposterously low prices became an object of attraction, and the glut of these cottons threw the old country article in the shade. Then it was the neighbouring weavers and native cloth-merchants began to find their own labour and stock to be falling off in demand, while it was impossible to lower the price of their goods; for, in a country like India, with its dense population, labour and native commodities had long since reached their minimum of price. All these circumstances were not lost upon the trader. This casual and easy-to-be-explained consumption of portions of their consignments, was magnified by interested peopled into success and demand. New shipments and adventures were urged forward. The discouragement to the native weaver was thenceforth kept up, although at enormous sacrifice to the Englishman; and in time, as the former withdrew in actual suffering and starvation from the unnatural competition, his antagonist was gradually establishing a call and seeming necessity for what he had first introduced, at heavy loss only, into notice.

Thus, and thus only, was upheld and prolonged the new commerce; the exportation of piece-goods and a few other commodities, coupled with the gradual relinquishment of private-trade on the part of the Company's shipping, poorly and precariously supporting it, and yielding a faint colour, at times, to the scheming suggestions of those who urged its extension.

In reply to the unfeeling remarks of the author of the pamphlet, on the "handful of old women," and the "few thousands" of weavers in India, who would be injured by the extension of the cotton trade, the author makes the following statements:

In 1827, three millions of lbs. of cotton twist were exported from your country to India. Now, cotton thread, of common and coarse description, sells in Bengal at about 35 to 40 rupees per bazaar maund, therefore its production by hand costs rather more than double the price of the raw material. But if we calculate that a seer, or two pounds of cotton thread, pays to the aged, the weak, or the decrepid, about five annas for the task of twisting it, we shall find that the quantity exported in 1827 must have deprived such aged and decrepid of earnings to the amount of half a crore of rupees! When, again, we calculate the number this sum would have fed, of the persons just

referred to—a computation which very little intimacy with their habits, and few wants, enables us to enter into—we shall ascertain that at least 25,000* poor creatures, utterly unfit for agricultural or any other means of support (notwithstanding the sagacious reasoning which forms the last page of your pamphlet) are thus deprived of their wonted bread, that the generous advocates of free commerce and the amelioration of India may boast the exclusive merit of having added *this* to their other articles of trade, while the East-India Company (praise be to Brahma for the honour of our rulers!) have forborne to export it!

Another brief calculation will shew that the "*old women*" are *not* the only sufferers by your cotton *manufactures*. It appears, that forty-two millions of yards of white and printed goods were sent out in 1827. With reference to the work of native weavers, and what each man can produce in a year, it will be found, that two lacs at least of these people (200,000 *men*!) are thrown out of subsistence by such importation. It cannot be asserted, that our countrymen (save only the bankas, servants, and under-sircars about Calcutta itself) spend money in consumption of cloth or dress more abundantly than formerly: they are not richer than before, and can only expend, therefore, the limited and customary portion of their means for clothing. What they may have gained, too, in seeming finer texture and lowness of price, they lose in want of wear and durability. It is evident, then, that the forty-two millions of yards of English goods must have displaced an equal value of our native cottons; and if we allow a fair quantum of yards for the average yearly clothing of an individual, the consumers of the English article must have amounted in number to about two crores of persons. For every ten men so clothed, one native weaver must have lost his legitimate and only means of support.†

After this, the writer proceeds, in a perfectly matter-of-fact manner, to discuss the "prices realized" by the exports from Britain to India. We seriously beg those into whose hands this journal may fall, who are not yet convinced of the desperate madness of the free-traders' proceedings, to bestow a few moments' attention upon pages 27 to 33 of Desh-u-Lubun Ocharik's pamphlet, *not* omitting to examine the table exhibiting the rates of sales at Calcutta of British goods from 1819 to 1828; which table was founded on sales at first hand, that is, on wholesale investments immediately on importation.

After this plain statement of facts (says our author), of which a reference to any respectable house of business at Calcutta, or to the common printed prices-current themselves, will establish the accuracy—I appeal to you, Sir, whether your boast, that the free trade has beaten its competitors (as you are facetiously pleased to designate the East-India Company) from the field of extended exportation, avail you to the extent you fondly imagined, when you

* The above includes only those despoiled of their livelihood by the introduction of the twist. The still more distressing numbers of such people thrown upon the charity and support of their relations by the piece-goods, form, alas! another sad "handful."

† In reply to the query which commences the last paragraph of the pamphlet, let me refer the author (who, in personal ignorance only of the interior of India, could possibly have asked, where is a weaver thrown out of employ by the British manufactures?) to the following places: *viz.* Chundonsy in Rohilcund, Benaris and its vicinity, Ghazeepore, Sidepore, Allahabad, Juanpore, Azimgurh, Taunda, Ferrukabad, Jaunsee, Ranee Mhow in the larger district, part of Behar; in fact, all places, more or less, formerly sending the finer cloths, shirtings, sheetings, *saums*, *cossahs*, mowahs, doputeahs, dotees, and puggerees to the presidency, &c. Also Luckepore, Dacca, districts of Midnapore, Calcutta, and Hoogly, these particularly, as well as the immediate vicinity of Calcutta. I do not speak of Madras or Bombay, having little local acquaintance with those countries.

adduced your triumphant statements of the increased trade of the private merchant, and the diminished exports of the Company?—Pray, Sir, for what were the authorities of Leadenhall Street to compete for the *high* prices obtainable in India?—Were they, after the happy results effected by *your* cottons, *to* strain every effort, and charter *new* ships with calicoes and chintzes?—Were they to quadruple their investments of woollens, while your free-trader, *to* use a happy, though homely, saying *in your country*, was "putting his foot in it?" It is not for one like *me* to pry into the secret doings of the curtained harem and retirement of the great Begum * of Leadenhall Street; but methinks I could well picture to myself, if I dare, that honourable and most ancient lady sitting amid her hallowed haunts in your city, smiling and chuckling away at the frantic gambols of her free-trading opponents! No wonder, *too*, her sagacious old ladyship lessened her outward consign*ments* to India, when she learned that her busy friends in the East were then supplying her own military and other wants, on the spot, at twenty-five per cent. cheaper than her purchasing committee of Leadenhall Street could lay them in at, even in Europe. She saw English sea-coal for the accommodation of her arsenals and founderies, kindly delivered to her, at Calcutta, by the gentlemen of the free trade, at six and seven annas per maund! Pig lead, *too*, in *any* quantity, for the bullets of her brave sepoys, at half its positive value, and former current price. She saw the best and finest purpets, handed over to her at so inviting a rate, that many of her gun and howitzer cartridge-bags, during the Burmese operations, were positively made therefrom! Her hospitals, from the farthest banks of the Sutlege to the swamps of Arracan, were completely supplied with the finest British flannels. Cordage, canvas, and metals, were *vociferously* screaming—"come buy me!" from every *over*-crammed and unhappy godown in the whole *Burra Bazaar*; and, still farther to please and propitiate her old ladyship—the mansions and public offices of the city of palaces were new fitted and *painted*—and the venetians, and casements, and wood-work of her fortresses made to look gay and smiling, by the paints and white lead, which were wildly lavished on her in India, by the free-trader, at almost half the amount of their London prime cost.

The writer then shews that the state of the American Eastern commerce, so far from supporting the pamphleteer's theory, distinctly disproves it, for the Americans have nearly relinquished this portion of the India trade, from a prudent conviction of its inutility. He explains why the result could scarcely have been otherwise, in *doing* which the writer discovers not only a perfect local acquaintance with India, and a familiarity with the details of its commerce, but a statesman-like view of the policy which should be pursued at home.

In respect to colonization, after shewing the complete conflict of opinion in respect to its nature, in the pamphlet of Mr. Crawfurd, our author observes:

Settlement, in my view of the term, *must* imply, as I believe it means in every country of the globe where the introduction of settlers has conferred benefit, the permanent adoption of the new soil for a home, the personal agricultural improvement by the settlers of that soil—family ties, and entire domiciliation in the new country. If *your colonization or settlement does not*

* It must be known to my readers, that many of the natives of India *have* an idea that the Honourable the East-India Company is *nothing* more or less than an august *old lady*—a Begum, of vast consequence and rank in Great Britain.

go to this length; if India is to be no home for your countrymen; if you cannot participate in our labours; if there can exist no common bond of permanent interest between us,—what will your plan effect, if it succeed at all, but an extended and overwhelming creation of absentee superiors, absorbing proprietors, and lordly task-masters?

There is much reason for believing that many of your countrymen, not being well-informed regarding India, but influenced by its supposed analogy with other countries differently circumstanced, allow themselves to be misled regarding its fitness for colonization or settlement; otherwise a moment's consideration, it might be thought, would enable them to perceive that it is quite unsuited to these purposes. In the Americas, and those other comparatively newly-discovered countries, where an outlet has been, and still continues to be, afforded for the surplus population and capital of Great Britain, land is abundant in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and may be obtained, by new settlers, for little beyond the price of the labour employed in cultivating it; so that capital and labour, being in great demand, find an immediate and profitable return.

India, on the contrary, a country possessing the greatest antiquity, where the land has long been fully appropriated and cultivated by a comparatively large population, and where the wages of labour are, consequently, so low, as scarcely to afford to the cultivator any thing beyond the moderate supply of his very simple wants, does not afford a field for the employment of foreign industry or capital. It would neither be suitable for Englishmen seeking the means of repairing their fortunes, broken up or impaired by the wild speculations of 1825-6, nor would it furnish a proper outlet for your surplus population, or employment for your distressed agriculturists and manufacturers. Distinguished, therefore, as the modern race of Englishmen are said to be in the annals of credulity, and easily misled by the designing and the enthusiastic, I hope they will not be allowed to quit their homes, and, foregoing other and better openings for their industry and enterprize, be induced to come to India, under the unpropitious circumstances that would assuredly await them.

At present, an Englishman in India is utterly unfit for colonization, or settling, in its true and legitimate sense. He must have, in India, an easy and royal road to competency and wealth, or he flies from the pursuit; for he disdains, here, the patient, toiling, and slow application of industry by which success is attained in his own country. The constant looking forward for home, instead of acting, it would seem, as a spur to proper activity, makes him regardless of any but a short and dashing cut to the object of his wishes. Gain must be showered on him in this climate, or he shrinks from exertion. During a voyage to the East, his views expand, and he lifts himself at once into a higher and different range of expectation. The lowly toiler on foot, in his native pathway, must here exhibit as an equestrian, or repose in the well-cushioned corner of his chariot; and, if the merchants of ancient Venice were princes, as I have heard,—here, we may truly assert, your English traders are not less princely in idea, nor less noble in their assumed bearing and avocations.

The writer points out many of the evils which unrestricted settlement of Europeans in India would create, evils which are seldom thought of by the bulk of those who hastily adopt the scheme. He concludes with sketching out a plan for extending the supply of India with European goods upon a much safer principle than that of exterminating the classes

which subsist upon mechanical labour, and ruining the commercial resources of Britain.

Another publication which has fallen under our notice is a pamphlet* by Mr. O'Brien, the member of Parliament for Ennis, which is a temperate and impartial statement of a question respecting which, as Mr. O'Brien observes, there prevails much misconception.

It has been the habit of late (he says) to discuss this question solely with reference to the interests of trade; yet it is evident to every disinterested observer, that, of the considerations connected with it, there are many to which that of the extension of commerce is subordinate. This precedence is claimed, in the first place, by a regard to the welfare of the natives of India; in the next, by a care for the security of the British power; and, lastly, by the demand for justice to the East-India Company itself. To reconcile and unite these important interests, is the duty of a wise and impartial legislature; and is the end to which all the reasonings and conclusions of this work have been directed.

The work consists of a rapid sketch of the history of the East-India Company and of the British empire in India; the political relations subsisting between the Company and the native powers are then slightly traced, and this is followed by a brief analysis of the constitution of the Company, in England and India. Mr. O'Brien then considers the adequacy of the Company as an organ of government, and he does rather more justice to them than another honourable member, who derived his information from pamphlets and satires, instead of more legitimate sources. "In the first instance," he says, "it is but justice to premise that the concurring testimony of all writers, whether hostile or friendly to the Company, bears witness that no part of the empire has produced more able statesmen, or more skilful generals,—and that no where have public functionaries during the last fifty years been less guilty of abuse of the powers committed to them, or have been less open to the imputation of corrupt or unworthy motives. The whole of those voluminous records which have been laid before Parliament, testify the very general desire which has existed, as well on the part of the Directors at home as of their servants in India, to frame such a system of judicial, financial, and political arrangements, as should secure the happiness of the people entrusted to their charge." He shews clearly the evils which would follow on a change of the system, observing—

To the Court of Directors the government of India is a primary object. To the ministry it would be a secondary. The whole undivided attention of the Directors is engaged by the empire which they govern. They stand, in fact, in the same relation to India that the colonial legislatures hold to the other British dependencies, with the superior advantage of being exempt from local influence, and of enjoying a more rapid and direct communication with the general government at its fountain-head. Many years must elapse before there will exist in India materials fitted for the construction of representative assemblies, whose duty it would be to provide for local wants, appropriate the revenues, and check the possible abuses of the executive authority; and, until this

* Considerations relative to the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter; by William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. London, 1830. Richardson.

time shall arrive, we shall find it difficult to discover a better substitute than the Court of Directors. Whether, therefore, we regard abstractly the constitution of the East-India Company, or measure the probability of obtaining a better instrument of government, or look to its past conduct and character, I think we shall be brought to the conclusion, that it would be alike unwise and unsafe to divest it of an authority which it has exercised so much to the advantage both of Great Britain and of India.

Mr. O'Brien seems friendly to the admission of Europeans in India without restriction, being of opinion that "no necessity sufficiently urgent has been shewn for depriving men of their natural rights to seek their fortunes in whatever country offers the fairest prospects to their enterprize." He thinks, however, that the government cannot be safely divested of the power of deportation, and that the restrictions on the press should continue. He remarks, on the latter point, that "in England, the press controls the government; but the interests of the ruling authorities are so much blended with those of the people, that its operation is scarcely perceived. But in India it would be otherwise: all the ancient authorities which have been displayed may be supposed hostile to our person. It will be said, perhaps, that the ruling body of every country ought to be responsible to the people subject to its sway; that, if it studies their welfare, it will be supported by their affection, and that when it fails in this duty, their allegiance is justly weakened or withdrawn. But, with the notions of liberty prevalent in the East, it is idle to talk of responsibility to the people: they are not in a condition to exact it. At the same time, though it may be necessary to reserve the power of restraining the press, a wise and liberal government will be lenient in the exercise of it."

Mr. O'Brien has examined the topic of the China trade with great candour and impartiality. After balancing the conflicting arguments, he concludes that the removal of the restrictions on this trade would be an undoubted advantage to the commerce and manufactures of Britain, and that tea would undergo a slight reduction in prices if imported by private merchants. At the same time, as the dividend on the Company's capital stock, and the interest of their home debt, are payable out of the profits on this trade, "it becomes a question whether it is not better to provide for this charge by a slight enhancement of the price of tea, than by throwing it upon the other public burthens." Mr. O'Brien sums up thus:

In conclusion. The reader will perceive, that the opinions to which he has been conducted, by the reasoning and facts set forth in this book, may be recapitulated as follows: that it would be highly impolitic to disturb the present system of governing India, as that system is, upon the whole, better qualified to promote the happiness of our Indian subjects, than any other which we could substitute: that the free settlement of Europeans should be encouraged, without, however, depriving the government of the power of removing turbulent and seditious individuals; that the strictures of the press upon political questions should be restrained, but not silenced: and, lastly, that the trade to China, except in the article of tea, should be thrown open to private merchants, and liberated from all unnecessary restrictions and impediments.

We shall resume this review when occasion requires.

MOSES, MENU, AND MAHOMET.

If the systems constructed by the three great law-givers of the East, Moses, Menu, and Mahomet, be considered and compared, there will be found in them certain coincidences, *in respect* to the views and principles of the founders, which *are* as curious as they are striking. Whether these coincidences are to be referred to accident merely, or to analogy of circumstances, or to any special cause, is a question which we shall make over to *those* who have an aptitude and a relish for hypotheses. Our present business is simply with the fact.

It is remarkable, in the first place, that in each of the systems promulgated by these extraordinary personages, religious and secular matters, which in other codes are essentially distinct, are blended so intimately and so artfully, as to be inseparable without a degree of violence which would totally destroy its identity. It is not pretended that there is any motive for wonder in a legislator resorting to religion for the sanction of his laws: the codes of many nations have, by a fiction adapted to the apprehension of the vulgar, been attributed to a divine original. Neither is it meant to be averred that the rules which govern a community are or can be totally independent of religious considerations, inasmuch as beings, who consider themselves accountable for their actions hereafter, must have some test or standard here, for the government of those actions, which is conformable to that whereby they will be eventually tried. Thus Dr. Paley, in his Moral Philosophy, prescribes "the will of God," as the ultimate rule of human action and the foundation of human laws, proceeding on the presumption that the Almighty wills and wishes the happiness of his creatures, and consequently that those actions which promote that will and wish must be agreeable to him, and the contrary.* But in no artificially constructed theory of government, with which we are acquainted, is the combination of divine and political objects so perfect as in the Mosaic, the Brahminical, and the Musulman systems.

Discarding from our consideration, for the moment, the last of the three, as being comparatively modern, and therefore, perhaps, deriving some of its elements from the first, a comparison between the great features of the code of Moses and that of the Hindu legislator will discover some very remarkable parallels, which are almost equally calculated to raise admiration, whether they are considered as accidental or otherwise.

The most obvious, and at the same time the most surprising, of these parallels, is the fundamental tenet of the respective creeds, the unity of the Divine Being, a belief in one God. That this sublime truth forms the basis of the Hindu religion, will be evident to an impartial and unprejudiced inquirer, and has, indeed, been demonstrated by a learned Hindu, who has renounced the gross errors of his nation,—the celebrated Ram Mohun Roy. If it be astonishing that this simple and sublime doctrine should spring up amongst a single people, the Jews, whilst all around them were sunk in paganism, marked with its most odious characters, that the doctrine

* Moral Philosophy, book ii. ch. iv.

should be perpetuated in spite of every forcible attempt to extinguish it, and notwithstanding the inroads of superstition from neighbouring people; is it not also a matter of surprise that the same simple truth should make its appearance in Hindustan, whilst the creeds of the great monarchies in the East were pagan or atheistical, and should continue to be the remote germ of the Hindu religion, which, like that of the Israelites, became corrupted, but unlike that, did not regain its pristine purity?

The same principle of unity which discriminates the Jews in their political and moral character, so far as it can be abstracted from their religious character, from other nations, distinguishes, in a certain degree, the Hindus, who may be also regarded as a peculiar people. Their initiatory rites, their various ordinances pertaining to domestic arrangements, or to personal convenience, closely resemble, in principle, those of the Jews. The institutions of the two people differ only in their development; their object seems to be the same, that of rendering the people for whom they were intended homogeneous, and as widely separated from other nations in respect to political condition as to religious opinions.

M. Salvador, a learned French Jew, in a recent work * on the institutions of his nation, has referred the peculiarities of the Hebrew system to a cause which would explain the analogy between it and that of the Hindus. He is of opinion that the visible universe, the order and regularity of which is so striking to even common observation, was the model upon which the Jewish lawgiver formed his theory of government. Having once conceived the idea of a conformity between the order of the universe and that of the social world, he determined to carry the constitutional principle of the former into politics,—this principle is *unity*. He perceived but one nature, but one self-existent being, active and passive, and he imported this idea of unity both into his theology and his politics, making the society, of which he became the legislator, one,—Israel, as its head was one,—Jehovah, the Being, the universal One. This hypothesis accounts for the fact of the cosmogony being a fundamental part of the legal code of Moses, as it also is of the Hindu law.

There is considerable ingenuity in this notion, which is, however, at variance with the doctrine of a direct communication of the Hebrew polity from the Divine Being. M. Salvador does not, indeed, exclude the idea of inspiration, and that being conceded, there is nothing objectionable in his hypothesis, which, instead of detracting from the merit of the Hebrew theory, stamps it with a new character of sublimity and beauty.

Much difficulty always occurs to a person who endeavours to investigate the records of the Jewish history, with reference to political questions merely, from an apprehension of awakening the prejudices of those who look upon the Mosaical books with a sort of holy awe, and the personages mentioned therein as supernatural beings. This erroneous view of the Old Testament history has been combated by many able writers, including divines, and recently by Mr. Milman, who censures the notion of the Mosaic narrative being uniformly exemplary, not historical, both in those

* Histoire des Institutions de Moïse et du Peuple Hébreu. Par J. Salvador. Paris, 1828.

who regard the actors as sacred persons, and in those who enlarge with malicious triumph on the delinquencies of the patriarchs and their descendants, who, he observes, "are the depositaries of certain great religious truths, the unity, omnipotence, and providence of God, not solely for their own use and advantage, but as conservators for the future universal benefit of mankind. Hence, provided the great end, the preservation of those truths, was eventually obtained, human affairs took their ordinary course; the common passions and motives of mankind were left in undisturbed operation." His further remarks on the same subject will justify our comparing the Jewish and Hindu systems, without incurring the risk of an accusation that we overlook the one esssential ingredient which distinguishes the former from the latter, and from other systems. "Superior in one respect alone, the ancestors of the Jews, and the Jews themselves, were not beyond their age or country in acquirements, in knowledge, or even in morals, as far as morals are modified by usage and opinion. They were polygamists, like the rest of the eastern world; they acquired the virtues and the vices of each state of society through which they passed. Higher and purer notions of the Deity, though they tend to promote and improve, by no means necessarily enforce, moral perfection; their influence will be regulated by the social state of the age in which they were promulgated, and the bias of the individual character to which they are addressed. Neither the actual interposition of the Almighty in favour of an individual or nation, nor his employment of them as instruments for certain important purposes, stamps the seal of divine approbation on all their actions."*

Comparing the details of the Jewish and Hindu codes, without assuming either to be other than the fruit of human contrivance, we should be struck with many analogies between them, not merely in the enactments themselves, but in the cast of mind which seems to have originated provisions not in themselves analogous. In the leading features of the two theories, there are coincidences by no means faint: as in the appointment of a particular tribe, which was set entirely apart for the priesthood, and not allowed to mingle with the rest of the nation. The Brahmins, like the Levites, were made the hereditary conservators and expositors of the law; they were, like them, exempted from secular labours, and consecrated to letters, and they derived from the sacrificial rites a portion of their revenue, besides that they had separate habitations provided for them, and special sources of maintenance. The number of castes amongst the Jews was not so numerous as amongst the Hindus; but the principle of caste was not unknown, as is evident from the instance just mentioned. The Jews were, probably, in a far less advanced state of civilization than the Hindus, at the date of their respective systems. The latter were acquainted with the fine arts, besides the various manufactures which supply the wants of polished life: the Jews were shepherds and husbandmen.

Although it would be disadvantageous to the Hindu code to compare it, article by article, with that of Moses, even setting aside the consideration

* Hist. of the Jews, vol. i. p. 36.

of the sacred purposes the latter was designed to fulfil; yet there are some features in the former, which, regarding both as mere human contrivances and inventions, raise it highest in the scale of excellence. That apparent defect in the Mosaical code, the absence of allusion to a future state of rewards and punishments, and the constant annexation of temporal benefits and sufferings in this world, to the performance of good or bad actions, are not recognized in the Institutes of Menu, which encourage the practice of virtue by offering higher considerations than mere temporary profit, or personal suffering. To give a single example:

The duty of children towards parents, is thus inculcated in the decalogue: "Honour thy father and thy mother, *that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*" Filial duty is commanded by Menu in these words: "Let every man constantly do what will please his parents."—"Due reverence to these three (father, mother, and preceptor) is considered as the highest devotion."—"He, who neglects not those three, will ultimately obtain dominion over the three worlds; and his body being irradiated like a god, he will enjoy supreme bliss in heaven."

To spare the reader a long and minute examination of slight resemblances between these two people, in respect to their institutions, which might be by some regarded as fanciful and by others as accidental, we may content ourselves with pointing to these remarkable coincidences between them:—first, the origin of the two codes, expressly ascribed to a divine source. Secondly, the intimate commixture in them of sacred objects with those which are merely political and secular. Thirdly, that important doctrine inculcated in both codes—a fact of itself which almost furnishes a reason for concluding some affinity or intercourse between the two people in early times—the existence of one Supreme Spirit, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. Fourthly, the establishment of a tribe of hereditary priests, separated both from the people and from the sovereign. Lastly, the discrimination of both nations, by indelible marks of peculiarity, from all others on the face of the earth, which was so powerfully impressed, that the vicissitudes of many centuries have produced little or no effect upon the character of either. It is worthy of remark, moreover, that in both codes there is a triliteral word of peculiar and mysterious sanctity, the *aum* of the Hindus, and the *ineffable name* of the Jews.

Although, as we have observed already, the system of Mahomet is of a date so recent as to warrant the belief that he borrowed some of its principles and details from those which it most resembles, yet it may be said of his fundamental doctrine, the unity of God, which was utterly unknown by the wild Arab tribes amongst whom he was born, that it was as much beyond his age as it was beyond the age of the Israelites: the coincidence, therefore, is not altogether divested of its surprising character. Like the two other codes, that of Mahomet is pretended by its author to be of divine inspiration; and like them, it incorporates religious and political objects together. In other respects, indeed, it bears but a very slender resemblance to the Mosaical and Hindu systems; but there is still enough, even in the subordinate details of the plan which the impostor appears to

have conceived, to show a congeniality of mind and purpose between the three legislators, on some material points.

The real features of the Mohammedan system are very imperfectly known in Europe. The most absurd errors prevail at this moment with respect to some of its most important tenets. The Moslems have been termed *pagans* by some Christian writers, although it would be difficult, or rather impossible, to mention a single people, not excepting the Jews, who have ever been more pertinacious defenders of the unity of the Deity than they; and at the present moment, there are many who believe that Mahomet is worshipped by his followers.* In short, the hatred which subsists between the Arabs and the Christians, engendered and fostered by political as much as religious causes, has perverted our opinions respecting the former as much, probably, as it has theirs with respect to our creed. There is this creditable distinction in favour of the Moslems, that they do not deny to the founder of our religion the title of prophet, and do not refuse him their tribute of respect; whilst we paint in the darkest and most detestable colours the character of their legislator, branding with every degrading epithet the man who raised a large portion of the human race from an abject state of idolatry to the acknowledgment of the true God; and who substituted for the cruel and barbarous practices of the ancient Arabs, a wise and, in many respects, moral code of laws, which now prevails over the greater part of Asia and Africa, as well as in a portion of Europe. If Mahomet has been depicted as a wretch by Voltaire, he has been described by Sir William Jones, an authority of somewhat more weight on such a point, as a man whose warlike talents, moral virtues, and wisdom, place him upon a par with Alexander, Solon, and Lycurgus, and as displaying, in the *Coran*, abilities which rank him with the most skilful rhetoricians and the most elegant poets.

* De Tassy, *Exposition de la Foi Musulmane*, Pref. p. ii.

MALICIOUS INSINUATION AGAINST LORD AMHERST.

To the Editor.

Sir: I observe that you have reprinted in the *Asiatic Journal* for the current month an article extracted from the *Bengal Chronicle* of the 1st August, which, in adverting to the recent forgeries in Calcutta, contains an injurious observation, applicable, as it would seem, to no other individual than myself.

Although I am not aware that any bazaar transaction is to be deemed disreputable, in which many honourable and respectable men are said to have been concerned, I yet think it necessary to state, that I have no knowledge whatever of the transaction to which the writer alludes, and that I have never sought or received a higher rate of interest than is afforded by the Government Securities.

I request you to publish this letter in the next number of the *Asiatic Journal*, and I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Amherst.

Montreal, 7th January 1830.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

The late Sir Thomas Munro took so active and so important a part in the administration of British India, during the last half century, that his biography, like that of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, constitutes a portion of the political history of our eastern empire. We lately lamented the dearth of such works; it is, therefore, with no ordinary sensations of pleasure that we welcome the appearance of a comprehensive and an authentic life of Sir Thomas Munro, accompanied by a copious selection of his private papers, which has been just published, by the Rev. Mr. Gleig.* The work is peculiarly acceptable at the present juncture: for although India and England have reason to deplore, as an irreparable calamity, the loss of such a man's oral testimony upon those vital questions of Indian polity, respecting which he delivered his opinion in 1813, and to which subsequent experience and meditation would have imparted additional value; yet it is some consolation to find that he has left upon record his later and maturer sentiments upon many of those questions.

Besides the considerations mentioned, which enhance the value of a work like this, the biography of Sir Thomas Munro is highly interesting, from its displaying the example of an individual, who, without any other resources or appliances than talent and integrity, raised himself gradually from one eminence to another, till he attained the highest to which his ambition could aspire. There is still another recommendation of this work, which would almost ensure it readers independently of any other reason. The letters of Sir Thomas, of which Mr. Gleig has published a considerable number (though most readers will wish for more), are exquisite productions, whether we consider the substance or the style: they display elegance, taste, and reflexion; they are playful, humorous, and occasionally eloquent; upon the whole, they would perhaps sustain no disadvantageous comparison with the correspondence of Gray, Pope, Wortley Montagu, or any similar specimens which, in our language, are esteemed models of epistolary composition.

Our attention is somewhat distracted by the different topics which this work offers for consideration. Aware, however, that they cannot be examined in a single article, without great inconvenience and detriment, we shall make such a distribution of the subjects as will enable us to postpone one class of them, at least, till the ensuing month.

Let us then consider the contents of this work under these three heads: 1. The biography of its subject. 2. The correspondence contained in the work. 3. The political sentiments and observations expressed in the letters and documents.

Sir Thomas Munro was born at Glasgow in 1761. His father, Mr. Alexander Munro, was a respectable merchant in that city, engaged in the American trade, who, in consequence of the troubles in that country,

* The Life of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K.C.B., late governor of Madras: with extracts from his correspondence and private papers. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., &c. 3 vols. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

and the act of confiscation passed by the Congress in 1776, fell, from a state of affluence, into comparative poverty. Sir Thomas was educated at the Grammar School of Glasgow, where he remained till his thirteenth year, when he entered the University of that city. He was then of a robust frame and constitution, and strongly addicted to athletic exercises. He evinced, nevertheless, an aptitude at acquiring learning, and had the reputation at school of being, if not the most industrious, at all events one of the cleverest lads of his standing. The qualities of his mind, as well as those of his body, seemed to point out an active and enterprizing career as the fittest for him. The books, which were his earliest favourites, were *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Lives of the Buccaneers*, *Anson's Voyages*, and other works descriptive of adventure and daring. After three years spent at college, however, where a taste for history, poetry, and romance, developed itself in the future soldier, his ardour was about to be quenched in commercial pursuits. He was placed in the counting-house of a West-India merchant at Glasgow, where he remained two years, acquiescing in a mortifying refusal of his father to allow of his accepting the offer of a lieutenant's commission in a corps raising at Glasgow for the American war.

Mr. Munro, finding his means insufficient to establish his son in business, conceived hopes, from the young man's talents, which were well-known to his father, that he might do something, as an adventurer, in India. The project was suited to the bold temper of the youth, who obtained the situation of midshipman on board an East-India Company's ship. This was not, however, destined to be the path of his life. Mr. Munro, in the course of a few weeks, procured a cadet's appointment for his son, who sailed for India in 1779. It is a remarkable fact, that two fellow clerks of young Munro, in the counting-house, were subsequently fellow soldiers in India (General James Dunlop and Colonel William Wallace), and all three adventurers met, for the first time after leaving England, under the walls of Seringapatam, in 1799, each holding a high situation in the army employed in the reduction of that city.

The period when he arrived in India was one of the crises, to which our authority in that country has been exposed. Hyder Ally was preparing to invade the Carnatic, whilst the government of Madras, a prey to intestine dissention, took scarcely any step to prevent him. In a letter to his father, a few months after his arrival at Madras, young Munro describes the critical state of affairs, the burning of the villages, and the influx of the natives to the Presidency, as Hyder's army advanced. This letter and a subsequent one, on the same subject, are written with all the precision and clearness of a general's despatch, though full of complicated details: the originals present, we are told, scarcely a mark of obliteration. He corrects the erroneous notions then entertained of Hyder's character in Europe. "As a politician and a soldier," he says, "it would be doing Hyder injustice to look upon him in the same light as other eastern princes."

The details given in these letters, particularly in that wherein he relates the operations during the campaign of 1782, are valuable, inasmuch as they obviate some errors and misapprehensions of writers in relation to

those operations. Ensign Munro was attached to the 16th Madras N.I.; he was with the British army when it was cannonaded by Hyder, on its march to Vellore, in 1782, and he shared in the assault of the French lines at Cuddalore, and in the siege of that place, the following year. He began already to be regarded as an officer of extraordinary merit and promise.

In February 1786, he was made lieutenant, and was attached to an European regiment at Madras; but, at his own request, he exchanged into a native battalion. In 1787, he was in garrison at Vellore, with the 21st regiment.

All this time, he was preparing himself, during his leisure hours, for that career of usefulness which subsequently opened to him, by an assiduous study of the native tongues, especially Hindoostanee and Persian. His expectations of the contents of the eastern languages seem to have been greatly disappointed. He had the good fortune, however, to discover the story of Shakspeare's Shylock, which eluded the search of all the poet's commentators, in a Persian tale of the Cazi of Emessa, which is appended to the play of the *Merchant of Venice*, in Malone's edition of Shakspeare, and stated to be furnished by Ensign Thomas Munro.

In 1788, on the province of Guntoor being surrendered to the Company by the Nizam (a transaction which Mr. Munro, in a letter to his father, severely condemns), he was appointed assistant in the intelligence department, under Capt. Read, and attached to the force destined to occupy the province.

In 1790, war was declared with Tippoo. This event was not only foreseen by the young subaltern, but in a letter to his father he developes such accurate and comprehensive views of the policy which should guide the British government in its transactions with that and the other native powers, that it is evident his mind was intently employed upon those subjects, and was treasuring up seeds of observation, which experience matured into fruit. The principle, acted upon by the British, was to endeavour to preserve the Mysore state as a barrier between us and the Mahrattas; whereas Mr. Munro observes that this theory proposes the upholding of a near and powerful enemy, to defend us from a remote and weak one; and he shows clearly that these characteristics essentially belong to them.

Lieutenant Munro joined the force under Col. Maxwell, destined to invade the Baramahl. His narrative of the operations of the armies, from the commencement of hostilities till the peace of Seringapatam, as given in his letters and journals, is remarkable for its eloquent simplicity, and for the just reflexions with which it is occasionally interspersed. An observation, which he makes in one of his letters, shews not only the value of the facts they contain, but the character of the writer. "I have described these battles at greater length," he says, "because partial accounts, framed not from the impression made of them by the scene itself, but from exaggerated reports, to serve the purpose of procuring honour without deserving it, have already appeared in the papers of India, and will soon pass into Europe, to be stared at and admired by members of Parliament. I have seen some public letters near the truth, but in general they are so void of it, that I have renounced an opinion which I once held, that they are the best documents of history."

On the cession of the Baramahl, he was appointed, in 1792, to assist Capt. Read in the arrangement of that province. This was a duty which fell within the scope of a civil officer; but the Madras civilians of that day were incompetent to the task, from ignorance of the native languages and customs. Lord Cornwallis chose Capt. Read for this delicate office, because he possessed the requisite knowledge; and that officer selected Lieutenant Munro as one of his assistants, for the same reason. The civil service retained, long after, a sense of the indignity thus put upon it; and to the continuance of Sir Thomas Munro in these civil employments, is perhaps to be ascribed his unpopularity, during many years, with this branch of the service. Mr. Greig expresses himself, perhaps, with too much warmth, when he says that this jealous feeling "continued to operate with marked bitterness throughout the remainder of his public life, and its violence appeared to obtain fresh strength, according to the progress which he made from one post of honour to another." It certainly offered an impediment, which required the talents of a statesman to contend with.

For seven years he was occupied in this laborious service, in concert with his friend Read, whom he describes as an extraordinary man, remarkable for his great disinterestedness and unwearied zeal. "The enthusiasm in the pursuit of national objects, which seizes other men by fits and starts, is in him constant and uniform. These qualities, joined to an intimate knowledge of the language and manners of the people, and a happy talent for the investigation of every thing connected with revenue, eminently qualify him for the station which he now fills." The opinions of Lieut. Munro on revenue matters seem to have been already highly esteemed by the Board, the members of which consulted him, as individuals.

When the British forces took the field in 1799 against Tippoo, an independent corps was collected in Baramahl, under Col. Read, to which Capt. Munro was attached, and with which he served till the fall of Seringapatam, when he was nominated joint secretary, with Captain (now Sir John) Malcolm, to the commissioners appointed to arrange the partition-treaty. Before the campaign commenced, he was attacked by a fever, which threatened serious consequences, and the effects of it increased a deafness, which was contracted in early life, and much distressed him in after years.

Thus, at the age of thirty-eight, this eminent man could perceive the avenues to rank opening upon him. With the discernment which belongs to talents like his, he had neglected no means of acquiring that local knowledge, which he saw was indispensable, yet scarce. Judging from the specimens of his political abilities exhibited in his letters, he must have been an invaluable auxiliary to the government of British India; and he speaks, in his familiar correspondence of this date—not from vanity, for he was superior to it,—of being "puffed off every where."

The partition-treaty gave the province of Canara to the Company, and

it was necessary to adapt it to receive their authority, as had been done in Baramahl. Col. Read was about to retire from this district, which was now brought into perfect order, and Capt. Munro looked forward to succeed him. But the Marquess of Wellesley appreciated his talents too justly, to lose the benefit of their exercise in a scene of still greater difficulty than Baramahl. Capt. Munro was expressly desired by the Governor-General to take charge of Canara, where the population was peculiarly rude, the climate unfavourable, all intercourse with Europeans cut off, and previous experiments had failed. Experience was not the only adventitious qualification which he brought to this irksome task: he had, amidst his laborious employments in Baramahl, found time, not only to cultivate English, French, and other European literature, but to add to his perfect knowledge of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, a familiarity with the Canarese, the Mahratta, and almost every other vernacular dialect in the Peninsula, in most of which he could converse fluently, and in all he was intelligible. He commenced his new labours in 1799, having this year attained the rank of Major.

His situation in Canara proved more painful than he expected; and it would appear, from his correspondence with Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington), with whom he kept up a communication till his death, that the government, from Major Munro's ready acquiescence in its wishes probably, had apprehended that he coveted his new post. A letter from Sir Arthur, dated October 8, 1799, says, "Dear Munro, I have received your letter, and as I had some hand in sending you to Canara, I am much concerned that your situation there is so uncomfortable to yourself. It is one of the extraordinary and unaccountable circumstances attending the commission at Seringapatam, that my brother and I should have imagined that you were desirous of being appointed collector of Canara; and that we should have been seriously angry with Kirkpatrick, who, it appeared, had proposed an arrangement for you, of which you did not approve, and which had occasioned your refusal of the appointment for which you wished; and yet that, after all, we should have done you an injury, instead of a benefit (as well as one to the service), which we intended. I acknowledge that, knowing my own wishes in your favour, and being very sensible of my brother's, I cannot but attribute what has happened to yourself: one word from you would have stopped the arrangement," &c.

No feelings of dissatisfaction, however, appeared in the discharge of his task, the success of which is well known in Europe as well as India, and the difficulties of which are pourtrayed in Sir Thomas Munro's admirable letters to Mr. Coekburn (then a member of the Madras Board of Revenue) and to his family, the statistical details in which are invaluable. To his mother he writes, "I would rather live upon an ensign's pay, in a sunny climate, than be sovereign of Canara. If I can contrive to get away, I shall go, though it will probably cost me near half my income." To his sister, Mrs. Erskine, he expresses himself thus: "I am now literally, what I never expected to be, so much engaged, that I have not leisure to write

private letters. From day-break till eleven or twelve at night, I am never alone, except at meals, and these *altogether* do not take up an hour. I am pressed on one hand by the settlements of the revenue, and on the other by the investigation of murders, robberies, and all the evils which have arisen from a long course of profligate and tyrannical government." To Mr. Cockburn, he writes: "I would be very happy to get away from this on any terms. I should be perfectly indifferent on the subject of allowances, could any arrangement be made to place me in Mysore, Baramahal, or the Carnatic." Mr. Cockburn, in reply, says: "I regret your situation should be so extremely irksome; the more so, as any attempt to procure your removal would be considered *treason* to the state. Such is the estimation of your services, that no one is deemed equal to the performance of the difficult task you are engaged in."

The habits of Sir Thomas Munro, at this period, are described by Mr. Gleig, from a MS. journal kept by Mr. Alexander Read, the friend and assistant of the collector of Canara. When stationary at head-quarters, he rose invariably at day-break, and on quitting his chamber, walked about in the open air, bareheaded, conversing with native applicants, who beset him till seven, when breakfast was served, of which he ate heartily. The meal was over in half an hour, when the assistant received his instructions and withdrew to the office, on which the collector despatched his letters, and then adjourned to the hall of audience, where he was employed in the current duties of the province, till half-past four, when he retired to dress. During this operation, the assistant read letters, or if there were none, a portion of *Hudibras*, or some amusing work. At five he sat down to dinner, where the cares of the office were forgotten, and social cheerfulness prevailed till eight, at which hour punctually business recommenced; the night-cutcherry opened, which was always crowded with suitors, and it rarely ended with midnight. From this uniformity of life, and the want of intercourse with European strangers, the manners as well as the costume of Sir Thomas acquired at this period a tinge of eccentricity. His clothes were in the fashion of Sir Eyre Coote's time, and were oddly put together: he considered that ten minutes was sufficient for dressing. His cue was not unfrequently tied up with a piece of red tape. Among other peculiarities, he was very fond of the boyish pastime of throwing stones.

In fourteen months the moral character of Canara was somewhat changed. "Instead of a wild and disordered province, overrun with banditti, and full of refractory chiefs, it had become, comparatively speaking, tranquil; the revenues were collected without difficulty; the condition of the cultivators was seen daily to improve; law and justice were administered with regularity; and the inhabitants at large were happy." Having accomplished his task, Major Munro was entitled to ask for a removal to a more agreeable situation; and in order, apparently, that his desire of removal might not be imputed to indolence, he solicited to be entrusted with the management of the Ceded Districts, that is, the territories acquired by the Nizam from Tippoo, and which the former made over to the Company, as a *tunka*, or commutation for the pay of the subsidiary force. These

districts were a complete theatre of disorder: no part of the peninsula having been less acquainted with a settled government. Poligars, zemindars, and even potails, were petty chiefs, at feud with each other, and commanding little armies; whilst bands of robbers pervaded the open country, and murdered or plundered travellers with impunity. The collectorship of the Ceded Districts was accordingly given to him in 1800, and they occupied his unremitted attention for seven years. He never dwelt in a house for more than half that period, but moved from place to place with his tent, and, strange to say, he traversed this barbarous country unattended by sepoys or military peons. He did so in Canara. He knew the character of the natives, and that he was safer without guards than with them: he mixed with the people, confided in them, encouraged them to repose confidence in him, and by degrees reconciled them to the restraints of regular government, with so little severity and offensiveness of authority, that he was esteemed by the poor as their "father," and they affectionately called him by that name. The result of his labours in these districts is stated in a very simple manner by himself, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee in 1813: "the country was in a state of great anarchy; I remained there seven years, during which time it was reduced to a state of good government."

In 1803, a rupture with the Mahrattas took place. With the operations of this campaign he had no other concern than his civil duties called for, and a very intimate correspondence in the military events with one of the British commanders, Sir Arthur Wellesley, who, in a letter dated November 1st, 1803, gives some very interesting details on the subject of the celebrated battle of Assye, in order to "solve all the doubts" of Major Munro, who had "questioned the wisdom of certain movements preceding the battle." The letter shews the high opinion entertained by one, who now stands at the head of the profession, of the military talents of Sir Thomas Munro. In a letter to his brother, he says, "if there was any thing wrong at Assye, it was in giving battle; but in the conduct of the action, every thing was right."

In 1807, Lieut. Col. Munro (for he had attained that rank) resigned the Ceded Districts, in order to visit his native country, where he arrived in 1808, after an absence of more than twenty-eight years. Many changes had happened, during this period, which destroyed much of the charm which home-scenes inspire; and an increase of his deafness, by a cold, which made him "a dumb spectator" of what was passing, incapaciated him greatly for social enjoyments. He, however, took delight in visiting his old haunts, bathing in the dam, wandering in the woods, and climbing the aged trees, which he knew in his boyhood. He read too; but want of employment still persecuting him, he came to London, where he mixed among the learned as well as the great, and found his qualities acceptable to all. At this period, it is stated, Mr. Gleig thinks on good grounds, that the Duke of Wellington made more than one effort to obtain the aid of Col. Munro's talents in the war on the peninsula of Europe. It is certain he was in constant communication with him. Col. Munro accompanied the expedition to the Scheld, as a volunteer, and was present at the siege of Flushing.

In 1813, Col. Munro, with other of the East-India Company's servants, was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the Company's charter; and Mr. Gleig observes, "I speak not my own language, but that of the Commons of England, when I assert, that among all whose opinions were sought on that memorable occasion, Col. Munro made the deepest impression on the House, by the comprehensiveness of his views, by the promptitude and intelligibility of his answers, and by the judgment and sound discretion which characterized every sentiment to which he gave utterance." The value of the testimony, thus fortunately placed upon record, is so great, that those whose objects it embarrasses are strenuously endeavouring, by every artifice, to undermine its credit. We shall examine their allegations when we treat of the third branch of our subject. Meanwhile, we commend the taste of Mr. Gleig, who has not condescended to notice the atrocious though contemptible effort, made by some of the free-trade partizans, to blast the character of Sir Thomas Munro, by asserting that he had offered, for a sum of money, before he gave his testimony, to frame it so as to defeat the East-India Company, and promote the ends of their opponents. The author of this impotent slander upon the memory of this great man, would be capable of assassinating him, were he alive.

In 1814, Col. Munro prepared to return to India as head of a commission of inquiry into the judicial system of Madras. In March of that year he married the accomplished lady who survives him, and who was the daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Ayrshire. Col. Munro and his lady reached Madras in September 1814, and he applied himself forthwith to the performance of duties, which were, if possible, of a more arduous character than those of his former offices. He had to contend with the prejudices of those to whom the system of Lord Cornwallis appeared a "monument of human wisdom," its very vices being regarded as merits; and who were ready to obstruct and impede every attempt upon its principles. Mr. Gleig has given a very good sketch of the character and effects of the new judicial system; and the able letters of Sir Thomas Munro to Mr. Cumming completely fill up the outline of his proposed reforms. This is a subject which falls within the third division of our subject.

The inquiries of Col. Munro were interrupted by the great Mahratta and Pindarry war, into which he prepared to enter with all the ardour of youth. He urged Lord Hastings not to think of a defensive system, which against native armies in general, he said, were always ineffectual; and he earnestly solicited employment in the field. For some reason, this solicitation was without effect: the Governor-General held out no hope that Col. Munro could be employed, though junior officers had commands, and were created brigadiers. He was hurt at this; but he did not decline to act in the post which was offered to him, which was that of commissioner for adjusting the transfer of certain territories from the Peshwa to the Company in Darwar and Savanore.

Although, apparently, debarred from active participation in the coming struggle, Col. Munro did not the less contribute his valuable advice and suggestions in regard to the war, which he gave in an admirable letter to Lord Hastings, wherein he developes very sound views as to the best mode of preserving the British power in India.

An unexpected event, the defection of the Peshwa, and the consequent attack of the British residency at Poonah, made such an important change in the aspect of affairs, that Col. Munro, who was on his way to rejoin his family at Madras, having fulfilled his civil functions, obtained leave to have charge of a corps, on the emergency, with the rank of brigadier. This corps consisted of five companies of native infantry, and two field pieces, with which small force he boldly crossed the Toombuddra, into the enemy's territories in the Dooab. Refused reinforcements by the government, he recruited his little army out of the natives of the districts ceded by the Peshwa. He carried the forts as he advanced, which he garrisoned with peons; and gaining, at length, a small reinforcement of native troops, he succeeded in subduing the whole of the territory south of the Gutpurba. He then advanced against the fortress of Balgam, the fall of which completed the conquest of the Peshwa's dominion south of the Kistna. He pushed on, and having taken the important fortress of Sholapoor, the enemy's troops dispersed, and the campaign was ended. This was the service which earned for Sir Thomas Munro the applause of India and of Europe, and drew forth that exquisite compliment from Mr. Canning in Parliament, wherein he characterizes him as one "than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier."

In the beginning of 1819, Sir Thomas and his family embarked for England, with a firm determination never to revisit India.

They did not, however, leave Madras till January 1819; this was owing to various causes, chiefly to the weather: the consequence was that their first child, a son, was born on the passage, on board the *Warren Hastings*. This child is the present Sir Thomas Munro, and of course about eleven years of age.

Immediately on his arrival in England, the General learned that his merits were too well appreciated here to allow him to think of relinquishing public life. In a few weeks he was appointed to the high post of Governor of Madras, on the retirement of Mr. Elliot. He was at the same time advanced to the rank of major-general, and was created a knight commander of the Bath, as a reward for his distinguished services. Inviting as the offer was, he had a strong repugnance to return to India; but finding that his acceptance of the office was expected, and "not being in the habit of obeying his own inclinations when a sense of duty stood opposed to them," he did not refuse it. Nothing could be more gratifying to Sir Thomas than the manner in which this great distinction was bestowed, and the expressions of esteem which accompanied it, from those who conferred it. He reached Madras in June 1820.

Of the manner in which he discharged the duties of this exalted station, as the period is recent, it is unnecessary to speak at length; and we have already been tempted into too great details. The principles which regulated his government will be appreciated hereafter, when we consider his opinions. His object was to reconcile the interests of those whose servant he was, with the happiness and prosperity of all classes of their subjects. His plan of internal administration corresponded, as nearly as practicable, with that suggested by the commission of which he had been the head.

He complains bitterly, in his letters, of the vast consumption of time occasioned by reading papers and documents, which is one of the evils of the existing system of business. "We have such a mass of reading from all quarters," says he, "that we have no time to think, and far less to write. The judicial system has converted one-half of the service into village lawyers, who write without mercy, like so many law stationers, sheet after sheet, without end." This did not, however, prevent his visits to the provinces, from time to time, and his personal superintendence of the administration there. On these occasions, as well as at the Government House, he was as accessible to the natives as in Baramahl or Canara. A slight outline of his daily routine, will shew that the governor retained all the useful habits of business which distinguished the collector.

He rose as early, and spent the first two or three hours in the open air; he devoted three mornings each week to the natives, by walking in the same path, attended only by a couple of peons, entering into conversation with such as came in his way, listening patiently to complaints and receiving petitions, which he invariably replied to. His breakfast hour was eight; the table was spread for thirty persons; during the meal he was accessible to personal applications by natives, and an hour, after breakfast, was devoted to a similar intercourse with Europeans. From half-past nine till four he was closely engaged in public business. At the latter hour he dined, except twice a week, when large parties were invited to Government-house at eight. At half-past five or six, he drove out with Lady Munro for a short time; after which he returned to public business till eight, the hour of tea, when he joined his family, and remained with them till about ten, which passed in conversation and light reading. On his march, a still severer system of economizing time was adopted, the period otherwise devoted to carriage-exercise being given up to the natives, who crowded about him so as often to weary him.

Feeling a strong desire of repose, and an anxiety to remove his family from the burning atmosphere of India, he intimated, in 1823, a wish to be relieved. Before an answer was obtained from home the Burmese war occurred, when he retracted his offer, and intimated his willingness to remain, which drew forth a highly complimentary letter from the Court of Directors. During the progress of the war, Sir Thomas Munro carried on an intimate correspondence respecting it with Lord Amherst; and a very handsome acknowledgment of the great assistance afforded by the Madras government is contained in the official communication to that government by the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, on the termination of the war. The home government had ample reason to re-echo, as they

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did, these praises; for notwithstanding the drain of troops from Madras (who, in fact, volunteered for the war), the governor would not increase the military establishment of the presidency, but trusted chiefly to the popularity of his character and government for the defence of its territories: acting upon the principle which he had ever found the safest, that of shewing the natives that we neither feared nor distrusted them.

In 1825, Sir Thomas was created a baronet, as a mark of his Majesty's sense of his services in the war. A still higher honour, it would appear from the statement of Mr. Gleig, and from the expressions in Sir Thomas Munro's letters, was in contemplation for him. The senseless clamour raised against Lord Amherst, and the contemptible declamations of certain shallow-witted persons, about the capacity of that talented and amiable nobleman (who has triumphantly acted down their malicious calumnies), seem to have led some to consider the expediency of sacrificing him: and Sir Thomas Munro was suggested as a proper successor. This was a tempting bait; but he was too honest not to perceive the gross injustice of such a proceeding. In a letter to a person whose name is suppressed, dated July 1825, he vindicates, in a manly way, the character and the measures of Lord Amherst. His remarks are quite characteristic: "As to my going to the City of Palaces, it is now too late; but had I gone, I should have had no fear of envy and jealousy; nobody could have thwarted me; I should have taken care of that. I think, however, that the present governor-general is as good as any other that you are likely to send, and that great injustice is done to him in the idle clamour which has been raised against him."

His eagerness to retire from India was increased by the protracted illness of Lady Munro (the effect of an accident), and by that of their second son, born in 1823, which at length obliged Lady Munro to embark with the infant for England in 1826. Notwithstanding the urgency of Sir Thomas, however, no successor was appointed till April 1827, three years after his extreme impatience to be relieved had been signified to the Court of Directors. Mr. Lushington remained in England till July, which rendered it impossible for him to arrive at Madras in time to permit Sir Thomas Munro to quit it before the monsoons. Mr. Gleig complains of this, and conceives that "less attention was paid, than might have been paid, to the wishes of a more than ordinarily meritorious public servant." Connecting his premature sacrifice to a local distemper with these unfortunate delays, it is undoubtedly to be regretted that the wishes of Sir Thomas, in this respect, could not have been more speedily complied with.

The circumstances of his death are well known: anxious to pay a last visit to the ceded provinces, he set out from Madras towards the end of May 1827, when the cholera was known to prevail in the country. Upon halting at Gooty, on the 4th July, several of the sepoys and camp-followers were attacked; as the party advanced, the disorder was found to rage in all the villages; and at length, after making a hearty breakfast at Putteecondah, on the 6th, Sir Thomas, whilst conversing with the collector, was himself suddenly affected with symptoms of the disease. This was about

nine; and at about half-past nine on the evening of the same day he expired. He was conscious, from the first, that he had taken the cholera, and repeatedly desired his friends and attendants to quit his tent. "It is not fair," he said, "to keep you in an infected chamber." His corpse was removed to Gooty, and buried with the expedition requisite in that climate. The funeral, from necessity, was suited to the intrinsic character of the deceased; devoid of pomp and parade; he was interred amongst a people by whom he was beloved, and in a country where he needed no other epitaph than the well-known inscription: "SI MONUMENTUM QUÆRIS, CIRCUMSPICE."

After so minute an exposition of the history of Sir Thomas Munro, it is needless to occupy more space in analysing his character, for the reader must be able to detect its principal features in the narrative. A man who could raise himself to such an exalted eminence, in the civil as well as the military profession, in a country where not genius merely, but close application to languages and to oriental history, is indispensable, must obviously have possessed the rarest combination of qualities essential to government. Decision and firmness seem to have been the leading traits of his character, as sufficiently appears from his letter respecting Lord Amherst, and from the concise maxim which he inculcates in another letter: "Do what is right; never mind clamour."

We shall close this sketch, therefore, with a delineation of his person, in the words of Mr. Gleig. "In stature, he was tall, of a spare but bony make, very upright and soldier-like in his carriage, and possessed of great muscular strength. There was an expression of decision in the lines of his face, which a stranger might readily mistake for sternness; but his eye was bright and penetrating; and when he began to relax, good-humour and benevolence were remarkably displayed in his countenance." Bishop Heber describes him as a fine, dignified old soldier; his manners, though unaffected and simple, yet, on a first acquaintance, reserved and grave.

We now subjoin a few extracts from the correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro, as an illustration of his intellectual character.

As an example of the occasional festivity of his style, we select part of a letter to his sister, written when he was twenty-seven:

My Dear Erskine: Not a scrap from you for almost two years; but my father, by sending me your fragment on Old Maids, has taken care to let me see that you are taken up with matters nearer home, than writing letters to me. Since reading this poem, I have often wished that you were transported for a few hours into my room, to be cured of your western notions of eastern luxury, to witness the forlorn condition of old bachelor Indian officers, and to give them also some comfort in a consolatory fragment. You seem to think that they live like those satraps that you have read of in plays; and that I in particular hold my state in prodigious splendour and magnificence—that I never go abroad unless upon an elephant, surrounded with a crowd of slaves—that I am arrayed in silken robes, and that most of my time is spent in reclining on a sofa, listening to soft music, while I am fanned by my officious pages; or in dreaming, like Richard, under a canopy of state. But while you rejoice in my imaginary greatness, I am most likely stretched on a mat, instead

sequies, and discharge the debts of his ancestor. This necessity led to the expedient of *adoption;* a most important branch of the civil law of Hindustan, and deeply affecting all questions of inheritance. Every Hindu family is presumptively undivided; nor is a partition ever to be presumed; it must be strictly proved. Supposing, therefore, the family not to have been divided by the father in his life-time, among his sons, descent and the rights and duties of the heirs follow next in the civil order; and such is the first outline of the law of inheritance, which the diligence of the learned author has successfully filled up. *Widowhood,* a special feature in the law of inheritance, is of course not overlooked; and Sir Thomas devotes a distinct chapter to the testamentary power, although, as it sufficiently appears, unknown to the Hindu law in its best ages, but evidently of English origin, and superseding the legal and rightful claims of domestic inheritance. Contracts are also treated of according to the usual divisions into which all jurists have distributed them.

The above is a concise analysis of the Elements of Hindu law. The work has been ably executed, nor is any thing presumptuously or dogmatically propounded. The perplexities and doubts that must necessarily beset every man who seeks to reconcile discordant opinions, to satisfy reasonable as well as unreasonable objections, and to clear away the obscurities that are inseparably incident to an operose and complex system of jurisprudence, which, like the civil law of Rome in Cicero's time, might be described as *immensus aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulus;* such difficulties must necessarily chasten, and almost humble, the mind of every ingenuous inquirer. Hence the candid and unpresuming spirit of the work before us;—a spirit which certain judicial lucubrations, now upon our table, do not evince, we regret to say, in any rational proportion to the inherent uncertainties and distractions of the Hindu law.

In 1801, Sir Thomas Strange, being then recorder of Madras, had delivered a judgment in a Hindu suit involving that difficult and contradictory subject, the right of adoption. His opinion,* right or wrong, was the fruit of laborious investigation. It was elaborately argued at the bar, and anxiously considered by the judge; the decision was acquiesced in by the unsuccessful party, and no appeal proposed or even meditated. It embraced a variety of intricate questions on the right and mode of Hindu adoption. Two of the most material points were these: First, whether widows have a right to adopt? Second, whether the adoption was good? These points were ruled in the affirmative. But this judgment, unfortunately, incurred the displeasure of Sir Francis M'Naghten, who, in a work† that has slumbered for some years in unmolested obscurity, attacked it, in a tone and style of rebuke happily of very rare occurrence on this side of the Irish channel. Our limits forbid us from entering into the question. We shall only give, out of many, a specimen or two of the

* Veerapermaul Pillay, *v.* Narrain Pillay and others, executors, &c. 1 Notes of Cases in the Recorder's and Supreme Courts of Madras, 91.

† Considerations on the Hindu law, as it is current in Bengal, by Sir Francis M'Naghten, 1824. 4to.

animadversion of one judge upon the decision of another; and we purposely select the mildest. Sir Thomas Strange had cited a notion of Sir William Syer. Sir F. M'Naghten thus aims at Sir William Syer and Sir Thomas Strange with the same stone: "We are not told what notion of Sir William Syer was warranted by this opinion; but I very much doubt of its being *a sufficient warrant for any notion that any man ever entertained.* It (the judgment) strikes at the very root of justice, and lays the most solid foundation upon which interested iniquity can be erected."—"To sanction *such a terrible usurpation,* we may expect something better, I trust, than 'the form of a quotation.'"—"But this is a reason founded in the true spirit of the Hindu law! After *its existence* had been proved, it would have been time to speak in its commendation."—"But supposing this jargon not to have been of the Poonah manufacture," &c. &c. In this goodly phrase does Sir F. M'Naghten, himself a judge, rail against the decision of a brother judge.

> Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flowers of speech;
> So take it in the very words of Creech.

It is certain that, if the opinions of Sir Francis are truths, he does not propound them with much of the polite circumlocution with which it would have been but decorous for one British judge to declare his dissent from another on one of the most disputable points of Hindu law. As a contrast to this style of sarcasm and rebuke, it is *edifying* to read the calm observation of our author, with which we close our article:

> Without seeking to defend the judgment that has been arraigned, it must not be forgotten, that the law of adoption at Bengal (to which the work entitled "Considerations," &c. is confined) differs from the law on the same subject at Madras;—nor can any one have perused the chapter upon it, in the present work, without being struck with its uncertainty in general.—We have for this, indeed, the acknowledgment of the learned examiner himself, who takes for the motto to his book,
>
> "Misera servitus, ubi jus est vagum, aut incertum."

It is moreover consoling, to him whom it concerns, under the ordeal to which his judgment, as recorder of Madras, has, by a brother judge, been subjected, that it was acquiesced in by parties deeply interested to have disputed it, and habitually litigious;—that it remained unappealed from by them, possessing competent advice;—the matter in dispute amounting in value to between two and three hundred thousand pagodas (or above £100,000 sterling) —where appeals were pretty much the order of the day, in a court then but recently instituted, and under the direction of a single judge.

Contemplating the censure of it, on the part of the learned person alluded to, in this point of view, though it be not meant to characterize his weapon as—*telum imbelle* (on the contrary, his pen is sufficiently caustic); it is, in this instance, however, for the reasons given,—*sine ictu.*

REMARKS ON THE REPORT RESPECTING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE MAHRATTAS.*

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

I. "The Hindu Punchayet and their mode of trial resemble our English jury."

It is probable that the writer of this official report, whose name is not stated, had resided so long in India as to have forgotten the nature of an English jury: the difference is indeed vast. The Hindu assembly of intriguing men, long before the case on which they are to decide is laid before them, know every turn and point in the dispute, with all its bearings, as well as, and better than, the litigants themselves. An English jury know nothing before they come into court,—and sometimes are not much wiser when they leave it.

II. "Under the peishwa's government, no regularity appears to have been observed, either in trying causes, or referring them to punchayets."

The writer might with truth have added, that the most gross corruption, and the most scandalous impositions and unheard-of tyranny, were practised.

III. "The sirsoobahdar and his officers were too apt to treat the parties and matter in dispute as the cat did the mice and the cheese."

Nevertheless, the system was adopted, greatly to the disappointment of the natives, who, when they became our subjects, had at least calculated on a new system of justice.

IV. "No umpire or officer of government presided; but if opinions on each side of the question balanced, or if the point at issue was more difficult than usual, more arbitrators were called in to assist with their judgment."

Under our Government, however, an umpire was ordered to *superintend* the proceedings; but if opinions balanced, the use of the umpire I never could ascertain, as he was not suffered to have a casting vote: he was only to collect the arbitrators, in which office he failed invariably, as neither he nor any one else could ever get the punchayet to sit regularly, and their decision, when at length given, was generally made up at midnight, in the bazaar, over their chunam and betel-nut.

V. "Punchayets were usually held near the place where the disputes originated, and the village-peons, under authority of the potail or head inhabitant, summoned the members and the witnesses. As, however, they generally understood the affair before-hand, it was seldom necessary to send for them. When compulsion was necessary, the mamlutdar was applied to, and if either party failed to attend, after a punchayet had been agreed upon, the trial could proceed *exparte*."

By this I understand, if, after the members had been dragged before the head-man, the plaintiff or defendant were not present, the case was decided *exparte*. The British Government, although they insisted on all the difficulties of the punchayet system, as established in the Mahratta country, never allowed any *exparte* settlements; so that their civil officer must be

* See page 52.

daily labouring to collect members, witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants, in perhaps a dozen difficult causes, and be prepared for a censure, if at the end of the month his file be not clear, although the clearing off the suits is not left in his hands, but in the power of others, who will neither attend nor decide.

VI. "I have not been able to discover any thing like a regular punchayet decree."

Exactly so: can regularity be expected where all is confusion and juggling?

VII. "There was seldom any difficulty in procuring the attendance of the punchayet. It was a duty which they owed to society."

This all reads very well; but let it be well remembered that, under the Mahratta Government, the authorities had perhaps only one cause admitted on their files in a month, owing to the difficulty the suitor had of access to the great man, who could not be approached empty-handed; whereas, under the English Government, every suit is ordered to be duly attended to, and a punchayet for each appointed; so that, as these suits amounted to about six or seven daily, or more, one-half of a town or city would be daily occupied in the settling the disputes of the other half: men of business and respectability soon backed out of this trouble, and the office was undertaken by a few worthless idlers, from whose readiness to be employed as arbitrators, they obtained a name and great consequence among the ignorant suitors and defendants, and were invariably nominated in every cause, for which no doubt they took care to be well remunerated by the parties, no pay or reward for loss of time being allowed by the English Government. I have known and experienced the fact, that five men of this description have had no less than twenty causes on their hands, two or three of which perhaps they came to a decision upon in a week: all this while, the civil officer, who is looked upon as the responsible person for whatever happens, is daily, nay hourly, importuned by the remaining unnoticed suitors, stating that their arbitrators will not settle their causes. Now, as it is utterly impossible that five men can determine twenty cases at once, and only get through three in a week, if so many, there remain seventeen undecided suits, seventeen dissatisfied plaintiffs and as many defendants, with perhaps seventy witnesses, many from a distance, all of whom are petitioning and praying to be allowed to return to their homes.

VIII. "The public opinion with respect to punchayets must be very favourable, as it is this opinion that has made them popular for so many ages."

The system must be popular among people who never knew any other; but those who have had *practical experience* can vouch for the earnestness with which the poor suitors beg and pray for *master's* judgment, and to be saved from being thrust into the corrupt vortex of arbitrators' cupidity.

IX. "When the arbitrators are chosen on the spot, so that they may not be taken from urgent business or ceremonies, their attendance is not felt as a grievance."

Persons on the spot, therefore, are not supposed by any possibility to

have urgent business of their own! I believe a shroff, or banker, would tell a different tale, if summoned to sit as a member of a punchayet. All respectable, well-informed merchants, the only persons fit for the duty of arbitrators, have always plenty of urgent business of their own to attend to, without wrangling about the affairs of others, whom they neither know nor care about. If their attendance, therefore, is enforced, it is considered a very great and heavy grievance. I have known many a man who, having had previous intimation that he would be nominated by a plaintiff or a defendant, mount his horse, and take the opportunity of travelling on business, taking care not to return until the cause had been settled.

X. "Habits of litigation have not yet been produced by punchayets, although their awards are gratuitous; nor do such habits prevail in any part of India, perhaps, where lawyers and vakeels do not live by them."

Because the poor people were never attended to: it required a rich man to get a punchayet ordered for him by the mamlutdar, or head person of the place. The awards of punchayets are so far gratuitous, that the Government never paid them for their time; but they took especial care to be well fee'd before they even looked at the case. It is easy to say, in proof of the writer's assertion, "look at the few cases and files of the Mahratta durbars, compared with ours." They admitted but one cause in about two months; we admit nearly seven every day. The difference of the system of the regular udaluts is this: one man will trust his neighbour, because he knows, if he deceive him, he can have redress, although perhaps he does pay an authorized vakeel (or pleader) a small and sanctioned fee for pleading his cause. In the irregular punchayet system, no one will trust his neighbour, because if he deceives him, he knows not when, if ever, his case will be heard, and when it is heard it is a chance if he obtain redress, although he may have been cozened out of his money by both his own and his adversary's arbitrators, to say nought of fees to clerks, suitors, and peons, who beset him on all sides.

The aforegoing remarks are made by one who has had the misfortune to experience the consequences of the punchayet system of the Mahrattas, introduced under the British Government: a *system*, indeed, it can scarcely be called, there being nothing systematic in it, if we except villainy. It is, in fact, a mockery of justice, an insult to its sacred name, possessing every disadvantage to plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses, and affording much pecuniary advantage to the arbitrators and officers of the place.

With respect to the last extract quoted from the official report of the Deccan civilian, although he cannot, in his conscience, extol the punchayet plan, however agreeable it might have been to that high authority with whom he had the honour to correspond, yet he does not seem to approve of the old-established udaluts, by his expression concerning lawyers and vakeels, the existence of whom alone, he says, causes litigation and all its consequences. No experienced judge would have said this. Where a regular court is established, there may be seen confidence in the British Government; and where such confidence exists, increase of trade naturally follows Hence arises many misunderstandings, disputes, breaches of contract, and

unpaid debts. These form the principal features of the suits admitted upon the files of the regular courts of justice, where native pleaders are appointed by Government, and where fees are settled and authorized by the same power. Such confidence have the clients in these men, that, having left their causes in their hands, they are at liberty to carry on their business, either at home or at a distance. Litigation, or the instituting of fictitious suits, will occur but very rarely: there is no system, however wise, and in whatever country, which is not liable to be taken undue advantage of by the ill-disposed and dishonest; but a discriminating judge, and a man known and respected for his upright and impartial conduct, will rarely be approached by these dishonest speculators, who attempt to pervert a court of justice into a lottery office, whence they *may* draw a prize. If, however, these speculators fail, considerable expense attends their nonsuit, and they are ever regarded with a suspicious eye. Until the wise introduction of stamps, fabricated bonds and promissory notes could be produced, and witnesses could easily be found to authenticate them, for perjury, amongst the natives of India, will and does exist, nor does the fear of punishment or the shame of detection prevent it. "The prevalence of the crime of perjury," says Mr. Justice Grant, in his charge to the grand jury of Bombay, "is at once the most frightful and the most disheartening thing in considering the state of this country. Not a single case comes on to be tried in which the judge feels that he can place implicit confidence in the witnesses. His occupation of mind is, how little to believe, what witnesses to disbelieve, and how much of the remainder he may safely give credit to." With this prospect before us, will the writer of the official report referred to assert, that there is a greater fear of perjury in the minds of witnesses before a punchayet, the members of which they well know are corrupt, than in the presence of three English judges in the King's courts, whom they equally well know are incorruptible, and in whose hands is the sword of justice, ready to fall upon them if they are detected? It is not intended, on the present occasion, to draw a comparison between the King's courts at the presidencies and the Company's udaluts in the interior; but most undoubtedly there is more perjury, more fictitious causes, and more juggling, in the former than in the latter. At the presidencies, the judges sit quarterly, and the suitors' and witnesses' characters they are strangers to; these witnesses, therefore, come boldly forward, knowing they are considered honest men, or that the bench know nothing to the contrary: hence their confidence and audacity. In the interior, the judge sits every day, and in his capacity of magistrate, experience informs him of the real characters of the place; his long residence in the country, together with his knowledge of the language, soon enables him to decide what degree of credit to attach to the assertions of men, who from time to time appear before him. The natives of India flock around the court-house as an establishment whence may be derived great profit, and enter greedily into the labyrinths of the law, therein differing widely from the English, who avoid rather than seek a court of justice.

But to return to the punchayet plan: it is good in theory, but not in

practice; and all the inconvenience I wish the upholders of it, and the high authorities who have written so much in praise of it, is, that they should be obliged, for one year, to undertake the disheartening office of admitting every suit in any city in the Deccan, and submitting them to trial by arbitration. They would then experience the impossibility of giving satisfaction, either to the suitors, the defendants, the witnesses, or the arbitrators, and the mortification of receiving censure after censure from the Government, for not clearing off their long files of undecided causes.

To conclude: I would wish it to be understood, that there are certain cases which a punchayet alone can decide, and these are disputes of caste and religion, where their customs are concerned, and in which it would be immense presumption in any English judge to attempt to decide.

Be it remembered, that in the courts of udalut the judge's decision is not final; an appeal lying to the Sudder Udalut, or superior court, and from thence again to the King in Council in England. The complaints are received, in the first instance, by paying to Government a fee, by purchase of stampt paper on which the cause of action is briefly drawn up; the petitioner is then heard in his turn, and he nominates his own pleader, or may himself conduct his cause. He may then appeal from the decision in the manner above stated.

CIVIS.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF KHAKANI.

Ah, who art thou, with roseate cheek,
And bosom white as snow,
With cold unyielding heart within,—
Ah, tyrant, who art thou?

Ah, who art thou, whose arched brows,
Like the young crescent's bow,
With scornful aspect freeze my blood,—
Ah, torturer, who art thou?

Ah, who art thou, with rose-bud lips,
And eyes with heavenly glow,
That spread'st thy snares and speed'st thy shafts,—
Fell archer, who art thou?

A slave to thee, thou cruel fair,
Before thy shrine I'll bow,
And offer up my being there,—
Then tell me, who art thou?

ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

No. VII.

When Mr. Mill informs his readers that the Hindus have never extended their notions of property beyond those which mark "the incipient state of it," the phrase, if it has any meaning, seems to imply that their ideas of property are so imperfect, as not merely to fall far short of those which are entertained by a civilized people, but that they are wholly unmindful of the means by which it is to be preserved and transmitted. But it would require no common effort of fancy to picture to ourselves a state of society, in which so rude a notion of a substance, which we are naturally eager to acquire and to secure, could be said to prevail; a notion which so wholly annihilates both the essence and character of property as that which attributes to the sovereign the whole proprietorship of the soil, upon which all expend their labour, and from which all derive their subsistence. At any rate, it would be folly to expect from a people so wholly divested of property, and so ignorant of its attributes, any, even the rudest, provisions or regulations, much less a nice and systematic contexture of legal rules, laid down with great precision, laboured with the most accurate ratiocination, and drawn from the most subtile analogies, both for its enjoyment and its transmission. Now the law by which property of all kinds is regulated through the vast territories of Hindustan, has subsisted from an immemorial antiquity, and seems to have been framed with as provident a circumspection, and as keen a jealousy to protect and perpetuate it, as the law of the most cultivated nations in ancient or modern Europe. A notion, which implies the complete non-existence of landed property; an operose and complex system of law, which regulates the security of property, its alienation, and its distribution, with a variety of rules for every act of transfer, purchase, or partition, are propositions which cannot co-exist in reason, for they suppose two states of society, which cannot co-exist in fact. Let the historian of British India reconcile them if he can. *Non bene conveniunt, nec uná in sede morantur.* A body of jurisprudence matured, comprehensive, and involving the most refined distinctions of artificial law for the regulation of landed property, in a country where the whole property in the soil resides in the king, would be an anomaly in the affairs of men, inasmuch as it would imply a law where nothing was to be regulated; legal securities where there was nothing to protect; forms and technical rules gratuitously devised for imaginary and unsubstantial objects. Whereas, had Mr. Mill taken the trouble of consulting a few only of the numerous texts and commentaries which constitute the law of landed property in India, he would have perceived that it was fenced round with rules, provisions, and doctrines cautiously and anxiously propounded, and bespeaking the extreme care and jealousy with which a nation, who in all ages have been almost exclusively agricultural, would naturally strive to secure that peculiar species of property, which in their eyes takes the lead of every other in dignity and importance. For the law relative to moveables and

personal property is comparatively an insignificant title in the law books of the Hindus. In Hindustan, land is the fund which supplies the maintenance of families; and to a property in land they have clung through succeeding despotisms with a tenacity abundantly evincing their conviction of an inherent and indefeasible right, and never quitting it so long as the exactions of power left them any thing approximating to a proprietor's share.*

It is true that, upon our first establishment in the Bengal provinces, where the merciless genius of the Mahommedan power had long extinguished every civil right, the ancient Hindu law concerning landed tenure was scarcely to be traced. The proprietor had degenerated into a mere cultivator,† retaining his right to cultivate, and entitled to a share of the produce; but that share subject to perpetual changes and arbitrary diminutions. Yet the right of cultivation was deemed to be both hereditary and transmittable, although by the intervention of the Mogul maxim, according to which the proprietary or absolute right was supposed to reside in the sovereign, it was held that he had no property in the soil. It was in this condition of property imposed by conquest—the law of that stern necessity which silenced the intrinsic protestations of nature against the oppression and the oppressor—that the spurious notion, mistaken by Mr. Mill and the writers whom he blindly follows for the ancient law of Hindustan, could alone have originated. But that hereditary and transmissible right of cultivation inseparable from the soil, which the unsparing sword of the Mussulman still left to the Hindu husbandman, includes all, or nearly all, that constitutes an inherent proprietary right, with the reservation only of the absolute dominion vested in the sovereign by what, correctly estimated, is nothing more than a fiction. It is much to be lamented, however, that upon our first territorial acquisitions in India, we seemed to have considered it as a practical instrument of fiscal policy; and like many other rules of the same character, it was experienced to be pernicious long before we suspected it to be absurd. At the period when the permanent settlement was forced, by the universal impoverishment of the provinces, upon the benevolent mind of Lord Cornwallis, who perceived that the denial of an absolute tenure in their lands to the Hindu natives, when carried into actual operation, was rapidly accelerating the extinction of all industry and production, he seems never to have dreamed that the maxim had no place whatsoever in the ancient law of the country. Nay, the settlement itself proceeded on that maxim, as if it had been a fixed and indisputable proposition. To correct the vices of the old system, therefore, he introduced a new body of proprietors, a landed aristocracy, as it was called in the fashion of that day, in total oblivion, unfortunately, of a truth ratified by the experience of every age and country, that an aristocracy is, in its nature, a thing of slow and gradual growth, and is not to be created at will. In short, in whatever aspect this harsh and unnatural principle be contemplated, whether we consider the deductions that may be legitimately drawn from it as they regard practice or speculation, they will be found,

* Elements of Hindu Law by Sir T. Strange, vol. i. p. 13. † *Ib.*, p. 12.

in default of every other refutation, to demonstrate its absurdity. Nor is it in the least singular, that a doctrine so highly convenient as that of the Hindus having no property in their own soil, should have mingled itself in the fertile brood of schemes at this moment hatching for the colonization of India. To a thorough-bred political economist, in whose eyes the most ferocious means are consecrated by the wildest ends, no maxim could be more opportune. It is the key to unlock the gates of Hindustan to every British adventurer whom crime or poverty has rendered impatient of home. Accordingly, the doctrine of Mr. Mill has been greedily seized by Mr. Wheatley, an economist of many years' standing, whose writings, though they have indeed escaped the notice of an undiscerning public, have been honoured by the solitary suffrage and the flattering eulogy of Mr. Buckingham. Mr. Wheatley, writing at Calcutta, and in the midst of a Hindu population, in support of the expedience of opening the whole country to an unrestricted colonization of British subjects, asserts, with all the earnestness of conviction, and with the complacency which insane persons feel when they think they are convincing others, that the *occupation of Hindustan* by British subjects, *even without purchase*, could not be considered an act of injustice; because, *according to the Hindu law, the fee-simple in the soil of India does not belong to the natives;* and fixing his foot firmly upon this position, on which, as by a lever, he has all Hindustan at his command, calmly proposes that the permanent settlement in Bengal should be instantly abrogated, *the zemindars turned out of their estates*, and their places filled with British settlers, or, in the very words of the lunatic himself, *British zemindars*. Will it be believed, that the visions of this gentleman, in a comparison with whom Jacob Behmen was a matter-of-fact sort of person, have been swallowed for incontrovertible truths by many of those discerning and disinterested inquirers, who dream that India will be an inexhaustible load of wealth and happiness to British settlers? In truth, there is no doctrine, however extravagant, or however repugnant to common sense and common humanity, into which, when their theories accord with their imagined interests, men will not suffer themselves to be decoyed. The occupation by force (he must be a proverbed fool who supposes that any force can be commensurate with such an object) of the whole surface of India, the disruption of all civil and political unions, the dispersion of tribes and families, the extinction of an inveterately ancient system of property, for the sake of establishing in the country all the mercantile exoretions and plebeian redundancies of Great Britain—these are trifles of no account in their calculations. They are a class of economists who are quite at their ease as to the consequences of the experiment. The sufferings of an immense population, the inevitable result of any scheme of colonization that human ingenuity can devise, give them about as much disquietude as the experimental philosopher is wont to feel for the animals that are struggling in the receiver of his air-pump. Yet allowing to these gentlemen their data, as is usually done with insane reasoners—conceding to them that the natives have no property in their soil, and that the British government may transfer it as

they please—it must be acknowledged that they argue consistently enough from their premises.

But Mr. Mill affects to rest this exploded, and, to use the phrase of the able historian of Southern India, this "pestilent doctrine," on the ancient law of Hindustan. Where is his authority? A passage in the Digest of Jaggannatha, to the following effect:—"By conquest, the earth became the property of the holy Parasu Ramah, by gift the property of the sage Casyapa, and committed by him to the Chsatryas for the sake of protection, became their protective property, successively held by powerful conquerors, and not by subjects cultivating the soil."* The commentator further remarks, that "subjects may acquire an *annual property* on payment of annual revenue, until a greater revenue be offered by another person." This most outrageous position, however, has no other support than the *dictum* of Jaggannatha; and it is with much propriety hinted by Colonel Wilks, that this industrious and intelligent Brahmin, through a courtesy not unusual with the expounders of Hindu law, was desirous of extracting from the ancient text-books a doctrine in harmony with the opinions then current in Bengal; opinions countenanced by such men as Orme and Dow, received as unquestionable, and constituting, in 1793, the basis of what is called the zemindary system—a system, the framers of which, pre-supposing the non-existence of a private property in the land, deduced from that assumption the right of creating an entirely new body of proprietors. Upon a subject so warmly controverted during the period of Jaggannatha's labours, it is not at all likely, therefore, that he was wholly free from a certain degree of deference to the authority of those under whose auspices he framed his compilation. But, admitting the good faith of the commentator to be beyond all suspicion, yet those who are in the habits of consulting his work, which ought not assuredly to have been called a *Digest*, must have remarked the chaotic accumulation of the contents of all sorts of books, without any discrimination of the several schools to which they belong, which is the most prominent feature of it. Jaggannatha, moreover, is a professed and systematic sophist, and omits no opportunity of exhibiting his proficiency in logic. For this reason he is often an unsafe and an erroneous guide. But although it is intimated by Jaggannatha that the same doctrine is maintained by former commentators, it is also remarkable that he adduces *no* text in its confirmation upon which any man of sound judgment can rely. A commentary necessarily supposes a text to be elucidated, and the value of the commentary must, therefore, be in proportion to that of the text. What, however, is the text from which Jaggannatha drew his conclusion? It is this: "Thrice seven times exterminating the military tribe, Parasu Ramah gave the earth to Casyapa as a gratuity for the sacrifice of a horse," a text from which Jaggannatha's ingenuity might, with equal facility, have deduced a doctrine diametrically opposite. For, according to his own ingenious interpretation of the mythological mystery involved in the text, *viz.* that the earth created by God became the wife of Prithu, *and if*, as it is generally agreed, this Prithu was

* 1st Digest, p. 450.

the Hindu Cecrops, who first invented *agriculture*, the whole meaning of the fable is evident, and amounts to no more than that the tiller of the soil was its primæval proprietor. It is evident then that, *per se*, the text does not authorize the doctrine of Mr. Mill, though it is the only passage he has selected in support of it from the innumerable texts and commentaries of the Hindu law. But it is still more worthy of remark, that Jaggannatha, whom the historian of India implicitly follows, passes over in silence an important passage in the Institutes of Menu, of which Colonel Wilks observes he could not have been ignorant. "Cultivated land," says Menu,* "is the property of him who cut away the wood, or who first cleared and tilled it." No commentator (and commentaries without a text are merely the *dicta* of jurists, and certainly not equivalent in authority to the *responsa prudentum* in the civil law, which were never held to be of more than secondary value) can deny that this passage distinctly establishes the existence of private property in land, and that an inherent indefeasible property, a principle the most consonant to the dictates of natural reason, and the early opinions and the simple feelings of mankind, was a practical rule of civil life at the period when that venerable text was compiled (for it is on all sides admitted that it was a compilation only from some antecedent code), which, without claiming for it an undue and extravagant antiquity, could not have been later than the eighth century before the vulgar era, or about five centuries before the expedition of Alexander.

Mr. Mill, relying only upon this most equivocal sentence of the Digest, has not deemed worthy of notice the numerous passages which, in the same work, assert the existence of a private property in land, nor cast so much as a glance on the six specified formalities for the conveyance of lands which it enumerates, *viz.* the assent of townsmen, of kindred, of neighbours, of heirs, the delivery of gold, and of water. These formalities are prescribed for the sake of publicity; the assent of neighbours, or members of the same township, for the sake of testimony, as well as of ascertaining *how much* is given. The text, indeed, declares that the *sale* of immoveable property is forbidden; that is, it is unlawful to sell that which constitutes the common fund of the family: hence the necessity of a sale of lands being clothed with the formalities of a donation, the delivery of gold and water; and the consent of the co-heirs is required, lest they should subsequently dispute it.† But hear Jaggannatha's commentary:‡ "The phrase 'there is no *sale* of immoveable property,' is intended to forbid such alienation of it. It is thereby intimated that a spiritual offence is committed by selling land, not that the contract is void. For property is equally divested by the voluntary act of the owner in sale as in gift, and it occurs a hundred times in practice. It should not be said that, because 'land is conveyed by six formalities,' real property is not divested *without* those ceremonies, since the *term land would otherwise be unmeaning*. To the question whether the gift is perfect without delivery of gold and water,

* Institutes of Menu, Sir William Jones' translation, c. ix. v. 44.

† Colonel Wilks observes that to these six formalities Jaggannatha adds a *seventh*, not mentioned in the text, the assent of the king, or the officer of the king residing in the town; but I cannot find the passage. It is quite sufficient, however, that it is not to be found in any text-book.

‡ 3d Digest, p. 432.

some lawyers reply, a gift accompanied with gold and the delivery of water are directed to confirm the sale, lest at any time the seller take *back* the thing on pretence of a fraudulent bargain; for sale, or other alienation of immoveable land, which is considered as the source of maintenance, is especially forbidden." * * * And again, "sale is incontestably effected by a simple act of volition; but formality is ordained for the sake of proof." In another place, Jaggannatha,* citing a text (Sri Bhagávatti) which describes the earth *as the abode of living creatures*, expounds it thus:—"The property is his who uses the land where he resides, and while he uses it; and thus, where *land belonging to any person is sold by the king, it is a sale without ownership.*" Captious disputants might endeavour to extort a usufructuary right only from the words *while he uses it;* but the phrase "belonging to any person," controls the former member of the sentence, which cannot imply a limitation to a temporary use only, since Jaggannatha evidently intended to discriminate property used, from property abandoned or derelict. Such are the recorded opinions of a jurist, upon whose authority it is attempted to be proved that subjects have no landed property whatever; while in innumerable places the same author has described, as incidents to Hindu landed property, every character that can be required to constitute, in its fullest extent, an indefeasibly hereditary proprietorship, wholly independent of the sovereign.

So much for the ancient law of Hindustan regarding the free tenure of lands. The Mackenzie Collection, though lamentably defective in documents illustrative of the three ancient dynasties of Cherun, Cholun, and Pandian, which at different periods were in possession of the greater portion of the countries distinguished by the names of Canara, Malabar, and Travancore, contains, however, a few detached fragments, from which clear historical inferences may be derived. Among these, the various kinds of sassanums, or grants collected in those territories, are worthy of attention. These, as we remarked in our last number, were chiefly engraved on stone and copper, or inscribed on cadjans. Many of them are gifts of land,† or of customs and privileges conferred by the sovereign or *by private proprietors*, whether to individuals or to religious charities and temples. Sassanums are the most solemn formalities which could be devised for the transfer of lands, as well as for the perpetuation of the testimony to the conveyance. They commence by a solemn adjuration of the deity. Then follows the genealogy of the sovereign or private grantor; and next, the occasion, the date, the time and place of the grant; the consideration for which it is given, the use to which it is designed, the name and style of the grantee; and if it be an *agraram* (grama), or gift to a village of Brahmins, the admeasurement or share to each family is specified with the utmost precision. The land is then described, with its boundaries and landmarks, natural or artificial, and the whole soil and its properties are technically ceded according to ancient legal forms, and *made over in per-*

* 1st Digest, p. 476.

† Most probably these royal grants were escheats. In Tanjore there are instances, where a whole township has been the property of an individual, of the escheat falling to the sovereign. In those cases, however, there were no heirs.

petuity. If the grant is a religious donation, it concludes with a terrific execration, forbidding, with an enumeration of dreadful penalties calculated to make a deep impression on the Hindu mind, all secret evasions, resumptions, or revocations of the gift. Upon the hypothesis that, according to the Hindu law, the property of the soil was exclusively vested in the sovereign, it would be difficult to account for the caution and solicitude which these conveyances bespeak to define the limits of the land and the duration of the estate. They mark, indeed, a strong reluctance to alienation, and "a more anxious attachment to landed property than can be found in the institutions of any other people, ancient or modern," to use the words of Colonel Wilks; who also, in speaking of the lands in Canara after the extinction of the Mysore dynasty, adds that "the high selling price of twenty years' purchase, which, according to their respective rates of interest, are as high as forty years' purchase in England, testifies the undiminished preservation of this sentiment to the present day."*

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* Hist. Southern India, vol. i. p. 160. † Fifth Report, 8th September 1805.

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full rights and advantages of possession, who have enjoyed them in a degree more or less secure before the British name was known in India, and who in consequence of them have rendered populous and fertile the extensive provinces of Tanjore and Trichinopoly." Nor are the class of proprietors, specified in this report, merely the actual cultivators of the soil, which in the strictest sense of the term is *allodial*. They till their lands* by means of hired labourers; and those lands are infinitely divided and subdivided, from large proprietorships of four thousand acres to the humble possessions of a single one.

It were easy to multiply facts in refutation of the odious and unnatural maxim, that the people of Hindustan are by the laws and usages of that immense territory divested of all property in its soil. No frame of society, no civil order, no equable system of laws, no civility, no refinements, could ever have arisen out of such a principle. These are the offspring of property, and the gradual growth of those institutions of which property is the parent. Property is the imperishable element of all the moral energies of a nation; and if the absurd maxim which negatives its existence throughout that large portion of the earth had been interwoven, as Mr. Mill supposes, in its earliest laws and usages, and uniformly recognized and acted on, the history of Hindustan would have been at this day a desolate blank in the annals of mankind, in which the eye of the philosopher and the historian would in vain seek for the slightest vestiges of civilization and culture, instead of discerning in every page of it, the noblest and most enduring monuments of wisdom, literature, and genius.

* Hist. Southern India, vol. i. p. 176.

BENGALEE RENDERINGS OF SCRIPTURE TERMS.

The Rev. Wm. Morton, of Bishop's College, the author of a paper "On the Rendering of Scripture Terms," which appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for September last,* has completed the work of which that paper was a specimen, and which has been printed at the press of the College, with the sanction of the Syndics. From amongst the additional examples he has given of the almost insuperable difficulties attending the correct rendering of Scripture terms into the Hindu dialects, we select his observations on the term "Heaven," which is one of very frequent recurrence in the New Testament.

"1. This word having at least three distinct applications to denote,

"1st, The visible heavens or atmosphere, the expanse in which the celestial bodies move;

"2dly, The place and state of future bliss;

"3dly, The Supreme Being;

"No *one* term can be found in the Sanscrit or Bengali language which will exhibit these three varieties of meaning and application—varieties which yet involve so many important notions, and so materially affect several sublime Christian truths, that the utmost precision is necessary for their distinct enunciation.

* Vol. xxviii. p. 303.

"3. It does by no means follow that as these three several notions are accurately conveyed in the use of one and the same Greek word οὐρανος, or the English 'heaven,' therefore no confusion will ensue in expressing them all by a single word in the languages of the East. For—

"1. In the former, those distinct senses are already and have long been affixed to the same term, and are well known; the connexion always, or most usually, with sufficient clearness, determining the application in any given passage, though still no doubt can be entertained but that in several very important passages of Scripture, a less verbal rendering, and the adoption of a word denoting specifically one or other of the several applications of this or any similar term, would tend greatly to elucidate the sense, and throw a greater precision into our conceptions of it.

"2. The idiomatical differences between the eastern and western languages—even those clearly derived, though at a great distance of time, from one common source—are so marked and peculiar, that what would be in entire accordance with the natural connexion and derivation of ideas, and the senses attached to the same word accordingly in the former, would often be in direct contradistinction therefrom in the latter. This arises partly from the physics and partly from the metaphysics of the east and of the west respectively.

"4. Now শূন্য (*shánya*) 'vacuum, or the waste of space'—অন্তরীক্ষ or (*antarikshya*), the region in which the stars and planets are placed, আকাশ (*ácash*), or the expanded ætherial fluid, the medium of sound and vehicle of life, pervading all nature—may all well enough express the first sense of the word 'Heaven' above given, though a choice may exist in different connexions. But not one of them will adapt itself to an enunciation of the second, Hindoo philosophy and theology alike opposing; much less will they serve to exhibit the third notion of οὐρανος stated above, these people never allowing themselves such a latitude in speaking of the Divine Being as to designate Him specially by his works, even though, in their peculiar mixed theology and metaphysics, they consider Him as interfused through all nature, or rather as all nature in its reality and essence.

"5. To illustrate the necessity of this distinction being rigidly maintained in translation, if we would avoid either an entire obscuration of the sense of a passage, or a conception of it quite at variance with the doctrine intended to be expressed, I may quote the passage in Matthew, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away.' This is rendered in the existing Bengali versions, স্বর্গ ও পৃথিবী লুপ্ত হইবে —*i.e.* 'the place of future Heavenly enjoyment (or Paradise in the second notion of οὐρανος)—and earth also, shall suffer obliteration or disappear from existence'—in which rendering is a clear and undeniable expression of the Hindoo doctrine of successive periodical destructions of the universe,

some lawyers reply, a gift accompanied with gold and the delivery of water are directed to confirm the sale, lest at any time the seller take *back* the thing on pretence of a fraudulent bargain; for sale, or other alienation of immoveable land, which is considered as the source of maintenance, is especially forbidden." * * * And again, "sale is incontestably effected by a simple act of volition; but formality is ordained for the sake of proof." In another place, Jaggannatha,* citing a text (Sri Bhagávatti) which describes the earth *as the abode of living creatures*, expounds it thus:—"The property is his who uses the land where he resides, and while he uses it; and thus, where *land belonging to any person is sold by the king, it is a sale without ownership.*" Captious disputants might endeavour to extort a usufructuary right only from the words *while he uses it;* but the phrase "belonging to any person," controls the former member of the sentence, which cannot imply a limitation to a temporary use only, since Jaggannatha evidently intended to discriminate property used, from property abandoned or derelict. Such are the recorded opinions of a jurist, upon whose authority it is attempted to be proved that subjects have no landed property whatever; while in innumerable places the same author has described, as incidents to Hindu landed property, every character that can be required to constitute, in its fullest extent, an indefeasibly hereditary proprietorship, wholly independent of the sovereign.

So much for the ancient law of Hindustan regarding the free tenure of lands. The Mackenzie Collection, though lamentably defective in documents illustrative of the three ancient dynasties of Cherun, Cholun, and Pandian, which at different periods were in possession of the greater portion of the countries distinguished by the names of Canara, Malabar, and Travancore, contains, however, a few detached fragments, from which clear historical inferences may be derived. Among these, the various kinds of sassanums, or grants collected in those territories, are worthy of attention. These, as we remarked in our last number, were chiefly engraved on stone and copper, or inscribed on cadjans. Many of them are gifts of land,† or of customs and privileges conferred by the sovereign or *by private proprietors*, whether to individuals or to religious charities and temples. Sassanums are the most solemn formalities which could be devised for the transfer of lands, as well as for the perpetuation of the testimony to the conveyance. They commence by a solemn adjuration of the deity. Then follows the genealogy of the sovereign or private grantor; and next, the occasion, the date, the time and place of the grant; the consideration for which it is given, the use to which it is designed, the name and style of the grantee; and if it be an *agraram* (grama), or gift to a village of Brahmins, the admeasurement or share to each family is specified with the utmost precision. The land is then described, with its boundaries and landmarks, natural or artificial, and the whole soil and its properties are technically ceded according to ancient legal forms, and *made over in perpetuity*. If the grant is a religious donation, it concludes with a terrific execration, forbidding, with an enumeration of dreadful penalties calculated to make a deep impression on the Hindu mind, all secret evasions, resumptions, or revocations of the gift. Upon the hypothesis that, according to the Hindu law, the property of the soil was exclusively vested in the sovereign, it would be difficult to account for the caution and solicitude which these conveyances bespeak to define the limits of the land and the duration of the estate. They mark, indeed, a strong reluctance to alienation, and "a more anxious attachment to landed property than can be found in the institutions of any other people, ancient or modern," to use the words of Colonel Wilks; who also, in speaking of the lands in Canara after the extinction of the Mysore dynasty, adds that "the high selling price of twenty years' purchase, which, according to their respective rates of interest, are as high as forty years' purchase in England, testifies the undiminished preservation of this sentiment to the present day."*

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earth and heaven, men and gods, all existence, animate and inanimate—whereas it is evident our Lord spoke simply of the visible material heavens, আকাশ or অন্তরীক্ষ. Yet the notion taken up, that স্বর্গ (which is properly Indra's Paradise, and never conveys any idea of the ætherial expanse) was a proper rendering for 'Heaven,' (as it is in one application of that word), has led to an indiscriminate employment of it, as well to the manifest perversion of Scripture doctrine as to the expression of clear absurdities.

"6. The only mode free at once from ambiguity and error, should seem to be, to employ the ideas rather than the verbal rendering. It is proposed, accordingly, to express the 1st notion of Heaven by শূনৎ, আকাশ or অন্তরীক্ষ, 'the ætherial region.'

"The 2d by স্বর্গ or পরলোক 'the region of future bliss.'

"The 3d by ঈশ্বর or পরমেশ্বর 'God, or the Supreme.'

"7. স্বর্গ (or Paradise) is properly one of the various Hindoo paradises—that of Indra; but as, short of absorption, there is no future condition, according to the Hindoos, but either transmigration into a material frame, or a temporary residence in one of the supernal regions—we must of necessity either coin a word to denote our notion of Heaven, or else chuse among the current words, of which স্বর্গ is both the best known and the most to our purpose. In this, as in the case of every Pagan people, we must often employ their own terms, however imperfectly expressing Christian notions, and affix to them more refined and exalted ideas. স্বর্গ is indeed properly, as is the Mahommedan paradise, a place of purely sensual delights—but altering merely the description of those enjoyments which the Christian doctrine promises hereafter, the term goes the whole length of denoting supernal and future felicity, and that too the reward of a certain conduct on earth. The case is quite different when an indigenous term is merely deficient in conveying our full ideas, and when it conveys to the native mind either no notion at all of what we intend or a contrary one."

A defence of the Serampore Mahratta version of the Scriptures, commented upon by Mr. Morton, with some remarks upon his Bengalee renderings, has appeared, and shall be noticed hereafter.

EAST-INDIA INDIGO AND SUGAR.

We mentioned in our summary of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, that a paper on indigo, as an agricultural speculation, was submitted by Mr. N. Alexander; and one on the cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Bengal, by Mr. Henley, a gentleman of great experience as a planter in the West-Indies.

Indigo and sugar may be considered as the two great staple productions of India; the day has been that cotton might be added to the list, but for the last eight years the latter article has been anything but looking up. With respect to sugar, on the other hand, although the resources of this country are unrivalled, the influence of the West-India trade has hitherto prevented their proper development. Should, however, such modifications arise (which we have little doubt ere long will be the case) as may admit of a fair competition in the English market between the product of free and that of servile labour, the excitement which the resources of India would receive from such an equalization of the balance of trade may easily be imagined, nor are the moral effects of such a change to be reckoned its least valuable feature.

To those who take an interest in such questions—questions that affect the condition of large masses of mankind, and relate to the improvement of commerce and agriculture (that true vital principle of a state), an abstract of papers like those alluded to cannot fail to be acceptable.

The cultivation of indigo is stated by Mr. Alexander to have been unknown to the natives of India previous to its introduction through the enterprize of English merchants. The immense value of indigo speculations may be conceived from the simple fact, that the cultivation of the weed from which this most precious dye is extracted, covers a space of ground equal to about 1,200,000 acres, and gives subsistence to about 500,000 families, and is carried on at an annual outlay of about £1,600,000. It has occupied large tracts of land lying within the influence of the annual inundations of the Ganges, and has raised the value of land in the districts where it is cultivated at least 100 per cent.

The opinions of men in England, supposed conversant with the subject, differ greatly on the cultivation of indigo in Bengal. "By some it is considered the safest investment of mercantile capital; by others it is contended, that we are fast approaching the point where production will exceed consumption, and that then the speculation will be an unprofitable one. Those who entertain this latter view of the speculation, assert that we possess the means of unlimited cultivation of indigo in this country, and that we are annually increasing the quantity of our crops." Mr. Alexander proceeds to investigate the truth of this opinion, and to show the actual state of the indigo trade, and how far the increased production is met by an augmented consumption; for it is obvious, that if causes exist which restrain the cultivation of indigo, and that the average increase of production is equalled by a like increase of consumption, the speculation is in an equally flourishing state, whether the average crop be 100,000 or 500,000 maunds.

On the whole, Mr. Alexander sees no reason for fearing that the cultivation of indigo in Bengal is overdone, and proceeds, we think very successfully, to demonstrate that the theories from which a contrary conclusion emanate, are erroneously based. Some of those who have speculated upon the subject in England, have taken it for granted that we have the same indigo planters in India that we had seven years ago; all now become wealthy and independent

men from the large profits on the trade during that period. We are all aware, however (pursues Mr. A.), that during the last seven years numbers have annually retired with their savings, and without continuing interested in the concerns they have left. This annual secession of the wealthy leaves the general body of the planters little changed, and most of them are still dependent on the houses of agency for support. But even supposing that they were competent to proceed in their speculations without such control, and to greatly extend their cultivation, so as to have recouse to poorer and more expensive lands than those which formed the field of their former more profitable and limited cultivation, low prices would again force them back within their proper limits.

It has also been erroneously supposed that new indigo lands are easily procurable in Bengal: the very contrary, however, is the case; for if the speculator has sufficient influence to obtain leases of land, he must displace dry crops, which yield a large profit, and must pay in proportion. "Lower Bengal is far too populous to admit of lands remaining uncultivated, and procurable by any person who chooses to occupy them."

Mr. Alexander next gives the amount of indigo crops in Bengal for the last ten years, and divides the ten seasons into two periods of five years each. It being generally considered that in the season of 1823-24, the stimulus to increased cultivation was given; if over-production of indigo was ever likely to take place, the last five years was the period for it. How did the case stand then? In the first five years (dating from 1819) the difference of crops annually was as follows:

	Maunds.
1820 the crop was less than in 1819	33,000
1821 ditto greater than 1820	18,000
1822 ditto ditto than 1821	23,000
1823 ditto less than in 1822	33,000

This gives the greatest difference between any two years 33,000 maunds, and the average difference between any two years 27,000 maunds in round numbers.

For the next period of five years the difference of the crops, annually, was:

	Maunds.
1824 the crop was greater than in 1823	30,000
1825 ditto ditto than in 1824	33,000
1826 ditto was less than in 1825	53,000
1827 ditto was greater than in 1826	57,000
1828 ditto was less than in 1827	53,000

The greatest difference between any two years in this period is 57,000 maunds, and the average difference 45,000 maunds. By this comparison it would appear that the uncertainty of production is increasing faster than the increase of production, for if we take the average of the crops from 1819 to 1823 to be 95,000 maunds, and the average difference of good and bad seasons to be 27,000 maunds, and the average of the crops for 1824 to 1828 to be 1,22,000 maunds, the average of difference between good and bad seasons should be 33,000 maunds, instead of 45,000, as already shewn.

This being the case, there is no likelihood, it is urged, of the cultivation of indigo here being extended beyond the demand, but rather of its prudently following the increased consumption in Europe. Mr. Alexander deems it creditable to all concerned in indigo speculations, that during the last five years they have resisted the temptation of high prices, and have cautiously increased the cultivation with increased consumption. The inferior indigos, too, have disappeared, for the planters generally are paying greater attention

to the quality of their manufactures, which will have a very beneficial effect on the trade, and the stability of the speculation.

Sugar.—In the preparatory observations of his paper on the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, Mr. Henley attributes the impression of discouragement that appears to prevail in this country respecting speculations in this staple, to the absurdity of closely imitating the system of the West-India planters, and making enormous outlays, without a due calculation of the returns that were to follow. The majority of these expensive establishments merely professed to reboil the native jaggree, which was commencing at the wrong end, the article operated on being in a very impure state, and hardly admitting of such an increase of quantity, and amelioration of quality, by the European process, as would bear the difference of outlay for expensive buildings. The distillation of rum was, perhaps, the only saving clause which these establishments could have.

The works requisite for the manufacture of sugar, *exclusive of rum*, may be erected, Mr. Henley thinks, at a much smaller expense than is in general calculated upon. "There is no imperative necessity for buildings of extraordinary stability, merely because the article is sugar. We are satisfied to commit our indigo to a very humble shed, and there is no cogent reason why sugar should receive a more expensive accommodation; with the exception of the boiling and mill-houses, and cisterns, there appears but little necessity for pucka masonry. The curing and packing operations will succeed equally well in places built of good chopper work, on a brick foundation; and the curing or drawing house requiring an extensive range of covering, an obvious and considerable saving of outlay at once suggests itself. It is of importance that the latter building be so constructed as to exclude at pleasure the damp air in rainy or moist weather, as such certainly retards the separation of the syrups, and eventually dulls the sparkle or diamond of the sugar." It will, of course, be borne in mind, that in these observations Mr. Henley is treating of a matter in its infancy, and so far an experiment as to demand every attention on the score of prudence and economy.

Mr. Henley considers indigo and sugar operations not only compatible, but desirable. The latter ought to commence with the cultivation of the cane itself. "The cane might be obtained by advances to the ryots, but it is evident the contractor would not have the same security in this produce as in indigo leaf: the latter being totally useless to the cultivator, whilst, on the other hand, the sugar-cane would constantly hold forth every temptation to peculate." The contractor might oblige the ryot to plant the cuttings at proper distances, and make him desist from his ordinary practice of stripping the leaves of the growing plants, a practice founded entirely in error, and detrimental to the full development of the saccharine principle. The canes ought, if possible, to be at the mill within twenty-four hours from the time of cutting. "The high rent of sugar lands must always prevent the planter from cultivating indigo leaf to advantage; but there appears nothing more probable than that persons engaged in the latter cultivation (on rental lands of a good quality, and well situate for the carriage of a heavy article) would find it advantageous to grow the cane, alternating their different crops as circumstances would direct. The provisions made in various ways for conducting the culture and manufacture of indigo, may, in proper season, be transferred to the culture of sugar-cane, the season varying opportunely for the different operations, and the contiguity of an indigo and sugar concern might appear not only compatible but desirable. This arrangement supposes nothing new, as it is only necessary to call to recollec-

tion that the indigo manufacture in the West-Indies was carried on upon the same estate with sugar, and would, perhaps, have so existed to this day, had not the heavy duties imposed by the mother-country, with subsequent circumstances, checked and finally ruined it.

The plants under native cultivation are invariably too much crowded, and the native practice of trashing, or depriving the growing plant of its leaves, has already been mentioned with disapprobation. The natives, too, either do not or cannot amass fattening heaps of manure, and they seldom or never take off a crop of ratoons.

The introduction of superior cane to the ordinary native plant, is an improvement of too much importance to be overlooked. The China, and Malabar, and Bourbon species, Mr. H. thinks present advantages, which at once ensure them a preference.

With reference to the manufacture of the cane, the native mill is rather objectionable from being too slow, for in the crushing process it is of great importance to avoid whatever has a tendency to produce fermentation. The native boiler seldom brings his gurrah of liquor to the fire except in a state of incipient fermentation, by which means the yield of sugar is diminished, the granulation impeded, and the colour (if for muscovado) injured. The refiners at home universally pronounce the Bengal sugars to be deficient in saccharine matter, and unprofitable for boiling, on account of the quantity of uncombined acid they contain, together with the adulteration of a matter like the flour of peas ingeniously beaten into the sugar, with the intention of improving the colour as well as increasing the weight.

The practice of boiling the cane-juice first into goor or jaggree, admits of a profitable improvement, by completing the manufacture at one boiling. Much time and money are lost by the native process of boiling the juice in narrow-mouthed pots, the form of which is altogether inconsistent with the European ideas of the process of evaporation.

By the simple operation of claying much time and labour are saved, compared with the country process of frequently strewing rank grass on the surface of the mass of sugar, &c.

Mr. Henley gives an instructive account of the methods practised in the West-India islands for obtaining sugar, which want of space precludes our more particularly adverting to.*

* From the Calcutta *Gov. Gazette.*

DILLON'S DISCOVERY OF THE FATE OF LA PEROUSE.*

THE discovery made by Captain, or, as we must now designate him, the Chevalier Dillon, ranks amongst the most interesting of modern times. The anxiety which the lamentable fate of la Pérouse and his companions excited throughout the civilized world, seemed likely to be extinguished only by the rise of a new generation, to whom the event would become a mere historical fact. It was not curiosity, singly, which prompted inquiry, and induced the French government to proclaim a liberal reward for the discovery of the exact fate of the expedition, but the humane hope of relieving some of the survivors from a state of existence scarcely preferable, or preferable only, to death.

As this journal contains very copious details of this discovery, when it was first promulgated at Calcutta, and of the subsequent events of the expedition placed by the Bengal government under the direction of Capt. Dillon, who was thereby enabled to ascertain the full extent of the calamity which befel the French navigator, it is unnecessary for us to give more than a very succinct analysis of the work, a "simple and faithful narrative," as he terms it, in which the Chevalier records the occurrences on the voyage. The present publication possesses, indeed, an additional interest, derived from the sketches of savage history and character, with which it abounds. Capt. Dillon's intercourse with the South Sea islanders seems to have been so frequent and so intimate, that he became versed in their languages,† and familiar with all their wild habits and manners, of which cannibalism forms a prominent and disgusting trait.

The transactions which occurred at the Feejee Islands, and which immediately preceded, and perhaps partly led to, the discovery of the relics of la Pérouse's expedition, is a terrible illustration of the dreadful propensities of these islanders, and of the fate which awaits such strangers as unwarily place themselves in their power. As we but slightly noticed this affair in the account we gave of Capt. Dillon's discovery from the Calcutta papers,‡ we shall place some of the details before our readers.

In the year 1813, Capt. Dillon, then an officer on board the Calcutta ship *Hunter*, visited the Feejees, or Beetees, as they are properly named, not, however, for the first time, having, he says, remained among these islands for four months, in 1809, associating very much, during that period, with the natives. The policy of the traders who visited these islands seems to have been, to conciliate them, with a view of procuring good cargoes of sandal-wood, by joining them in their wars on each other, and assisting them in their work of mutual destruction and cannibalism. The captives were cut up, baken in ovens, and eaten; and upon the visit now spoken of, 1813, our author says, this operation took place in the presence of the

* Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by order of the Government of British India, to ascertain the actual fate of la Pérouse's Expedition; interspersed with Accounts of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and Cannibal Practices of the South Sea Islanders. By the Chevalier Capt. P. Dillon. London: 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. Hurst, Chance and Co.

† Capt. Dillon tells us that he understands the Otaheitan, New Zealand, Feejee, and Tucopian languages. He is compiling a history of the Feejee or Betee Islands.

‡ See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiii. p. 625.

commander of the *Hunter*. So much for the tendency of commerce to diffuse the blessings of civilization!

In one of the military expeditions of the natives of a place called Vilear, the commander and crew of the *Hunter* (including Mr. Dillon) accompanied them in armed boats, with a two-pounder, wherewith the natives belonging to a hostile tribe were mercilessly slaughtered, and their towns and plantations laid waste, the dead bodies being despatched in a fast-sailing canoe to be devoured after the following preparation, which Capt. Dillon describes, doubtless from the best authority, *oculis fidelibus*: "The dead bodies were placed on the grass, and dissected by one of the priests; the feet were cut off at the ancles, and the legs from the knees; afterwards certain other parts; then the thighs at the hip joints, the hands at the wrists, the arms at the elbows, the shoulders at the sockets; and lastly, the head and neck were separated from the body. Each of these divisions of the human frame formed one *joint* (of meat), which was carefully tied up in green plantain leaves, and placed in the ovens to be baked with the *tara* root."

Notwithstanding the assistance thus rendered by Capt. Robson, of the *Hunter*, to the islanders of Vilear, "whose stomachs he had so often helped to glut with the flesh of their enemies," they failed to fulfil their obligations, by procuring him a sufficient cargo of sandal-wood, on the plea that their forests were exhausted. Whereupon he took an opportunity to attack a fleet of their canoes, and killed a man. This outrage was repaid in a mode congenial with savage habits. A part of the crew of the *Hunter*, including Mr. Dillon, having subsequently landed, they fell into an ambush laid by the Vilear people, and most of them were despatched. Mr. Dillon and five men reached a rock, so steep that few persons could ascend it at a time, and high enough to be out of the reach of the slings and spears of the natives. This post they defended, by means of three muskets; Mr. Dillon taking the command, the chief officer having fallen.

The plain which surrounded the rock was covered with the armed savages assembled from all parts of the coast, amounting to several thousands, who had been in ambush waiting for us to land. This assemblage now exhibited a scene revolting to human nature. Fires were prepared and ovens heated for the reception of the bodies of our ill-fated companions, who, as well as the Bow chiefs and their slaughtered men, were brought to the fires in the following manner. Two of the Vilear party placed a stick or limb of a tree on their shoulders, over which were thrown the bodies of their victims, with their legs hanging downwards on one side, and their heads at the other. They were thus carried in triumph to the ovens prepared to receive them. Here they were placed in a sitting posture, while the savages sung and danced with joy over their prizes, and fired several musket-balls through each of the corpses, all the muskets of the slain having fallen into their hands. No sooner was this ceremony over, than the priests began to cut up and dissect these unfortunate men in our presence. Their flesh was immediately placed in the ovens, to be baked and prepared as a repast for the victors, after the manner already described; meanwhile we were closely guarded on all sides but one, which fronted the thick mangoe forest on the banks of the river. Savage proposed to Martin Bushart to run for that, and endeavour to escape to the water's side and swim for the ship. This I opposed, threatening to

shoot the first man dead that left the hill, and my threat for the present had the desired effect. By this time the fury of the savages was somewhat abated, and they began to listen attentively to our harangues and offers of reconciliation. I reminded them that on the day the fourteen canoes were seized and taken, eight of their men had been made prisoners on board the ship, where they were now confined. One of them was the Nambeatey (or high priest) of Vilear's brother. I represented to the multitude, that if we were killed, the eight prisoners would be put to death on board; but that if I with my five companions were not sacrificed, we would cause the eight prisoners to be released immediately. The head priest, who is regarded as a deity by these savages, immediately asked if I was speaking truth, and if his brother and the other seven men were alive? I assured him they were, and that I would send a man on board to the captain to order them to be released, if he would convey the man safe down to the boat from among the multitude; this the priest promised to do immediately. As Thomas Dafny was wounded, and had no arms to defend himself, I prevailed on him to venture down the rock with the priest, and thence to the boat. He was then to inform Capt. Robson of our horrid situation, which may be more easily imagined than described. I also directed him to tell the captain that it was my particular request that he should release one-half of the prisoners, and show them a large chest of ironmongery, whales' teeth, &c. which he might promise to deliver to the remaining four prisoners with their liberty, the moment we returned to the ship.

This man proceeded as directed, and I did not lose sight of him from the time he left us until he got on the ship's deck. A cessation of arms took place in the mean time, which might have continued unbroken had it not been for the imprudence of Charles Savage, who put a greater temptation in the way of the natives than they could withstand. During this interval several native chiefs ascended the hill, and came within a few paces of us, with prostrations of friendship, and proffered us security if we would go down among them. To these promises I would not accede, nor allow any of my men to do so; till Charles Savage, who had resided on the islands for more than five years, and spoke the native dialect fluently, begged of me to permit him to go down among the natives with the chiefs to whom we were speaking, as he had no doubt their promises would be kept, and that if I allowed him to go he would certainly procure a peace, and enable us all to return safe to the ship. Overcome by his importunities, I at last gave my consent, but reminded him that I did not wish him to do so, and that he must leave his musket and ammunition with me. This he did, and proceeded about two hundred yards from the foot of the rock to where Bonasar was seated, surrounded by chiefs, who were happy to receive him, their secret determination being to kill and eat him. They conversed with him, however, for some time, and then called out to me in the native dialect, "Come down, Peter, we will not hurt you: you see we do not hurt Charley!" I replied that I would not go down until the prisoners landed. During this discussion the Chinaman, Luis, stole down the opposite side of the hill unknown to me, with his arms, for the purpose of placing himself under the protection of a chief with whom he was intimately acquainted, and to whom he had rendered important service in former wars. The islanders, finding they could not prevail on me to place myself in their power, set up a screetch that rent the air: at that moment Charles Savage was seized by the legs, and held in that state by six men, with his head placed in a well of fresh water until he was suffocated; whilst at the same instant a powerful savage got behind the Chinaman, and with his huge club

knocked the upper part of his skull to pieces. These wretched men were scarcely lifeless, when they were cut up and put into ovens, ready prepared for the purpose.

We, the three defenders of the hill, were then furiously attacked on all sides by the cannibals, whom our muskets however kept in great dread, though the chiefs stimulated their men to ascend and bring us down, promising to confer the greatest honours on the man who should kill me, and frequently inquired of their people if they were afraid of three white men, when they had killed several that day. Thus encouraged, they pressed close on us. Having four muskets between three of us, two always remained loaded: for Wilson being a bad shot, we kept him loading the muskets, while Martin Bushart and I fired them off. Bushart had been a rifleman in his own country, and was an excellent marksman. He shot twenty-seven of the cannibals with twenty-eight discharges, only missing once: I also killed and wounded a few of them in self-defence. Finding they could not conquer us without a great sacrifice on their part, they kept off, and vowed vengeance.

The human bodies being now prepared, they were withdrawn from the ovens, and shared out to the different tribes, who devoured them greedily. They frequently invited me to come down and be killed before it was dark, that they might have no trouble in dissecting and baking me in the night. I was bespoken joint by joint by the different chiefs, who exultingly brandished their weapons in the air, and boasted of the number of white men each had killed that day.

Their determined resistance in the end was rewarded by liberation; only, however, through the decided conduct of Mr. Dillon, who seized one of the native priests, whom he carried with him through the crowd to the water side. The number of persons who fell a sacrifice to the cannibals, whose barbarous propensities were encouraged by those to whom they were an instrument of punishment, was fourteen.

Some circumstances arising out of this transaction led to a communication with Tucopia, where several articles of European manufacture were found, which had been procured from the adjoining island of Malicolo, or Vannicolo, where it was afterwards well ascertained that the unfortunate Pérouse and his companions were wrecked.

The particulars of this wreck at this distance of time (forty years) could not be accurately gained from the reports of the natives; few of whom, who were living at the time of its occurrence, having distinct recollections of the event. From a native of Tucopia, who had resided long at Mannicolo, he learned some particulars which that individual had gleaned from the natives of the latter island. They said that the two ships run on shore in the night, on reefs some considerable distance from the land; the one which got on shore at Whannow was totally lost, and such of the crew as escaped were murdered by the islanders, and their skulls offered to a deity. The other ship was wrecked at Paiow, and after being on the reef, was driven into a good situation; it was afterwards broken up to build a two-masted ship, in which all but two of the men embarked, and were never more heard of. The crews were often engaged in conflicts with the natives, and whilst employed in building the two-masted ship, they fortified themselves within a wooden fence or palisade, where they lived: several were,

nevertheless, decoyed out of the fence and murdered. The Mannicolans represent the crews of these vessels to have been *spirits*, not men; they say there was a projection from their foreheads or noses a foot long, and that they did not eat like other men, a small piece of food the size of a finger sufficing them, after taking which, they recommenced building their ships: the latter circumstance is, perhaps, capable of being explained by supposing the *food* they took in such small quantity might have been a mouthful of tobacco. Of the two men left behind, one is said to have died a natural death, the other to have quitted the island with some natives. A subsequent communication of Capt. Dillon with an aged Mannicolan chief, tended to confirm the aforegoing account. He said that the ships were wrecked on two different parts of the coast of Mannicolo (at Whannow and Paiow); that there had been sixty skulls of white men in the "spirit-house" at Whannow, but that most of the men had been killed by *sharks*, only six having fallen by the natives. He added: "they were ship-spirits; their noses were two hands long before their faces; their chief used always to be looking at the sun and stars, and beckoning to them; there was one of them who stood as a watch at the fence, with a bar of iron in his hand, which he used to turn round his head: this man stood only upon one leg." The *long nose*, which Mr. Dillon concludes to be the French *cocked-hat*, we presume to think was probably the *sextant;* the bar of iron must have been, of course, the centinel's musket. All these circumstances are satisfactory attestations of the truth of the story, clothed as it is in the poetic garb with which the superstitious fancy of a Mannicolan naturally invests it.

A visit to Paiow and Whannow, by an officer and party, including M. Chaigneau, the French agent, brought no additional fact to light. The people at Whannow said they had heard of the wreck of a ship there many years back, and showed abundant proofs of the identity of the vessel with that of the French expedition, in various stores and relics, particularly a ship's bell with three *fleurs-de-lis* on it. At Whannow no person was alive who remembered the wreck; they had all heard of the occurrence, and that it had blown a dreadful gale, on the night of the wreck, which broke their great trees, destroyed their houses, &c. They affirmed that no person belonging to the ship was killed at Whannow, and that plenty of people were saved, who built a ship and sailed away, leaving two of their number behind in the neighbourhood of Paiow. These men were known by the name of Marrah; one died; the other escaped to some other island. They denied that heads of the people killed were offered to the gods in the spirit houses; no skulls were found in the temples. Nevertheless, from the guarded manner in which these people spoke, and from the testimony of the Tucopians, the officer states that he had no doubt of the guilt of the Whannow people. M. Chaigneau understood the people of Whannow and Amma, an adjoining place, to say, that one of the two white men named Marrah died about three *rackeys* (or annual returns of the N.W. winds) ago; the other escaped about two *rackeys* and a half ago. Here it was that the bell was procured, with the inscription "*Bazin m'a fait.*"

Not the least amusing part of the Chevalier's book consists of the altercations between him and Dr. Tytler, the surgeon and naturalist of the *Research*. The circumstances which arose out of these altercations ended, indeed, very disagreeably for Mr. Dillon, who was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned at Van Diemen's Land, and narrowly escaped losing the fame of clearing up this curious problem in the history of circumnavigation. But the affair being over, Mr. Dillon relates the whole with so much pleasantry, that it is impossible not to laugh, though the terms in which he speaks of his supposed persecutor are sufficiently severe. Our readers are, of course, aware that Dr. Tytler, who had been appointed to the expedition at the instance of Capt. Dillon, entertained or professed an opinion that he was insane, and carried his proceeding so far that he was placed by his commander in arrest, on a charge of mutinous conduct, lest, as the captain tells us, the command of the vessel should have been taken out of his hands, which he more than insinuates was the object of Dr. Tytler. For this false imprisonment, or rather for its informality, Captain Dillon was prosecuted at the suit of the doctor, and sentenced to be imprisoned two months in the gaol of Hobart Town, and pay a fine of £50; the imprisonment was afterwards remitted.

The alleged persecutions of Dr. Tytler commenced as soon as his appointment to the expedition was known. Capt. Dillon tells us that he was attacked by a cold, when the Doctor called upon him, ordered his head to be shaved, took thirty-two ounces of blood from his arm, and reported that he was labouring under insanity, and incapable of undertaking the voyage, urging to the Marine Board, that another commander should be appointed to the expedition. All this Capt. Dillon affirms not to be true. From this time to the arrival of the *Research* at Van Diemen's Land, the broils continued; Dr. Tytler still insisting that the Captain was mad, appealing to several indifferent acts as evidence of his disease, such as *chewing chips*. In the mean time, some natives of the South Sea Islands, brought to Calcutta by Capt. Dillon, and carried out with him to aid the objects of the expedition by their conversancy with the habits and languages of the Feejees and Mannicolans (one of them a *prince*), so far disapproved of the conduct of Dr. Tytler, as to intimate their resolution to *eat* him as soon as they could get him in their power. This threat was probably not without its effect upon the Doctor.

After the trial, Dr. Tytler left the vessel, and took a passage at Sydney for Calcutta. Capt. Dillon revenged himself upon his persecutor by giving the name of Dr. Tytler to persons and objects which the Doctor would not be probably ambitious that it should be associated with. A quack of New Zealand he named "Dr. Robert Tytler," adding, that the name would be retained by the individual during life. To a shoal off the island of Mannicolo, he gives in his chart the name of "Tytler's Deceitful Shoal," &c.

Whilst engaged upon Capt. Dillon's book, we had an opportunity of perusing the paper read by Capt. Dumont D'Urville, commander of the

Astrolabe, despatched by the French government to the South Seas, in search of the vestiges of la Pérouse, which paper was read at the general meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, on the 11th December last.

M. D'Urville's paper is very unlike the simple seaman-like composition of Capt. Dillon. Rhetorical flourishes, and passages written in a style to produce a *sensation*, abound in the former. M. D'Urville expresses the joy, surprise, and anxiety he felt on hearing at Van Diemen's Land, the success of Capt. Dillon, who however, he remarks, had alienated the opinion of the Tasmanian public by his conduct towards Dr. Tytler. From the "cold climate" of Van Diemen's Land he fled with rapidity towards the "burning atmosphere of the Torrid Zone," and the *Astrolabe* anchored before Tieopia (Tucopia), "an isolated islet, covered with verdure, which seemed, on the vast surface of the waters, like a clump of trees, thrown by chance in the midst of an immense pasture."

They sailed to Vanikoro (Mannicolo), at the aspect of whose summits, "our hearts were agitated by an indefinable emotion of hope and sorrow, of grief and satisfaction. We had at length before us that mysterious spot, so long concealed from France and from all Europe, where lay the relics of a noble and generous undertaking; we were about to tread its fatal soil, to investigate its shoals, and question its inhabitants."

After an eloquent description of Mannicolo, "completely clothed with a sombre forest, overlooked by lofty mountains, covered by a zone of clouds, with an immense chain of breakers on all sides extending a league from the coast," he landed on the island. Several of the persons belonging to the expedition made a complete circuit of the island, interrogating the natives, who, M. d'Urville says, "gave no satisfactory statements as to the spot where the wreck took place; refusing, through fear, to afford any distinct reply to the questions, judging, probably, of our characters and dispositions by their own, and thinking, therefore, that we came to take signal vengeance upon them for the crimes committed by their fathers." Subsequently, however, a piece of scarlet cloth overcame the scruples of one of the Mannicolans, and he conducted the Frenchmen to the reef opposite to the village of Payou (Paiow), where they beheld, at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, arms, cannon, balls, lead, &c. "At this spectacle," says M. d'Urville, "all our doubts were dispelled, and we were convinced that these sad relics were the sorrowful witnesses of the fate of La Pérouse." They prepared a cenotaph to the memory of their countrymen; the unhealthiness of the climate at the same time converting the *Astrolabe* into an hospital. Whilst in this enfeebled state, an attempt, according to M. d'Urville, was made by the Mannicolans to seize the vessel. "Our extreme weakness," he says, "had so emboldened these savages, that they conceived the audacious project of attacking us. They paid a visit to the ship, provided with arms; they took notice of the small number of men who were still in health, and seemed to be making preparations for an attack. Their scheme did not escape our vigilance. In a firm and severe tone I forbad them to come on board, and I directed the arm-room to be opened, which was usually kept carefully shut. The sight of a

number of shining muskets, the force of which they knew, alarmed them, and freed us from their presence." Perhaps the conclusions of the gallant officer are somewhat too precipitate in this matter. Capt. D'Urville draws the portrait of the Mannicolans in very offensive colours. We subjoin his description, and his conjectures respecting the exact fate of his countrymen, drawn from the scanty information he could collect; it varies somewhat from Capt. Dillon's account.

These islands form a sort of connexion with the archipelago of Santa Cruz and that of the New Hebrides, situated at some distance to the south. Their inhabitants belong to the same oceanic race, indigent, mean, dirty, disgusting, with dispositions naturally hostile to Europeans. No trace can be found amongst them of that kindness and hospitality which characterize many of the genuine Polynesian tribes, such as those of the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, Roloumu, Tikopia, &c. The natives of Vanikoro shewed, upon our arrival, the most unequivocal signs of distrust. We could not, with all our presents, entirely dispel this feeling, and as we have just seen, they manifested upon our departure the utmost malevolence towards us.

It cannot be doubted that the unfortunate Frenchmen who escaped shipwreck, must have suffered greatly from the cruelty and cupidity of the barbarians, as well as from the destructive influence of the climate. In spite of their continual evasions, the natives who answered our repeated questions, confessed that there had been skirmishes between them and some of the foreigners, and that lives had been lost on both sides.

The most probable account which I have been able to glean from these narrow-minded and ignorant men is, that about forty years since, upon a very stormy night, one of the frigates must have struck upon the rocks at the south of the island. When exposed to all the violence of the waves it must have speedily sunk, with its crew and lading, except about thirty white men, who landed in a canoe on the adjoining coast. The next day the other frigate must have run aground to the leeward of the island, in a more calm situation, and under the wind, where it remained a considerable time. The crew went to the village of Payou, and joining those of the other frigate, they constructed a small vessel out of the wreck of the large one, and quitted Vanikoro in about seven or eight months. After that time nothing was heard of them.

If this statement is true, as all seem inclined to believe it to be, the unhappy creatures who escaped from battle and disease attempted to make to the Moluccas or Philippine islands, and there is reason to fear that their new vessel was lost upon the dangerous coasts of the Solomon Isles, then almost entirely unknown, and even at the present day very imperfectly explored. Perhaps at no very distant period, some happy chance like that which befel Dillon, may discover to us the scene of this last catastrophe; but the misfortune is that the inhabitants of these latitudes are almost as savage as those of Vanikoro, and as little capable of compassionating the miseries and respecting the lives of those whom a storm might put into their power.

REGENERATION OF EASTERN SOCIETY.

To the Editor.

Sir: It being my intention to submit to Parliament, during the present session, some plans for the amelioration, or rather regeneration, of society in the East, I think it will be desirable to familiarize the public mind, which is lamentably prejudiced upon such topics, with the principles of my plan, prior to their full development in the East-India Committee. It was my first intention to have digested the elementary parts of my scheme into the form of lectures, from observing how readily any doctrines, however absurd they may be, are absorbed by Englishmen when administered in this form; but, upon consideration, as I am averse to any thing like artifice, and court rather than eschew discussion, I thought it preferable to adopt this mode of bringing the subject before the British public, being persuaded that you, Sir, would be eager to give all the aid in your power to a scheme which promises to effect so great a benefit for so large a portion of the human race.

The reform which I propose to introduce into Eastern society, is what may be termed radical; that is, it strikes at the root of all the vices of human institutions. The fundamental vice of these institutions is the rendering man accountable to laws of human invention, instead of making him responsible to his own conscience only. This is the great error, which has been the cause of all the misery in the universe. As soon as men find themselves enthralled by obligations which are not self-imposed, they regard themselves in the light of slaves, and seek every opportunity to elude the effect of those obligations. My plan proposes, in the first instance, to do away with all laws whatsoever, leaving man to do just as he likes, and my life for it, Sir, he will do what is right. This is the governing principle of my theory: man is by nature a just creature; he is rendered unjust by the effect of laws, which are absurdly called a system of judicature or justice.

I grant that circumstances render it difficult to overthrow the existing system of absurd trammels upon the human mind in Europe, because a great deal of mischief would accrue in passing from what is, to what ought to be; but I see no reason whatever against beginning in distant parts, and amongst people who have not advanced in what some people call civilization, but which I term vice and villainy. My design, then, is to commence an experiment (if it be proper so to term a plan which can be demonstrated to be sure) with the Hindus. They are, I am told, a very patient, timid, and subservient people, ready to submit to what is imposed upon them; and therefore they are the fittest people in the world for an experiment of this kind.

The patience and subservience of the Hindus, however, are confined, I hear, within certain bounds; they will not, it is said, tolerate any attempts upon their religious customs and prejudices. My plan does not in the first instance propose any such interference; so that the fears of nervous individuals need not be alarmed.

Considering what I have already adverted to, namely the difficulty of

dealing with the state of society when once established, and it being impracticable to introduce a system of reform gradually, I propose to destroy in the most merciful, but in the most expeditious manner, the whole existing generation of Hindus, saving a certain number to be bred from. By getting rid of the entire generation at once, we shall meet with no impediments whatever to the fruition of my plan for the amelioration or regeneration of the people. The difficulty which at first occurs, is that of choosing between the different modes of destroying the present generation. This will be matter of consideration; at present, the following modes offer themselves as the least objectionable.

First. We might import the plague amongst them, or take secret measures for propagating the cholera morbus. Recollecting the magnificent end which is proposed in this remedial plan, we must not be too fastidious about the means; of which some commercial writers seem convinced. However, if this mode be stigmatized as inhuman—what will not prejudice object?—I propose a

Second. It would be well to promote, by every means in our power, the resort of all sorts of adventurers and loose characters from Europe to India—that is to say, give way to the present rage for colonizing that country, provide shipping for the conveyance of colonists, and repeal all the laws and regulations which restrict their admission into the interior; and take my word for it, Sir, you will find they will soon make a clear field for my experiment. The colonists themselves will afterwards die off, *functi officio*, just like a swarm of plethoric locusts. Here would be a double advantage gained: we should be thinning both countries at once. Or,

Third. We might proceed more leisurely. Suppose we adopted the recommendations of some of the writers upon the India question, and made Hindustan a mere garden for producing raw materials for our own manufactures. We should thereby get rid of some millions of Hindu weavers, spinners, workers in copper and other metals, fabricators of stuffs, &c. Having advanced so far,—and be it recollected, that a great authority tells us, that the Hindus would not oppose this, and that it really would be doing them no injury to exterminate them thus,—we might then slily put some restraint upon the cultivation of rice (such as the obliging the people to sow more indigo, or cotton, or sugar), which is the chief aliment of these people. If they complained, they might be told to eat flesh. Now I would by no means recommend that they should be *forced* to eat meat—force I deprecate, being of opinion that force imposes a slavish motive upon the human race. If they refused, they would drop *stillatim*, one by one, into the grave, through the effect of starvation: if they complied, they would lose caste,—which would be something gained,—and, probably, their new regimen would disagree with them. Having disposed of the two great labouring classes, the agricultural and the manufacturing, I would then propose that we should avail ourselves of what I understand is the primitive law of India, namely, that the soil is the property of the state, and turn out all the native landed proprietors, the *fruges consumere nati*. As they desire to be governed according to their own laws, they

cannot complain of this. Of course, as they have no other sources of subsistence, and as, fortunately, there are no workhouses in India, to encourage laziness and vice, they must be starved to death. The only objection which I can conceive will be started against this proposal is, that it will be tedious, as it requires time. But we must sacrifice something to vulgar prejudices; and as this result is in reality the ultimate end of some of the schemes of Indian reform which are getting popular in England, we shall save a world of trouble, which would be consumed in convincing stupid masses of refractory men, poisoned by the present execrable system of education, that an abstract good is cheaply purchased by a great deal of practical evil.

Assuming, therefore, that the first step is gained, I would then proceed to my great scheme of regeneration. This is founded, as I before said, upon the principle that all laws, save those of the conscience, are worse than useless.

As soon as the soil of India shall have been repeopled, its inhabitants, being left to act just as they please, will inevitably perceive that they owe this country an enormous debt of gratitude for the stupendous good thus conferred upon them. Gratitude, even in our present vicious system of society, is, perhaps, the strongest obligation in nature. What must it not become under a system, wherein natural motives and obligations are cherished, instead of being superseded, and as it were smothered! I am entitled to assume, then, that the Hindus will be more strongly attached to England than ever, whilst the superabundance of their wealth will flow into our treasury, without any deduction for charges of government.

Amongst the plans which I have *in petto* for the reformation of human society in general, is one for the introduction of a new religion: for it is a lamentable fact, that most of the evils of our present system arise from the absurd notion that man is accountable hereafter for his actions upon earth. It must be evident that, if his actions are always good, there can be no need of accountability at all; and if it be true, as I contend, that, provided he acts conformably to his conscience, he must act rightly, then it is plain that by doing away with all the religious obligations of human laws, we refer mankind to a law which he is naturally prone to obey, and therefore will obey; and thereby we render any ulterior accountability superfluous. I can see no fallacy in this argument.

However, till the notions of religion can be completely extirpated throughout the world, I would adopt some of the forms of the Chinese, a very wise and very philosophical nation, who have not, and probably never had, any religion at all. They shew an external civility to the memory of their ancestors, and to that of some of their great men. I would, therefore, recommend that the regenerated Hindus should be allowed, not forced,—force of all kinds I abominate—to erect little arbours or verandahs, where the busts or statues of persons, who had been eminent in any particular, should be placed, and whither, in fine weather, on set days, the people might walk or ride, and salute the images *en passant*, by a salaam, bow, or any other

demonstration of respect; for I would not confine them to a particular form. By this means they would cease to regard religion as imposing any restriction on them, which is the case unhappily at present.

This, Sir, is the outline of my plan for the amelioration and regeneration of the Hindus. I reserve the details for a future occasion, and in the mean time, I hope to see some measure recommended by the Government, which will afford the means of acting in furtherance of it hereafter; such as the changing one class of labourers into another, which would have the effect of diminishing, *pro tanto*, the amount of the population, and consequently of the evil we have to deal with.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. O.

DEATH OF DR. SCHULZ, THE ORIENTALIST.

This accomplished young traveller has, it appears, met his death amongst the savage Kurds. This event is a serious loss to Oriental literature. He was, though a German, selected by the French government to travel into Asiatic Turkey and Persia, with a view of collecting the literary relics of those countries, especially in the Zend language, and he was instructed to take up his residence in the southern provinces of Persia, where followers of Zoroaster are supposed still to exist in considerable numbers. His instructions, which were furnished him by the Baron de Damas, the French minister for foreign affairs, directed him to explore monuments and copy inscriptions in his way; to make inquiries into the language, literature, antiquities, and sciences of Oriental nations; and, in short, to render all the aid within the power of an active, enterprizing individual, well versed in the Oriental tongues. His journey was expected to last four years. He accordingly set out from Paris in 1826, visited Constantinople, and was permitted to examine the contents of the libraries attached to the mosques with remarkable liberality: he drew up a catalogue of the contents of the sixteen principal libraries in that city, comprehending several works unknown or supposed to be lost. He then endeavoured to penetrate into Persia, but the war in that quarter rendered this attempt ineffectual; and M. Schulz returned to Constantinople in Nov. 1827. He made, however, during his stay in Armenia, some curious discoveries, of which an account may be seen in the *Asiatic Journal* for Dec. 1828.* He resumed his journey towards Persia; and the calamity, which has bereaved the world of a traveller possessed of all the ardour and enterprize of Burckhardt, and more than his learning, happened when he was near to the goal. We subjoin the account of his death which has been published:

"A letter from Tiflis of the 1st January, announces the assassination of Dr. Schulz, professor of the University of Giessen, who had been sent out at the expense of the King of France, to visit Asiatic Turkey and Persia for scientific and literary purposes. The melancholy event occurred in Kurdistan, on the frontiers of Inal-Huerile, between the villages of Bash Kullah and Perihan Nishin. Two servants, a soldier, and a Persian serjeant, who accompanied the unfortunate traveller, were likewise assassinated. Col. Macdonald, at whose house the doctor had received the warmest hospitality during his stay at Tabreez, immediately sent off a confidential person, for the purpose of collecting, if possible, the papers and effects of M. Schulz, and, in concert with the Russian ambassador, took the earliest steps towards the discovery of the assassins."

* Vol. xxvi. p. 657.

ZEMINDARY AGENCY IN THE COMPANY'S JAGHEER.

The following are extracts from the conditions of sale under which the villages comprising the East-India Company's jageer lands, in the vicinity of Madras, were sold on zemindary tenure, in June 1802.

Art. 6.—Zemindars and proprietors of land shall enter into arrangements with their ryots, either for a rent in money or in kind, and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a pottah or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement, and the zemindars shall grant regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind. If, after the execution of the engagement, the zemindar shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of the under-farmer or ryot for the pottahs above-mentioned, the zemindar shall be liable to be sued in the Adalut court of the zillah, and shall also be liable to such damages as may be directed by the Adalut.

Art. 18.—All purchasers of land succeed to the seignoral rights which government exercise in their capacity of general landlords; but, in order to prevent abuse of the exercise of this right, government will frame regulations for the protection of the rights, prescriptions, immunities, and customary advantage of the lower class of people; in order, however, to prevent litigation on the part of the inhabitants, it is declared to all purchasers of land, that the inhabitants of the jaghire are not considered entitled to a higher rate of warum (share of the produce) than that inserted in the dowle (estimate) of Fusly 1210; nor is the purchaser entitled to a higher division of produce, as succeeding to the rights of government, than the rate therein specified as the government share.

Art. 23.—The purchasers of estates shall collect and pay to government the rents of the alienated land, *viz.* Shotrium, Mucta, and Enam villages within their respective estates, and shall be entitled to the customary assistance given by these villages on extraordinary occasions, such as the imminent danger of a rank; and the purchaser of an estate will be entitled to collect on his own account all the marahs, russooms, and fees of the conangoes, poligars, and pagoda establishments, payable by these alienated lands. The shotriumdars and other proprietors of such alienated lands shall, however, have the option of commuting the amount of these marahs, russooms, and fees, for the fixed money payment required by government to be paid by the purchasers, and the zemindar or proprietor shall be bound to receive such commuted amount in lieu of all demands on the above account.

The jagheer lands of the Company, sold under the preceding conditions of sale, formed a territorial cession by the Nabob of the Carnatic to the East-India Company in the year 1765, extending from the lake of Pulicat north of Madras to within a few miles of Pondicherry, a French settlement, to the south. The extreme breadth was nearly fifty miles, west of Madras, but narrower towards the northern and southern extremities. From 1765 to the invasion of Hyder Ally of Mysore, in 1780, the revenue derivable from this cession was rented out to a dependant of his highness the Nabob. During the invasion of Hyder Ally, whose troops plundered up to the very gates of Fort St. George, this territory was desolated, the villages burnt, and the inhabitants dispersed or carried into captivity.

On the termination of the war, in 1784, Lord Macartney, then Governor of Madras, rented out the collection of the revenue of this territory in large subdivisions, called *pergunnahs*, for a term of ten years, on a progressively increasing rent. The rent progressed too fast, and the renters failed, some sooner, some later; in 1795 only one remained.

As these decennial renters failed, their subdivisions were again let out on rents in smaller subdivisions. By July 1795 the term of all these rents had expired; the jagheer, then under two, was placed under one European collector, and the agricultural ryots of each village, commonly called the village inhabitants, or village merassidars, were *compelled* to contract for three years for an aggregate payment *in money*,* on an estimate formed by the collector of the value of the revenue of each village, from an examination of the accounts of the three preceding years.

It is not necessary here to enter into an examination of the injustice of this proceeding: it is explained in detail in the fifth chapter of Col. Wilks's *History of Mysore*, and was regretted by the collector who had enforced these compulsory contracts. The term of these rents expired in July 1798. Annual rents on an estimate of the actual produce, equally compulsory, were *forced* on the village communities in each year following, till 1802. At that period, under orders from England and Bengal, and preparations previously made, the villages composing the jagheer having been allotted into about sixty zemindaries, called estates, and the revenue to be paid in perpetuity determined, the estates were put up to sale under special conditions.† The sale took place about ten miles from Madras, and was numerously attended, both by persons desirous to become zemindary proprietors, and by those who would in future have to pay the revenue due from the land they cultivated to such proprietors; that is, the ryots. Although, at the time this sale of zemindary *rights* was made, no zemindars of extended territorial possession existed in the jagheer, yet the principle of zemindary superiority was familiar to the ryots and to all present at the sale. Lord Macartney's decennial renters were zemindars during the term of their rent-contracts, and from 200 to 300 villages were, at the time of sale and long prior thereto, in the possession of zemindars; that is, of superiors holding the rights of government by grant: many of these grantees being Sudra superiors of Bramin village-communities, and many Mahommedan superiors over Hindu communities. The 23d clause of the conditions of sale refers especially to such small zemindaries. There is not the slightest difference, in principle or fact, between the rights of zemindars of a single village, and the rights of a zemindar of 10,000 villages, or between the rights of the ryots of the villages in either case. The failure of most of these purchasers must be admitted: some, however, continue in the possession of their zemindary estates to this day. The chief cause of failure was an overrated permanent revenue.

Col. Wilks, page 187, vol. i. of his *History of Mysore*, in a note,

* The revenue was, by custom, leviable in kind on all land yielding rice-crops.

† No court of justice existed, nor had any regulation been printed and published, when these special conditions were framed; both were promised, and the pledge was redeemed.

asks, "What would the Noble Lord (Clive *) say to his English tenant, who should stigmatise as arbitrary claims his lordship's right to get the best rent he can for his land?" But may we not be allowed to ask Col. Wilks, why he should persist in making out zemindars to be actual freeholders because called "proprietors of land?" Why refer to English freeholders? Col. Wilks might have found, in manorial rights and copyhold tenures, proprietory rights with a limit. A lord of the manor, in England, cannot turn out his copyhold tenants, so long as they pay their customary quit-rents; but a lord of the manor is nevertheless a proprietor of land, and so is a tenant holding under copy of court-roll or by custom.

The index to Mill's *History of India*, under the head "ryot," has: "Handed over to the zemindars by the Anglo-Indian government" (page 274, vol. iii.); and, in that page, Mr. Mill admits "that the rules by which the payments of the ryots were determined, varied in various places; and so intricate did they appear to the Anglo-Indian government, that no little trouble would be necessary to make an assessment in detail. The ryots were, therefore, handed over to the zemindars in gross." Any ordinary reader would suppose that this "handing over in the gross" was a new plan of collection adopted by the Anglo-Indian government; whereas "the handing over in gross" had been the practice for centuries, and all that the Anglo-Indian government did was to fix permanently in "the gross" the *amount* of the payment to be made by the zemindary landholders, instead of leaving it open to annual settlement as before. The *rates* of payment by the ryots remained "question of private right." This explanation cannot be too often repeated, so little is the distinction understood between a permanent *amount* payable by a zemindar, and a customary *rate* payable by a ryot.

It will be admitted that the sale of the jagheer lands, in 1802, furnishes an extensive and comparatively recent example; and the grant of one or more villages on zemindary tenure, in a province under ryotwar management, to the native servants of the late Sir Thomas Munro (at Sir Thomas's request), affords further evidence of the principle of zemindary agency being familiar to the ryots, and their transfer in the gross to such proprietory agency acceptable to them.† No remonstrances were presented to the local European officers, or to the local government, against either the sale of the jagheer by estates, or to the grant of the villages to Sir Thomas Munro's servants. Be zemindary agency good or be it bad, as far as regards revenue, the fact is indisputable, that zemindary agency is the ancient mode ‡ of collecting

* The great Lord Clive became a jagheerdar (and in principle a zemindar) by a grant from the Mogul of the twenty-four pergunnahs around Calcutta; but his lordship never considered he had become a freehold proprietor of all the land within these pergunnahs. On the contrary, the Governor in Council of Bengal, in 1759, report to the Directors that the Mogul, having conferred on Colonel Clive the honour of Munsubdary, had thought proper to confer a jagheer on him, and that in consequence they should in future pay the rents of these lands to Colonel Clive, instead of as heretofore to the Mogul. The Company were thus at this time no more than the rent-contractors, for the collection of the revenue. It was the land revenue, and not the land in freehold, which was granted to the Munsubdar.

† The renters of the land revenue might have been guilty of various minor acts of oppression, but certainly they never compelled the village communities to rent the revenue of their villages on such terms as they, the renters, might please to dictate, depriving them of their lands and privileges on refusal. Can it then be matter of surprise, that the ryots saw themselves without regret handed over in the gross to these zemindars?

‡ See page 31, vol. ii. Malcolm's Central India; and *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvii, p. 405.

the land revenue, and is not liable to greater abuse because it is a native agency, with a prospective benefit, than the ryotwar native stipendiary agency without such benefit. In one case, the native stipendiary agency is under the control of the European collector, perpetually changing; while the native stipendiary agency employed by the zemindars, for no doubt they must employ revenue servants, is under the control of a master, a native of the same country, speaking the same language, and having a permanent interest in his benefice, with a full knowledge of the honest or dishonest character of his countrymen, and of the best means to secure the one or defeat the other, and with liberty to employ his relatives as his native agents.

If the opinions of Sir Henry Strachey, so often quoted, on the difficulty that an European must find from his ignorance of the manners and customs of the natives, in examining into and deciding on questions litigated between natives in courts of justice, be well-founded, may it not be assumed that the same difficulty must occur in conducting intricate revenue inquiries into the rules by which the payments of the ryots are determined by local usages and customs? If native judges be considered requisite to aid and facilitate the administration of justice in India, why should the ancient custom of zemindary agency, in the collection of the revenue, be rejected, and all the details of revenue management be confided to European superintendence?

If the assessment on the land is not to be a tax arbitrarily fixed at the discretion of the European collector, the customary dues payable by the ryots must be questions "of private right;" and whether such questions will be more equitably decided by collectors of the revenue, manifestly interested in the case, than by an independant judge (both experiencing equal difficulties in the investigation), ought to excite no doubt. "In questions of private right, the executive authority cannot interfere consistently with justice, policy, or its own interests," said the Most Noble the Marquess Wellesley, in the celebrated letter to the government of Fort St. George.*

There is no denying that much diversity of opinion exists even among those well acquainted with the details of Indian revenue, as to the merits and demerits of the ryotwar and zemindary modes of collection. It must at the same be admitted by both parties, that in the extended discussions which this subject has undergone, the natives of India have had no share. Zemindary management has been attacked by Europeans, but has not been defended by zemindars. European agency cannot be attacked without numerous European advocates appearing to defend or explain.

R. R.

* Dated the 19th July 1804, when commercial ryotwar was about to be introduced at that presidency.—See *Selections*, vol. iv. p. 932.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor.

Sir: As the India question is about to be inquired into, I would indulge a hope that the Committee of the House of Commons will at the same time take into their consideration the state of the army, as well as the more important subjects (to this country) of the tea-trade, finance, monopoly, &c. Memorials without number have been forwarded to the Hon. Company, from their military servants at Madras, praying that the arrangements of 1824 might be modified or altered, in such a manner that the promotion caused by that organization might have been more fairly conducted, and that the senior officers might participate in the advantages, at least in an equal degree with their juniors, who were mostly benefited by those arrangements. In order to prove how very disproportionate promotion has been in the Madras Infantry, and to point out the injustice done to the older officers by the system then adopted, and confirmed by the Court of Directors, a table is subjoined, which will show that, according to seniority, officers are by no means on an equality. Many of the junior captains have been longer in the service than some of the lieut.-colonels, whilst many of the majors are of the same standing as some of the fourth and fifth captains, and several of the first and second captains are many years junior, in point of service, to some first lieutenants.

The army, till lately, lived in hope that those ill-advised measures would have been cancelled, and in fact orders to that effect were transmitted to the government of Madras; but at *their* recommendation, and merely to save themselves trouble and the Company expense, the original arrangements have been confirmed—approved of they could not be—for the principle acted on differed from that established at Bengal and Bombay. The whole army is in consequence dissatisfied; their rights are withheld, their memorials remain unheard, and their grievances unredressed. An order has lately been issued at Madras, prohibiting officers from forwarding petitions on the subject; any one would be liable to a court-martial who disobeyed those orders; although we have the privilege of petitioning the Company, and the House of Commons, if justice is denied us elsewhere. The late reduction of two lieutenants and one ensign from each regiment has stopped promotion in the junior ranks: some of the ensigns are of six years' standing.

The Off-reckoning Fund allowance has been lessened one-fourth; twenty-five per cent. has been taken from those who have served more than half a century, and who had about £1,000 per annum; a similar reduction is made from those who only had £540 per annum, whose average service is thirty-seven years; the sixteen colonels have no share, and their average service is thirty-four years. The medical allowance has been abolished *in toto*. The full batta question, added to this list, has completely alienated the affection of the army from their honourable employers.

The subjoined table will shew what chance of promotion a young man has in obtaining his company, and what he may expect, after a period of thirty years' service in India. Every one acquainted with the service will allow, that it is next to an impossibility for an officer to live, as befits his rank, on subaltern's pay, with the most rigid economy, and yet reduction is made of one-eighth of their scanty pittance!

I earnestly hope that you will insert this in your journal, and that it may be the means of attracting the attention of some in power, who will bring the

injustice, so universally complained of, to a fair and impartial investigation.

A MADRAS OFFICER.

This calculation is made from the Register lately published; the year of appointment is not included in the period of service.

Colonels with Off-reckoning.			Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	1. Captains.	2. Captains.	3. Captains.	4. Captains.	5. Captains.	1. Lieutenants.
Full Share.	Half Share.	No Share.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1 57	1 41	1 38	1 34	1 30	4 29	2 26	2 25	2 24	1 23	1 21
2 54	1 40	2 37	4 33	16 29	3 27	6 25	6 24	4 23	2 22	2 19
3 53	5 39	1 36	5 32	7 27	4 26	15 24	15 23	9 22	2 21	2 18
1 51	1 37	3 35	7 31	13 26	16 25	10 23	7 22	2 21	3 20	1 17
2 50	4 36	1 34	16 30	10 25	13 24	9 22	3 21	3 20	4 19	1 16
3 49	2 34	3 33	27 29	5 24	9 23	2 20	2 20	2 19	1 18	1 14
1 48	2 33	3 32	4 27	2 23	2 22	2 19	5 19	3 18	2 17	1 13
2 47	—	2 31	—	—	1 21	2 18	2 18	1 16	2 15	5 12
2 46	—	—	—	—	1 19	2 17	1 14	2 15	11 11	13 11
1 41	—	—	—	—	1 16	1 13	2 13	3 13	14 10	17 10
1 40	—	—	—	—	—	1 12	3 12	7 12	9 9	8 9
1 39	—	—	—	—	—	2 11	4 11	11 11	3 8	2 8
2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	5 10	—	—
22	16	16	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54

There are in the service 350 out of 1,000 officers who were in the army in 1814. Of those, thirty-four have retired on full pay,—fifteen lieut. colonels on £365 yer annum, fourteen majors on £292 per annum, and five captains on £192. 12s. 6d. There have been fifty-two officers obliged to retire on half-pay, of whom one major has £174, thirty-eight captains on £127, and thirteen lieutenants on £73 per annum. The remaining 564 have died or relinquished the service without any benefit.

TO MIRA.

Escaped the eagle's claws, the dove
The sound of wings will always move;
The lamb will shun the lion's lair,
That once hath met his angry glare.
So I thy dangerous looks will flee:
In bondage once, I now am free.

S.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

We resume this article, with the view of considering the third branch of the subject, *the political sentiments and observations of Sir Thomas Munro*, as expressed in the letters and documents to be found in Mr. Gleig's work. This examination it is unnecessary to carry beyond the date of evidence given by Sir Thomas before the parliamentary committees in 1813.

As it has been recently stated in one of the public journals, with an air of triumph, and for the sake of depreciating the value of all practical evidence, that the sentiments of Sir Thomas Munro underwent a change subsequent to his examination before the committee, it is necessary to give a brief extract of his opinions at that period, as they are to be collected from the minutes of evidence, on the subjects at issue between the Company and the free-trader.

1. On the probable effects of a free trade between this country and India, Col. Munro stated, that "an open trade, under the present restrictions, and supported by an act of the Legislature, and such a trade confined to the principal establishments, could not be productive of any consequences detrimental to the peace of the country."* With respect to the consumption of British manufactures, he did not think there could be any material increase of the demand now existing for them, if a free-trade were sanctioned. This he explains on the ground, that British manufactures could not be sold so cheaply as the Indian native fabrics. "If," he says, "we could furnish our woollen manufactures as cheaply as the natives can furnish their own, there would be a very considerable demand." Again: "His clothing (that of the Hindoo) is all the manufacture of his own country; we cannot supply him, because, whilst he can get it, not only better, but cheaper, at home, it is impossible that we can enter into competition in the market."† These are positions which no one can dispute; and at the period when the evidence was given, the facts were perfectly true.

But it has been asserted, that Col. Munro alleged the prejudices of the natives to have offered an insuperable bar to the extension of our manufactures amongst the people of Hindoostan. The assertion is positively untrue. In his evidence before the House of Commons, Col. Munro distinctly says: "It has been sometimes said, that the natives have a prejudice against the manufactures of Europe; the Hindoos have no prejudices against the use of any thing that they can convert to an useful purpose; whether European or native manufacture, it is pure as it comes from the hand of the workman to all Hindoos; but they have one prejudice, which I believe is a very common one in this country, against the paying a higher price for a worse commodity; and until we can undersell them in such articles as they now require for their own use, we have no hope of extending the use of our own manufactures in India; it is entirely a question of price: whenever we can undersell the Hindoos in any article which they require,

* Evidence before the House of Commons, 12 April 1813.
† Evidence before the Lords' Committee, 7 April 1813. Evidence before the House of Commons, 12 April 1813.

it will find its way into the interior of the country, without much help from the British merchants; it will find its way into the interior in spite of all regulations to prevent it."*

After reading this, it must be evident that the whole tenour of Col. Munro's evidence has, like most of the facts in this question, been intentionally misrepresented. Mr. Crawfurd, in his pamphlet, which has now sunk to the level which it deserves, ridicules those who "in a tone of oracular authority," maintained that the trade with India and England could not be extended. But who said so? Not Sir Thomas Munro: he says it is entirely a question of price; and as soon as the conditions which he lays down were secured, the result, he admitted, followed. In other words, when our engines were able to manufacture cottons more cheaply, or the consignees of these goods were enabled to offer them at lower rates, than the price of the Hindoo articles, they were purchased. It is needless to say, that his subsequent writings afford no contradiction to his opinions on this point; on the contrary, these are (vol. ii. p. 255) reiterated.

2. With respect to the unrestricted resort of Europeans to India, Col. Munro stated, in 1813, that its effect would be to irritate the natives by such persons offering violence to their religious and civil prejudices; and that the European character, the high respect for which he considered one of the main pillars of our government in India, would suffer very materially.† He was of opinion that the power possessed by the local governments in India, of removing summarily Europeans from the country, should be continued.‡ Upon this head, there is nothing in Mr. Gleig's work which is in the slightest degree at variance with the opinions expressed by Sir Thomas in 1813.

3. With respect to colonization, Sir Thomas observed in 1813: "I do not think that the colonization of India, *under the existing regulations*, by which an European in India cannot become a proprietor of the native soil, is practicable; and supposing it to be desirable, and that law was repealed, I hardly imagine that even then they could colonize to any extent; they would be borne down by the superior population of the natives, more industrious and more economical than themselves."§ And again: "The people of India are as much a nation of shopkeepers as we are ourselves; they never lose sight of the shop; they carry it into all their concerns, religious and civil. It is this trading disposition of the natives which induces me to think it is impossible that any European traders can long remain in the interior of India; what the European eats and drinks in one month, would make a very decent mercantile profit for the Hindoo for twelve; they do not therefore meet upon equal terms."‖ There is positively nothing at variance with this opinion in the the papers published by Mr. Gleig.

4. It is asserted that Col. Munro predicted the utter impossibility of carrying on a commerce with the Hindoos, because they were absolutely unchangeable. It is true he insists upon the wonderful permanency of their institutions, and the inflexible determination with which they adhere to their

* *Ut ante.* † Evidence before Lords' Committee, 7th April 1813.
‡ Evidence before House of Commons, 12th April 1813. § *Ibid.* ‖ *Ibid.*, 14th April 1813.

customs and tenets: and the fact is so. But he also said, that an open trade, restricted to the principal settlements, under proper regulations, would be productive of an increase to the country, but that it would be gradual; that commerce would be likely slowly to operate upon the manners and prejudices of the Indians, so as to improve their character. He added, that in many branches of civilization we were behind the Hindoos, and that "if civilization were to become an article of trade between the two countries, England would gain by the import cargo."* There is not a syllable to the contrary in the work before us.

We have no doubt but that the real effect of the evidence of Sir T. Munro has been so greatly misrepresented (by design), that the aforegoing passages of it would have been esteemed recantations, had they appeared in one of his private letters.

We shall now proceed to place before our readers some of the opinions of Sir Thomas, upon other than commercial topics, from his more recent writings.

In common with other eminent persons, Sir Thomas Munro was adverse to the system of subsidiary alliances. In an admirable letter to Marquis Hastings, dated "Darwar, 12th August 1817," he gives his opinion freely in regard to this point, with reference to the prospective settlement after the great Pindarry war. Whilst our empire was weak and circumscribed, and surrounded by powerful Native chiefs, the system of subsidiary alliances, he admits, might have been necessary; but there are many objections to the employment of such a force. It has a natural tendency, he observes, to render the government of every country in which it exists, weak and oppressive; to extinguish all honourable spirit amongst the higher classes, and to degrade and impoverish the whole people. By supporting the prince on the throne in spite of his people, it renders him indolent, cruel, and avaricious. A subsidiary force would be a most useful establishment, if it could be directed solely to the support of our ascendancy, without nourishing all the vices of a bad government: but this, he says, seems almost impossible. There is another and a more formidable objection which he raises to the system, namely, its inevitable tendency to bring every native state in which it is introduced, sooner or later, under the exclusive dominion of the British rule. He quotes the observation of a native minister: "That no native power could, from its habits, conduct itself with such strict fidelity as it seemed to demand." Now, he observes, if all India could be brought under the British dominion, it is very questionable whether such a change, either as it regards the natives or ourselves, ought to be desired. One effect of it would be, to deteriorate the military habits and discipline of the Indian army, which might turn against their European masters; and the complete establishment of our authority all over India, he thinks, would injure the native character, to the improvement of which the British government, from its necessary policy, is not favourable. "The simple and direct mode of conquest from without is more creditable both to our armies and to our national character, than that of dismemberment from within by the aid of a sub-

* Evidence before House of Commons, 14th April 1813.

sidiary force. It acts, it is true, only by the orders of its own government, and only for public objects; but still it is always ready in the neighbourhood of the capital, to dictate terms to, or to depose, the prince whom it was stationed there to defend."*

On behalf of the natives, Sir Thomas Munro,—whom the scurrilous charges of a pamphleteer represented to be desirous of reducing them to animals with only two functions, pleads powerfully. He is for raising them into consequence, by giving them a permanent share of the government of their country, and by reducing their burthens. In the very letter just quoted, addressed to Lord Hastings, he says, "it is from men who either held, or are eligible to public office, that natives take their characters; where no such men exist, there can be no energy in any other class of the community. The effect of this state of things is observable in all the British provinces, whose inhabitants are certainly the most abject race in India. No elevation of character can be expected among men who, in the military line, cannot attain to any rank above that of subahdar, where they are as much below an ensign, as an ensign is below the commander-in-chief; and who in the civil line, can hope for nothing beyond some petty judicial, or revenue office, in which they may, by corrupt means, make up for their slender salary." In a late letter to Lord Hastings (1818), he urges the same topic at great length.

I was anxious to give what assistance I could in carrying into effect the orders of the Court of Directors, for employing the natives more extensively in the internal administration of the country. Their exclusion from offices of trust and emolument has become a part of our system of government, and has been productive of no good. Whenever, from this cause, the public business falls into arrear, it is said to be owing to the want of a sufficient number of Europeans; and more European agency is recommended as a cure for every evil. Such agency is too expensive; and even if it was not, it ought rather to be abridged than enlarged, because it is, in many cases, much less efficient than that of the natives. For the discharge of all subordinate duties, but especially in the judical line, the natives are infinitely better qualified than Europeans. I have never seen any European whom I thought competent, from his knowledge of the language and the people, to ascertain the value of the evidence given before him. The proceedings in our courts of judicature, which, in our reports, make a grave and respectable appearance, are, I know, frequently the subject of derision among the natives.

But it is said that the natives are too corrupt to be trusted. This is an old objection, and one which is generally applicable, in similar circumstances, to the natives of every country. Nobody has ever supposed that the subordinate officers of the Excise and Customs in England are remarkable for their purity. But we need not go home for examples. The Company's servants were notoriously known to make their fortunes in partnership with their native agents, until Lord Cornwallis thought it advisable to purchase their integrity by raising their allowances. Let this be done with regard to the natives, and the effect will be similar—though not perhaps in a similar degree, for we cannot expect to find, in a nation fallen under a foreign dominion, the same pride and high principle as among a free people; but I am persuaded that we shall meet with a greater share of integrity and talent

* Vol. I. p. 467.

are aware of. While we persist in withholding liberal salaries from the natives, we shall have the services of the worst part of them: by making the salaries adequate to the trust, we shall secure the services of the best. Natives should be employed in every situation where they are better calculated than the Europeans to discharge the duty required. In all original suits, they are much fitter to investigate the merits than Europeans. The European judges should be confined almost entirely to the business of appeals. In criminal cases, the fact should be found by a native jury, who are much more competent than either the European judge or his officers to weigh the nature of the evidence.

Our Government will always be respected from the influence of our military power; but it will never be popular while it offers no employment to the natives that can stimulate the ambition of the better classes of them. Foreign conquerors have treated the natives with violence, and often with great cruelty, but none has treated them with so much scorn as we; none has stigmatized the whole people as unworthy of trust, as incapable of honesty, and as fit to be employed only where we cannot do without them. It seems to be not only ungenerous, but impolitic, to debase the character of a people fallen under our dominion; and nothing can more certainly produce this effect than our avowing our want of confidence in them, and, on that account, excluding them as much as possible from every office of importance.

Again, in a minute, dated 1827:

The employment of natives in high offices will be as much for our own advantage as for theirs: it will tend both to the economy and efficiency of the administration of public affairs. Every time that a native is raised to a higher office than had before been filled by any of his countrymen, a new impulse will be given to the whole establishment; the hope of attaining the higher office will excite emulation among those who hold the inferior ones, and improve the whole. But this improvement will take place in a much greater degree when the office is one of a high and independent nature, like that of a judge. The person who is appointed to it will be conscious that he enjoys some share in the administration of the affairs of his country; he will feel that his own rank and character have been elevated by his having been selected for the high office which he holds, and his feelings will pervade every class of the department to which he belongs.

The opinion of Sir Thomas respecting the Indu-British class, is delivered in a minute, whilst Governor of Madras. We subjoin the passages:

I have already stated my sentiments on the allowance to half-caste women and children. The measure would in time lead to so much expense, and produce so much distress, and is altogether so extravagant and impolitic, that I should consider myself as wanting in my duty, if I did not recommend to the Honourable Court not to sanction it in any shape, or in any degree, but to reject it entirely. In speaking of the half-caste population, I have chiefly spoken of them as depending on us, not as what they would be if left to themselves, but as what they are made by our injudicious interference. If we limit our care of them to the support of schools, and leave them in every thing else to their own exertions, they will become a numerous, industrious, and useful race of men; but they must expect, like every other great population, to have among them every gradation of condition, from independence and affluence, to poverty and hard labour. They are at present, as far as regards the means of living, in better circumstances than the people

of England. Comparing them with an equal number of the people of England, there are among them a smaller proportion subjected to extreme poverty, and a greater who live comfortably. This may last while their number is small, and employment easily found; but it must gradually cease as they become numerous; and they must then, like every other great community, have their full proportion of poor. There is no cause why they should not by their own exertions become a thriving people; they are not at present so well qualified as the Hindoos for hard labour, but they will gradually acquire the habit of labour from necessity; and they have the advantage of having fewer prejudices, and a better education, and this advantage of education will always continue.

His sentiments respecting the press are well known; he considered the freedom of publication in India as not only unnecessary, but absolutely incompatible with the continuance of our authority in India. There is an admirable minute of his, dated in April 1822, wherein this conclusion is made out in so masterly a manner, that we regret that its extreme length forbids our inserting it at length:

"Those who speak of the press being free in this country," he observes, "have looked at only one part of the subject; they have looked no further than to Englishmen, and to the press as a monopoly in their hands for the amusement or benefit of their countrymen; they have not looked to its freedom among the natives, to be by them employed for whatever they also may consider to be for their own benefit, and that of their countrymen. A free press and the dominion of strangers are things quite incompatible, and which cannot long exist together; for what is the first duty of a free press? It is to deliver the country from a foreign yoke, and to sacrifice to this one great object every measure and consideration; and if we make the press really free to the natives, as well as to Europeans, it must inevitably lead to this result.

"The advocates of a free press seek, they say, the improvement of our system of Indian government, and of the minds and conditions of the people; but these desirable ends are, I am convinced, quite unattainable by the means they propose. There are two important points which should always be kept in view, in our administration of affairs here. The first is, that our sovereignty should be prolonged to the remotest possible period. The second is, that whenever we are obliged to resign it, we should leave the natives so far improved from their connexion with us, as to be capable of maintaining a free, or at least a regular government amongst themselves. If these objects can ever be accomplished, it can only be by a restricted press. A free one, so far from facilitating, would render their attainment utterly impracticable; for, by attempting to *precipitate* improvement, it would frustrate all the benefit which might have been derived from more cautious and temperate proceedings.

"In the present state of India, the good to be expected from a free press is trifling and uncertain, but the mischief is incalculable; and as to the proprietors of newspapers, as mischief is the more profitable of the two, it will generally have the preference. There is no public in India to be guided and instructed by a free press; the whole of the European society is composed of civil and military officers, belonging to the King's and Hon. Company's services, with a small proportion of merchants and shopkeepers; there are but few among them who have not access to the newspapers and periodical publications of Europe, or who require the aid of political information from an Indian newspaper.

"Many people, both in this country and England, will probably go on admiring the effects of the Indian press, fondly anticipating the rapid extension of knowledge amongst the natives, whilst a tremendous revolution, originating in this very press, is preparing, which will, by the premature and violent overthrow of our power, disappoint all those hopes, and throw India back into a state more hopeless of improvement then when we first found her."*

The whole of this minute deserves attentive perusal. Another is equally interesting, relative to the religious conversion of the natives of India, and which is dated the same year. It was written in consequence of an indiscreet display of zeal, or rather enthusiasm, on the part of a civil servant, who "indulged himself in a formal and most unprovoked attack upon the religion of the people, and placed upon record, within the reach of many of them, sentiments highly offensive to their tenderest prejudices." The conduct of this individual led the governor to point out the mischief likely to arise from "official interference" with the religion of the natives. The missionaries, he says, pursue their labours without the smallest hindrance, and are well received because they have no power; a contrary policy would excite discontent and disturbance, and eventually defeat the very object for which it is designed. "In order to dispose the natives to receive our instruction and adopt our opinions, we must first gain their attachment and confidence, and this can only be accomplished by a pure administration of justice, by moderate assessment, respect for their customs, and general good government."

Mr. —— promises to be guided by the orders of government, in his conduct to the natives; but I fear that he is too much under the dominion of his own fancies to be controlled by any legitimate authority. He has already shown, by his declining compliance with the directions of his immediate superior, Mr. Campbell, how little he regards subordination, when opposed to what he believes to be his higher duties. He appeals to government; and while he professes his readiness to conform to their decision, he desires that his opinions regarding the natives may stand or fall, "according as they are supported or contradicted by the word of God," as contained in certain passages of Scripture forming the appendix to his letter. This is an extraordinary kind of appeal. He employs his official authority for missionary purposes; and when he is told by his superior that he is wrong, he justifies his acts by quotations from Scripture, and by election, a doctrine which has occasioned so much controversy; and he leaves it to be inferred, that government must either adopt his views, or act contrary to divine authority. A person who can, as a sub-collector and magistrate, bring forward such matters for discussion, and seriously desire that they may be placed on record, and examined by government, is not in a frame of mind to be restrained within the proper limits of his duty, by any official rules.

It was never intended to employ collectors and magistrates as teachers of morality and religion; and of course no rules have been framed for their guidance in such pursuits. Every man who has common sense, knows that they are contrary to his duty, and that no safe rule can be laid down but by absolute prohibition. We cannot allow Mr. ——, or any other public officer, to act as a missionary, merely because he supposes that he abstains from "obnoxious interference." Every man has a different opinion regarding the

* Vol. ii. p. 30.

obnoxious limits, and each would fix them differently, according to the standard of his own zeal.

It is the declared intention both of the Legislature and of the Hon. Court of Directors, that the people of India should be permitted to enjoy their ancient laws and institutions, and should be protected against the interference of public officers with their religion. This system is the wisest that could be adopted, whether with regard to the tranquillity of the country, the security of the revenue, or the improvement or conversion of the natives. Mr. ——'s is the worst. It is dangerous to the peace of the country and the prosperity of the revenue, and is even, as a measure of conversion, calculated to defeat his own designs. If I were asked, if there would be any danger from leaving him at Bellary, I could not positively affirm that there would—there might or might not; but if any mischief arose, it would be no excuse for us to say, that it was so unlikely that it could not have been expected; for we had ample warning, and ought to have provided against it.

In every country, but especially in this, where the rulers are so few, and of a different race from the people, it is the most dangerous of all things to tamper with religious feelings: they may be apparently dormant; and when we are in unsuspecting security, they may burst forth in the most tremendous manner, as at Vellore: they may be set in motion by the slightest casual incident, and do more mischief in one year, than all the labours of missionary collectors would repair in a hundred. Should they produce only a partial disturbance, which is quickly put down, even in this case the evil would be lasting; distrust would be raised between the people and the government, which would never entirely subside, and the district in which it happened would never be so safe as before. The agency of collectors and magistrates, as religious instructors, can effect no possible good. It may for a moment raise the hopes of a few sanguine men; but it will end in disturbance and failure, and, instead of forwarding, will greatly retard, every chance of ultimate success.

In another place, he says:

A rude ignorant people relinquish their superstitions without much difficulty, in exchange for the religion of other nations, whilst a civilized one preserves them with most persevering obstinacy. The Turks of Europe have attained a considerable degree of civilization; but their intercourse with Christian powers has not abated their faith in all the wild visions of their prophets. The change, if ever it is effected, will be extremely slow, and will not even begin until, by the improvement of the country, India shall abound in a middling class of wealthy men, secure in the possession of their property, and having leisure to study our best authors, translated into the various languages of the country.

Again, in a letter to the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, dated October 1820, he writes:

I should expect more benefit from the circulation of short tracts by the natives, or of translations of short European tracts by natives, than from translations precipitately made of the Bible, or any great work, by the missionaries. I have no faith in the power of any missionary to acquire, in four or five years, such a knowledge of any Indian language as to enable him to make a respectable translation of the Bible. I fear that such translations are not calculated to inspire becoming reverence for the book. In place of translating the Bible into ten or twelve languages in a few years, I would rather see

twenty years devoted to its translation into one. If we hope for success, we must proceed gradually, and adopt the means by which we may be likely to attain it. The dissemination of knowledge is, I think, the surest way; and if we can prevail upon the native princes to give it the support you propose, it will be a good beginning.

In writing (1826) to Mr. Wynn, the late President of the Board of Control, Sir Thomas thus speaks of the unavoidable tendency to augmentation of territory to which our Indian empire is subject:

Whatever rules we may prescribe to ourselves for the limitation of our territory, they can never be absolute, but must always, in some degree, yield to circumstances. A civilized and warlike nation, surrounded by half-civilized neighbours, must necessarily, in spite of itself, extend its empire over them. It is the natural progress of human affairs, and the march of civilization over barbarism. All that we can do is not to precipitate, but to retard events as much as possible; and rather to be forced on them than to cause them, lest we should produce anarchy, by advancing faster than we can consolidate our power, and establish order and good government in the countries we subdue.

In a letter to Mr. Canning, dated 1823, he throws together his opinions upon several points, the latter of which has become of rather permanent interest. "Our power in this country is now very great, and, I think, is in no danger of being shaken, if the local governments are enabled to keep the press and the missionaries within proper bounds, and if the Legislature will, by limiting with more distinctness and precision the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, effectually prevent it from extending its cognizance, by fictions of law, to matters with which it ought to have no concern."

In the same letter, he speaks with very just indignation of the accumulation of useless writing in India, which will, if not arrested, become a complete nuisance. "I never had a very high opinion of our records; but it was not until my last return that I knew that they contained such a mass of useless trash. Every man writes as much as he can, and quotes Montesquieu, and Hume, and Adam Smith, and speaks as if we were living in a country where people were free and governed themselves. Most of their papers might have been written by men who were never out of England, and their projects are nearly as applicable to that country as to India."

Sir Thomas has delivered an opinion upon the allowances to the officers of the Indian army, which will not probably have many eulogists amongst that gallant body.

Military allowances, both to European and native officers, ought to be regulated on the principle of holding out increasing advantages at every progressive step, and the means of realizing a competency after a certain period of service; but under no government will the public resources be adequate to this object, if the allowances to the inferior ranks of the army are too high. A subaltern upon half-batta may live not only without distress, but comfortably, in any part of India. It is not necessary that he should do more. It is even better that he should feel difficulty occasionally; but it is a bad training for an officer to place him in a situation where he shall always be at his ease, and scarcely ever feel the necessity of practising economy.

The Court themselves have been the great destroyers of discipline, by authorizing all subalterns of the army to receive full batta and command-allowances. The subaltern is never taught economy; he starts with extravagant notions, and never afterwards becomes sober. You may, in fact, pay as high as you please: if you pay upon a wrong principle, you will never have content or discipline.

To these opinions upon specific points, we subjoin a few casual reflections, which, at the same time that they communicate information, will illustrate the character of the writer.

There can be no doubt that a surplus revenue (in India) will gradually arise, and that it may in part be remitted to Europe without injury to India. A continual drain will not ruin a country whose continual surplus produce is greater than that drain.

No modification can make the Mohammedan criminal law good for any thing: it ought to be abolished, and our own substituted. For whom is this law preserved? There is not one Mohammedan to twenty Hindoos; nor was the law ever administered worse than among that small portion.

What India wants most is a free export of her produce to England, as is permitted from England to India. Admission to all our silks and coloured goods, &c. on moderate duties.

In recommending new systems, people are too apt to think that mankind are mere pieces of machinery, on which it is perfectly harmless to make experiments every day.

The way to make our administration efficient is to simplify it,—to employ our European and native servants on those duties for which they are respectively best adapted. Employ all civil servants at *first* in the revenue line, not merely to teach them revenue business, but because they will see the natives under their best forms as industrious and intelligent husbandmen and manufacturers—will become acquainted with their habits, manners, and wants, and lose their prejudices against them—will become attached to, and feel a desire to befriend and protect them; and this knowledge and feeling will adhere to them ever after, and be most useful to them and the natives during the rest of their lives.

After the Commander-in-chief, there is no officer it is of so much importance to uphold as that of the regimental commanding officer of the native corps; for on the respect which he can maintain, rests the subordination of the native army, and the very existence of our dominion in India. The authority he once possessed has, with the view of checking abuses, been so much divided, that there is too little left any where to command respect. Part of his former power should be restored to him; and he should receive such allowances as will enable him to make an appearance suitable to his rank, in the eyes of the natives and of the European officers.

Whatever plans may be adopted for accelerating promotion among the European officers, it ought to be accompanied by one for improving the condition of the native officers; and no room should be left for them to feel, that in every arrangement for the improvement of the army, their interests are neglected.

We now take leave of these Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro, with a higher esteem for his character than we felt before, and with the conviction that they will be found to contain a store of practical knowledge on Indian topics highly valuable at the present juncture.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.*

The Greeks and Latins, with one consent, declare that the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians was symbolical or ideographical. From thence has been deduced a conclusion they by no means authorize, namely, that all the characters of this writing, indiscriminately, represent ideas. This is straining consequences greatly: for the dictum of the Greeks and Latins declared, indeed, that the *principal ideas* of a discourse were rendered symbolically, but not that it was the same with auxiliary ideas, such as grammatical forms, any more than with proper names and foreign words. But it is always thus: make one concession and more is assumed; and it rarely happens that a consequence is drawn exactly the length that it ought to be.

This conclusion, so vast, and so long regarded as incontrovertible, is not now so favourably received. Facts have demonstrated, in spite of theory, that it is not conformable to the premises. It received its first check from the decyphering of certain hieroglyphical groups, in which each character acted a part analogous to that of letters in oriental languages. These groups were proper names, so described as to render it almost impossible to misinterpret them. Here then were hieroglyphics employed as signs of sounds; a true hieroglyphical alphabet: this is what has been termed the alphabet of phonetic hieroglyphics.

This alphabet has one peculiarity; that the same sound is not always represented by the same hieroglyphic, but sometimes by one, sometimes by another. The number of these characters, which supply the place of each other, and thence are called homophonous, is however very limited.

Besides foreign proper names, written letter for letter, by means of phonetic hieroglyphics, M. Champollion has read national proper names, which are always significant. It appears to me natural enough that, in order to obviate confusion in the ideas which make up these proper names, and those ideas which compose the thread of a discourse, and which ancient authors say were always represented symbolically, a new method of representation was devised for the former, namely, the alphabetical mode.

Thus far, there is nothing at variance with the testimony of ancient writers respecting the nature of hieroglyphical writing: and observe that I have made a vast concession; for in these groups of proper names there are certain characters invariably the same, whilst their neighbours give place occasionally to those which are homophonous. Who can assure us that these unalterable characters were not ideographical, abbreviated by using only the first sound of the name of the idea which they represented? Many of these national proper names present characters which no one will deny to be symbolical.

M. Champollion says that he has discovered, in hieroglyphical texts, and particularly in the inscription upon the Rosetta stone, various grammatical forms, signs of gender, number, tense, &c., identical with those still found in the Coptic tongue, which is generally considered as constructed chiefly out of the relics of the ancient Egyptian dialect; which forms are expressed by phonetic hieroglyphics.

Without assenting implicitly to all M. Champollion's decisions, I admit, as a principle, that the accessary ideas of a discourse, I mean all the grammatical forms, comprehending conjunctions, prepositions, &c., which are obliged to remain, as it were, upon the second plan of the table, must be less perfectly

* This paper is translated from the Gazette Littéraire of Paris: it was written, we understand, by M. Dujardin.

J. H.

developed by vocal expression than the ideas occupying the first plan. The name of each of the latter was expressed at full length by the single symbol, or by the group of symbols which figured it; whilst those characters which expressed grammatical forms, and which were few in number, and incessantly recurring, were named, in the vocal reading of the texts, after the initial sounds of their names only. What I here advance, however, is simply conjectural. I believe, moreover, and I hope, some time or other, to assign my reasons for this conviction, that the few characters denoting grammatical forms were originally, and for a long period of time, ideographical, but that the habit of meeting with them incessantly, and pronouncing only the initial sound of the name of the idea which they represented, rendered them, at length, phonetic; that is, in the sequel, when recalling exactly the modifying idea which they represented, the sight of them brought to mind merely such a simple sound as is joined to a word composed of one or more syllables, which served to denominate that of the fundamental ideas of the discourse which it was desired to modify.

Amongst the groups of characters which M. Champollion has endeavoured to decypher, is one which he places in the class of common names, but which appears to me to belong to that of grammatical forms. In fact, this group, which is read *ma*, corresponds with the Greek *preposition anti* (the Greek translation, instead of the preposition *anti*, has the preposition *para*), and signifies "instead of,—in the place of;" it is, therefore, not one of the fundamental ideas of the discourse, but an auxiliary idea.

Thus far, nothing contradicts the Greek and Latin authors, for nothing demonstrates that the leading ideas in a text are represented in any other manner than symbolically.

I shall just observe, by the way, that the preceding results elucidate a passage in St. Clement of Alexandria, which always appeared very obscure, I might even say unintelligible; otherwise it would have suggested some scruples respecting the important conclusion, of which I just before spoke.

I now come to a point upon which I cannot coincide in opinion with M. Champollion. He has read, in hieroglyphical texts, common names written phonetically: I believe he is mistaken. Let none be displeased at my frankness, for a very important point is here involved.

If hieroglyphical texts contain common names written alphabetically, it must follow that the Egyptians wrote at full length the names of those ideas which held the first place in discourse. But in that case, wherein would be the great distinction between hieroglyphical and alphabetical writing? As soon as the former rendered alphabetically common names, as well as grammatical forms, symbols would act but an auxiliary part; they would be nothing more than mere abbreviations, such as may be met with in every conceivable kind of writing; and yet the ancient speak of a radical difference. Diodorus Siculus is positive thereupon; and I believe he is right, as well as all other writers who maintain the same doctrine. I believe that hieroglyphical texts contain no common names written alphabetically.

Nevertheless, M. Champollion has read, by means of his phonetic alphabet, the words *father, mother, infant, son, daughter, brother, sister, king*. Let us examine successively these groups of pretended phonetic characters.

First, I assume the Coptic to be an Egyptian dialect, and that it is Coptic which these hieroglyphical texts represent: observing, at the same time, that this is not a theory which I wish to uphold; but, on the other hand, I avow that I know nothing which is opposed to the admission of the hypothesis.

Moreover, I look upon those groups as correctly decyphered which are not taken from the Rosetta inscription, though this is the only hieroglyphical text, the sense of which is known by a translation.

I will begin by the word *father*. In the Rosetta inscription there is a group corresponding apparently with the word "father" of the Greek translation. This group, explained by means of the phonetic alphabet, gives the term *toui*. M. Champollion reads every where *toui*, and *toui* alone, upon the monuments of the kings of Egyptian race, and those of Grecian race, and even upon the monuments of the Roman era, with which the Coptic of our day is connected.

But the modern Coptic renders the idea *father* by the word *iot*. Can it be supposed that so common an idea as father, translated during a long course of years exclusively by the word *toui*, should all at once, and exclusively too, be rendered by the word *iot*? I cannot believe this without some reluctance; I would rather think it probable that the group read *toui* was not pronounced in that manner, but that as it recalled the idea of "father," apparently in a symbolical manner, and as every one knew the word corresponding to this idea in the spoken tongue, every one, on seeing this group, pronounced the word *iot*.

I make the same remark with respect to the group which M. Champollion reads *souten*. This group recalled symbolically the idea of "king," which was invariably rendered by the word *ouro*, so that wherever it occurred it was pronounced *ouro*, and not *souten*, which in modern Coptic does not signify "king." I have, indeed, some slight objection to offer against the reading itself. The group in question is composed of two partial groups: the first containing a character supposed to represent a *plant*, which character, in proper names, stands for the letter *s*, and a *semi-circle*, which M. Champollion considers as a sign of the feminine gender, and which, in proper names, denotes the letter *t*. The second group consists of *a bee*, and another semi-circle. M. Champollion looks upon the *bee* as symbolical, which renders mute the *semi-circle* following it: nothing, therefore, is left to be pronounced but an *s* and a *t*, which at the most would make the word *sout*. I know, moreover, that other groups, not found in the Rosetta inscription, give instead of the *bee* and *semi-circle*, a character standing, in proper names, for the letter *n*, which completes the word *souten*: but then again comes the reason adduced above. "King" is no more expressed by *souten* than "father" by *toui*. I should rather think the entire group to be symbolical; that the complex idea "king" is composed of two simple ideas, the second of which, if we may credit Horapollo, was that of "people," "crowd." Were I even to admit the identity of the group containing the *bee* with that giving the entire word *souten*, I should still discover in the latter the same component ideas; for the character read *n* is invariably a symbol of plurality, or, if you will, a sign of the plural number, that is, symbolically considered, equivalent to the character *bee*.

It can readily be imagined, that when two ideas thus concur in forming one complex idea, the word pronounced on sight of the group may have no relation whatever to those which the component symbols would have recalled had they been isolated.

The mutual influence of symbols, according to their disposition, is a circumstance to which I think too little attention is paid. Each symbol seems to be regarded as representing, at all times and in all places, one single idea. For example: because in one instance a *circle* signifies the "sun," therefore, they say, it invariably represents the "sun;" the *scarabæus*, in one passage, signifies the "world," therefore it always signifies "world," &c. This is an error, and a very serious one, from which Horapollo should have secured us; for he

informs us that the same symbol may be the representative of six, seven, or even eight different ideas, from whence we may conclude that the same symbol may recal, in the reading of the text, six, seven, and eight words totally different; and it was, I think, position, context, antecedents, and consequents, which determined what idea it represented, and consequently by what name it was to be called.

Amongst the several possible senses of a symbol, there is always one which will be of more frequent recurrence than any other; so that occasionally a given animal, whose figure was frequently employed to represent a certain idea, received, even though considered as an animal and not as a symbol, the name of this special idea. Thus a hawk, constantly used in hieroglyphical texts to designate the "human soul," is called, even when considered only as a hawk, by the Egyptian word signifying "soul." But to return to my subject.

The group which M. Champollion gives as representing phonetically the idea "mother," is composed of a *vulture* and a *semi-circle*; but Horapollo tells us that the vulture is the symbolic representation of "mother;" and M. Champollion admits, as we have seen in the group "king," that the *semi-circle*, when accompanying a symbol, is simply a mute sign of the feminine gender: it seems to me merely symbolical. I know that in reading proper names, the appearance of a *vulture* gives the pronunciation *mau*, which is an entire word corresponding to the idea "mother;" so that this character seems to act the same part both in proper names and in common discourse, that is, it seems always phonetic. Upon this point it is only necessary to understand one another: in proper names the *vulture* signifies only the sound of "mother," but in discourse it recalls at once both the idea itself, and the name of that idea. I add, that it does not recall the name till after it has recalled the idea.

Since an occasion offers, I wish to point out what appears to me an essential distinction between the characters concurring in the transcription of proper names. In default of doing this, M. Champollion contradicts himself, when, after having laid down, as a general theorem, that all characters used phonetically in proper names must always and every where be employed in the same manner, he is continually considering as symbolical in discourse those characters which in proper names are phonetics. The distinction which I propose to make is this: the characters serving to transcribe proper names form two classes; the first comprises those which, being intended to express what we have designated grammatical terms, are always phonetic. To these characters, which are fewer than the others, may, I think, be applied the principle laid down by M. Champollion. In the second class are contained all the characters *commonly* used as symbols, designating sometimes one idea, sometimes another, recalling, consequently, sometimes one term, sometimes another, and accidentally employed in the transcription of proper names, to represent the initial sound of the name of the idea, which it more commonly or directly signifies when it stands singly. Whenever the use of characters for the phonetic expression of grammatical forms did not furnish the required letter, it was supplied from this second class; or when it was desired to introduce an idea of praise or censure into a proper name, which is somewhat analogous to the process of the Chinese on such occasions.

This classification, which is, indeed, founded upon mere conjecture, will enable us to conceive how the *goose*, which in proper names stood for the letter *s*, might in the course of speech become symbolical, and represent the idea of "son," conformably to the statement of Horapollo, so that it compelled the pronunciation of the Egyptian word *seri*, and not *si*, as M. Champollion reads, but which cannot be found in our Coptic dictionaries. As to the *little line* which sometimes accompanies the character *goose*, we cannot say whether this is or is not of a nature analogous to that of the *semi-circle*, so frequently joined to symbolic hieroglyphics.

I grant that in certain compound words, instead of sounding the entire word *seri*, the first syllable, or even the first letter only, was pronounced. That would prove, at the utmost, that the idea "filiation" entered into the grammatical forms, and was expressed in the same manner.

It remains for me to notice two groups, in one of which M. Champollion meets with the word *misi*, signifying, he says, "to engender," "generation;" the other which supplies the word *son*, and represents the idea "brother." The words *misi* and *son* are found in Coptic dictionaries with the definition here given. The only indication of an ideographical as well as a phonetic property afforded by the group *misi*, is the unchangeableness of the first of its two characters; in the group *son*, whilst the first of the two characters is unalterable, the second varies so slightly, as always to represent the idea of "plurality." These are cogent reasons for doubting that these groups were purely phonetical. Would not such a complex idea, resulting from the combination of two other ideas, have acquired a name composed of the initial sounds of each of the names of the component ideas? I have no doubt that denominations thus formed were given to new ideas; the groups which represented these ideas were then at once both ideographic and phonetic; but they were phonetic only secondarily, having been at first purely ideographic. I am sensible that the discovery of similar groups may easily lead into error, and from thence I think has arisen the mistake which I have been pointing out.

I ought not, I think, to insist much upon the groups corresponding with the ideas "daughter" and "sister," since the *semi-circle* only distinguishes them from the groups "son," "brother," and since this character is, as I have already stated, a mute sign of the feminine gender, indicating that "daughter" and "sister" were to be pronounced, not "son" and "brother."

I have now taken a review of all the common names which M. Champollion believes he has deciphered literally in the hieroglyphic texts, and the result seems to be this, that the alphabetical nature of the groups in question is nothing short of proved, and that, up to this time, no certain fact has occurred to invalidate the unanimous testimony of the Greek and Latin authors relative to the symbolical nature of hieroglyphical writing. Before the discovery of the phonetic alphabet, too large a province was assigned to the symbolical character; now too little is given it. The recent conclusion is, in my opinion, as erroneous as the old. Excess is always vicious. If M. Champollion believed that the phonetic character prevailed, he was led into this belief by a mistake against which it was perhaps difficult to guard. I trust that my observations will tend in some measure to restore the question of Egyptian writings to their legitimate basis. A contempt for the testimony bequeathed us by the Greek and Latin authors has appeared to me by no means seemly, and if monuments can, with the aid of written traditions, impart much light to us, they may also, if we persist in studying them alone, lead us over a deal of unnecessary ground. Thus far, I believe, written traditions harmonize with the monuments. He would compromise the success of his labours who neglected either. Egypt has been Greek, Egypt has been Roman; to judge of her we ought, therefore, at least, to listen to those who were her masters, who knew her living, and who lived with her.

PUNCHAYETS AND ZILLAH COURTS.

(*Concleluded from* p. 160.)

MATTERS relating to caste or depending upon the customs of them, or of any particular trade or business, are far best settled by a punchayet composed of members chosen from the trade or caste. Indeed every decision upon such points must partake somewhat of the nature of a caste punchayet, for the evidence of the members of it is essential to enable the judge of the case to decide; and it would be more advantageous to have the opinions of the members or arbitrators full and free, as they would then be, than as evidences overawed and cramped of necessity, in delivering them before a judicial tribunal; whilst the oath, though it would make them speak the truth, would obtain nothing but the truth, that is, mere matter of fact, allowing for no contingencies or exceptions which the particular case might require. Decisions by members chosen from the caste too, are, in my opinion, more unbiassed than almost any other. For this reason I would recommend that where a punchayet is given on matter relating to caste as above, neither party should be allowed to claim choice of members out of it, unless he could prove that there was a general enmity to him in it. In the same manner where the customs of any particular class of men, not actually reckoned a caste, but pursuing some exclusive occupation, are concerned, the members might be chosen under the same exception from that body. Punchayets of the whole caste again, are much worse than no punchayets at all; it would be better to take their evidence, than let them sit as members. There is no end to the dinners (pan suparee), and other good things, which the caste expects at every meeting, whether for prayscheat, marriage, punchayet, or any other matter. The promiscuous assemblage of persons then collected, not one-tenth of them attending as judges of the dispute, but as members of the whole body, and therefore bound to appear at a general meeting of it, cannot further, and must necessarily retard, the proceedings, as it is always found to do. The difficulty of collecting all of the caste, and then of getting a decision from them, must be known to all who have tried the experiment.

In suits for debts of old standing, which are generally very intricate and difficult to decide upon, and all intricate accounts, merchants are the most proper persons to sit as members. These ought to be chosen of the same caste or country as the parties, when both of the same, as mharwarrees, goojeers, bohmas, &c. If the sur punj could be chosen from among the higher class of merchants, when the dispute is more about a particular kind of transaction, as insurance, commission, &c. than between men of the same kind respecting common accounts, it seems a great object to be obtained.

Common accounts and obligations, whether bonds or other, are seldom so difficult as not to be better decided by an aumeen or single person, who would come to a final decision before either party would have named members to litigate in a punchayet. In this case, where it is frequently obvious that one party merely demands a punchayet to gain time, the superintendent might have authority to refuse one, the nature of the dispute speaking for the reasonableness of the denial.

In cases of wuttun, a punchayet before the got, or people of the same employment as the parties in the same or other parts of the district, is good; but in cases where there have been three or four punchayets formerly without producing any positive decision, and which have been still contested with various

success, a new punchayet would appear almost hopeless. The members, who are only cultivators, are perplexed with the contrariety of the decision, and seldom succeed in settling the dispute. Then European agency is perhaps the best means of passing a final and full decision, particularly when the chief evidence is documentary, upon which the got are not properly competent to decide.

Suits for maintenance are properly made the subject of punchayets; but cases have arisen wherein the punchayets have decreed the division of property over and above the maintenance to which the plaintiff is entitled. Yet a punchayet, under certain restrictions to prevent any thing of the kind occurring, is the fairest as well as most delicate mode of procuring a due subsistence for the plaintiff; for an inquiry into the circumstances of the opposite party and the family is necessary, to enable them to decide the proportion to be given, according to the rank and circumstances in life of the parties.

The cases in which punchayets might be considered the legal and fixed mode of decision, are therefore, 1st, points of religion; 2d, customs of the country, of caste, or trade; 3d, division of property; 4th, old and intricate accounts; 5th, cases of wuttuns and hucks; and 6th, disputes for maintenance.

In these the advantages of a punchayet are, I think, very apparent.

The disadvantages of punchayets are slowness and unskilfulness, partiality and corruption.

The former is inherent in the formation of one and its forms of proceeding. Much more time is lost in choosing a sur punj than the members on each side, who are mostly appointed without much trouble. It is always found difficult to choose an umpire, because upon him alone the casting vote, the whole decision, depends. Neither party finds it difficult to name friends, and no rule now exists to prevent a person from sitting who has been chosen by either, or both the parties. Whether professional punchayets or not, they are generally, with few exceptions, mere pleaders for their own client. But an umpire is the judge, and if either party knows that the person named for it is acquainted with his adversary, it is sufficient reason for him to object to him. The remedy used here is to bind them down to a certain number of days, and if the time is exceeded, to name one from government, generally an aumeen. This has the effect desired, and an umpire is named within the time. Besides the known habits of the natives which are a check to a speedy decision, and the interest which one party often has to protract it, by inducing his members to absent themselves, the forms under which a punchayet is carried on cause great delay. After the answer of the defendant has been obtained, the punchayet puts a number of poorish, or questions to either party for their own information, on any particular points; and very often a member of the opposite party takes this opportunity of cross-questioning the other by questions to the points of the parties' cause, which give an opening for it; if not, upon any other irrelevant matter he can find, as suits his purpose. Any unfortunate observation of one of the parties, perhaps relating to any thing rather than the matter in dispute, is met by his opponent or one of his members by a thep, which is equivalent to a challenge to prove the assertion thus hazarded, under a penalty of losing his suit if he does not. It is accepted often by way of bravado, to shew that he has no objection to fight the other upon any subject he may choose; and a refusal to accept this challenge and write the thep, is too often construed by the punchayet to the disadvantage of the person refusing. Failing to prove the thep, though it may not in the least affect the pending dispute, is equally prejudicial to the party: not but what this thep is sometimes bene-

ficial when it is demanded upon an assertion made to invalidate the other party's cause, or defeat any manifest falsehood connected with it; but it is unfortunately often converted into a means of injustice, or delay at any rate. The same system of poorish and thep is employed in the examination of the witnesses, whose evidence is generally taken by the poorish, and any discrepany settled by thep. This is rather the effect of unskilfulness than of partiality, but is made subservient to the purposes of the latter.

Unskilfulness has been noticed above as one of the causes of the slowness with which decisions are arrived at, and has been attempted to be shewn in the nature of their proceedings. The unskilfulness of the mode of proceeding is taken hold of by those who are more cunning than honest, to distract the attention of long and irrelevant discussions from the matter in dispute; and what with the ignorance of some and the over-wisdom of others of the members, a dispute, simple in itself, is frequently rendered so confused as to require more time to unravel than it would to decide two original ones of the same nature. The voluminous proceedings are no doubt frequently caused from a desire in the punchayet to give the losing party, particularly when a violent or litigious and dissatisfied man, every opportunity of establishing the justice of his case, and perhaps more frequently to leave him no handle for crying out, as a native will always do, against the justice of their proceedings, but it causes great delay in the decision of the suit on which they are sitting.

The third objection, of partiality, must, I think, exist as long as the parties are allowed to choose their members as they please. Compulsion used towards the parties to make them name them, can only have the effect of making them produce them the sooner. Friends would still be chosen. The Mahratta custom was to make light of those members who appeared to act as lawyers for one party, rather than arbitrators between both, and to give a decision upon the other side, or call upon the same number of persons as were so convicted of partiality, to give their opinions on the case. The remedy, perhaps, is to allow of a stricter scrutiny into the dispute itself when finished, than is now permitted, and a power during the proceedings to check it by threats of changing the members if they persist in open partiality.

The last objection is corruption. This is a point difficult to prove, for two or three established cases will not be allowed as even presumptive proof of general corruption. But it seems strange, if it is not generally practised, that a set of men can sit for five, six, or seven months on a punchayet, subject to the open abuse, as is sometimes the case, of the parties whose suit they are trying, without getting anything or asking for remuneration for all their trouble. In the paper appointing the punchayets, they are expressly told that if they will unanimously apply for remuneration, they shall get it, though not more than three or four instances have occurred wherein such has been asked for. Natives say that members sit because it is the custom of the country, and that they look forward to having their clients possibly as members on a future punchayet of their own, on the principle that one good turn deserves another. But it was, and is the custom of the country, and is almost inherent in the native character, to give presents, and this was a more natural inducement for them to sit in a punchayet now than under the former government; but if the remuneration they had been used to expect and receive were done away, it is natural that there should be. Did they not enjoy the same sources of emoluments as formerly, I suppose that no person would willingly sit unless called upon by government, which is now seldom obliged to exert its influence to procure a man to sit. No other reason can, I think, be found to account

for a number of persons devoting their time to sitting on punchayets, which many now do. A man may have no objection to devote some part of his time to one, but it is otherwise unaccountable that men of such indolent habits as natives should accept of the situation in two or three punchayets at a time, and for a continuance. It may be said that he does it not actually because he is corrupt, but for his trouble or for livelihood; but the man who undertakes a punchayet for a livelihood must sometimes, at least, submit to take the wrong side of the question, and the object of his sitting will not allow him to distinguish between good and bad, or to vote contrary to his interest. This becomes, therefore, in the end as bad as corruption.

A punchayet is often demanded by one of the parties for the evident purpose of protracting a decision. In intricate disputes, of whatever nature, it is not so easily perceived, nor is it of much consequence that it should be, when a punchayet is best qualified to give a good decision, as in those upon simple contracts, debts, and common suits of all kinds, where the cause of action shews there is no need of one. Under the present rules it is not allowable to refuse one; but with the exception of those suits formerly specified, it were perhaps as well that the parties should, unless unanimous in calling for a punchayet, be obliged to abide by the decision of a court or aumeens, unless they choose some common friend or tirayet, who may be more easily stimulated by the superintendent, is more easily induced to carry on his proceedings in the cutcherries of the government officers, and is a very useful instrument of justice on many occasions; a decision is also more easily and quickly obtained from them in almost all suits.

With reference to the advantage which may result to the file from giving punchayets, it does not appear that it would be kept down thereby, unless, indeed, a suit referred to one is considered as struck off from the date of a punchayet being appointed. This plan would not be practicable, consistent with the supervision which punchayets are to receive, for no proper record would remain for the superintendent to judge by, and the diminution of the file would be more imaginary than real. It would be an incongruity to strike them off as referred to punchayets, and yet to have the superintendent constantly sending for the parties, and in fact still carrying on the suit in court. This plan was most probably therefore never intended. Then if they remain on the file, it is to be seen whether one whereon the greater number are suits referred to punchayets would not accumulate much faster than the common adawlut one. I suppose that no one gentleman devoting his whole time and attention to the superintendance of punchayets, could bring more than fifteen per month to a conclusion; but the same person could decide between forty or fifty per month in the first instance. If this is the case, an accumulation of the file must ensue whilst punchayets are considered as the first and regular decision. If the limitation of punchayets to certain intricate and fixed cases is allowed, punchayets will become the exception to a general rule, whereas they now form the rule to which the decision by sumeens and others of suits in the first instance forms an exception nearly as limited as that of punchayets would then be, for many suits which they are empowered to try under 200 rupees are now referred to punchayets, because the parties demand one.

Considering a punchayet, when demanded by either or both of the parties in a suit upon any of the six points above-mentioned, as the mode by which they should have their disputes settled, I would recommend that the superintendent should have the power to refuse one (unless both parties are unanimous in demanding it), in all common suits, if he sees either that it will cause

needless delay and loss to either party, that it is merely demanded with a view to delay, or even under those six heads that the subject-matter is not intricate, or such as to require any very laborious investigation. The punchayets will thereby be restricted to those suits only in which they are really of great use; the file of causes will more likely be well kept down; the superintendent having fewer punchayets to attend to, will bring them to a speedier decision; parties will not run the risk of having their suits delayed as they often must be, by a reference to punchayets; and if the suspicion is true that punchayets are corrupt, many persons will be relieved from a tax which is unwillingly borne by them, but which they are obliged to pay in many instances with a really just view of defeating the object of their adversary, to cause delay, and of saving themselves much trouble and loss of time and money, by a little expense opportunely incurred to stimulate the punchayet to come to a decision. Punchayet being less made a trade of, one may be given on occasion with more hope of success, for professional and interested men having less opportunity of engrossing all sorts of judicial decision, will be discouraged and kept down, and a door will be open, with more success, for calling upon respectable men to give their services to government. They will run less risk of being confounded in men's minds with the interested and litigious men who now compose the generality of punchayets (encouraged by the facility which is given to their sitting upon all sorts of disputes), and the duty of a punchayet will be more respectable and perhaps more easy.

SUTTEES.

To the Editor.

Sir: It would be gratifying to your readers if you could say whether any foundation exists for the statement, published in the London newspapers, that the suttee sacrifice has been abolished by Lord Wm. Bentinck.

Your's &c. E. P.

*** There is no foundation whatever for the statement that this rite *has been* abolished by the Bengal government. The statement referred to by our correspondent is said to rest upon a letter from a missionary at Benares, dated 13th February 1829; but it ought to have been evident, that if such an order was known at Benares in February 1829, the knowledge of it must have reached England before February 1830. Too many instances prove that sanguine men often assume surmises for facts. The subject is under the attentive consideration of the local government, as it has, indeed, been for many years. We observe in the last *Missionary Register* the following extract from a letter from one of the Baptist missionaries at Cacutta:

The missionaries in Calcutta and its neighbourhood have recently addressed the Governor-General, Lord Wm. Bentinck, on the subject of burning of widows, and the loss of property experienced by the natives on becoming Christians. *We have reason to think that the first question will soon be put to rest, and the rite abolished.*

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.—Saturday, Feb. 6th.—A general meeting was held this day at two o'clock; Sir George Staunton, Bart., Vice-president, in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman presented twelve articles of Chinese costume, comprising, among others, a richly embroidered silk stage dress; the habiliments of a mandarin of civil rank, including the cap, satin boots, and embroidered stockings; various silk articles, and two straw hats.

Donations were also presented

From Colonel Broughton (acting secretary), a manuscript vocabulary of the Brij B'hakha dialect, some images, and sáligrámas.

From the Royal Irish Academy, a complete set of its *Transactions*, 15 vols. 4to.

From the Geological Society, some parts of its *Transactions*.

From Mr. Greenfield, his Defence of the Serampore Mahratta version of the New Testament.

From T. H. Baber, Esq., a copy of Gleig's Life of Sir Thomas Munro.

From Captain Pogson, a copy of his History of the Boondelas, &c. &c. &c.

James Ewing, Esq. and John St. John Long, Esq., M. R. S. L., were elected resident members.

The Chevalier Benjamin Schlick was elected a foreign member; and Captain Benjamin Blake, elected at the last meeting, was admitted a member of the Society.

A paper, by Lieutenant Alexander Burnes, of the Bombay army, descriptive of the Baniane' hospital for animals at Surat, was read.

The materials for this account were obtained by the personal inspection of the author in 1823; at which time the inmates of the hospital, or "*Pinjra Pol*," were principally buffalos and cows: there were also sheep and goats, cocks and hens; some of the latter had lost their feathers. There is no restriction upon the admission of animals into this institution, either as to species, number, or the place from whence they come. The most singular object in this establishment is a sort of wooden house, about twenty-five feet long, on the left hand in entering, having a boarded floor elevated about eight feet from the ground, and this space serves as the depository for the grain which gives birth to and supports a host of vermin, so dense that the contents of this receptacle have no longer the appearance of grain but that of a living mass, comprising all the various genera usually found in the abodes of squalid misery. The persons belonging to the hospital strongly deny the fact, so generally believed in Europe, of pious Hindoos devoting themselves voluntarily to afford a night's entertainment to these delightful guests; and a medical gentleman, who accompanied the author during his visit, declared his conviction that no human being could survive for one night under the close and unremitting attention which he would be sure to receive in such a resting-place. Similar institutions, Lieut. Burnes states, are to be met with in almost all the large towns on the western side of India; and at Aryar, in Cutch, he saw an establishment of

rats, above 5,000 in number, kept in a temple, and regularly fed with flour procured by a tax upon the revenues of the city.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Lieut. Burnes, for his communication.

A second paper was read, consisting of a portion of a MS. account of Butan, drawn up by the late Samuel Davis, Esq., who accompanied Capt. Turner on his embassy to Thibet; and communicated by his son, J. F. Davis, Esq.

The extract contained some notices of the inhabitants of Butan, especially the priesthood, with incidental remarks on their religion; many of the principles and forms of which are similar to those of the Hindoos, while many again bear almost as much resemblance to certain observances of the Romish church, such as the celibacy of the clergy, the monastic societies of each sex, their chaplets of beads, and the manner of chanting the prayers. Their system of the universe consists of the celestial regions, situated upon the summit of a square rock of immense magnitude and height, the sides of which are severally composed of crystal, ruby, sapphire, and emerald. About halfway down is the region of the sun and moon; beneath is the ocean, surrounding the whole, with seven stripes of dry land encompassing the foot of the rock, and some islands, the residence of mankind. The infernal regions are of course under the earth. The priests have no buildings erected purposely for the performance of religious ceremonies; but, in order to maintain a proper sense of religion, many small temples are built by the road side: they are usually of a square form, and contain either paintings or sculptures of the deity. There is besides in use at these buildings a sort of whirligig or barrel fixed upon a spindle. The inside is filled with a roll of paper printed all over with the word *omanipeemehong*, the meaning of which is said to be, to implore a blessing, and they mutter it over as the Roman Catholics do their "Ave Maria's," slipping a bead of the chaplet at each repetition. The instrument thus equipped is so placed that each pious passenger may give it a twirl.*

The gylongs or priests are originally boys taken from the most respectable families in the country and the time of their noviciate is passed in the most dull and monotonous manner; nor are their tedious moments much relieved by sleep, if they pass the night in the posture stated to be necessary for every gylong to use; it is sitting cross-legged, with the feet brought to rest on the upper part of the opposite thigh. The body is stretched stiffly upwards, in order that the arms, without being at all bent, may be close to the sides; and the hands, with the palms upwards, rest also upon the thighs; the eyes are pointed towards the nose, to keep watch lest the breath should find an opportunity of wholly escaping from the body. A watchman goes round with a scourge and a light, to see that they are all in their proper places and positions.

The second order of the inhabitants are called *Zeen caads*, and they are literally "servants of government." The third class, or cultivators, appear to enjoy a more rational and unconstrained form of life than either of the preceding; but the females, of whatever class, are in no part of the world worse treated than in Butan.

The reading of this paper being concluded, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 20, when the Right Honourable Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P. president, took the chair at the usual hour.

* A specimen of this praying cylinder, or *Mani*, is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society, to which it was presented by Mr. Hodgson, assistant to the Resident in Nepaul.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta presented a copy of Vol. I. of its *Transactions*.

From Col. Broughton were presented, his Letters from a Mahratta Camp, and Selections from the popular Poetry of the Hindus; from T. H. Baber, Esq. a MS. translation of a Malabar play, founded on the adventures of Rāma; and from W. Marsden, Esq. the charts of Forrest's Voyage to New Guinea, with the names of places written in the Bugis character.

Archibald Leslie, Esq., elected May 16, 1829; Francis Wardes, Esq., elected 16th of January last; James Ewing and John St. John Long, Esqrs., elected at the last general meeting; having severally made their payments, and signed the obligation book, were admitted members of the Society.

A second and concluding portion of Mr. S. Davis's account of Butan was read. It commenced with an examination of the government of the country, which would appear to be mild and equable, and well calculated for the race of people subjected to its sway; indeed, upon the whole, they may be considered, though a very poor, to be a happy people, neither in danger of experiencing any outrageous internal oppression, or invasion and conquest from without. The absence of all motives to ambition or personal aggrandizement at the public expense, in the class of persons to whom the administration of the government is confided, secures them from the first; and the natural obstacles of the country, and badness of the roads, protects them against the second. The paper next details some curious religious ceremonies witnessed at Tassisudon, particularly one which lasted twenty days. The first thirteen are occupied in prayer; the remaining seven in dancing, on which occasion the performers (gylongs or priests) appear in masquerade dresses; the masks representing animals, skulls, the destroying power, and various other fanciful and singular objects. The extract terminated with some account of the natural productions of Butan.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. J. F. Davis for his communication; and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, March 6.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of this Society was held on the 2d September; Sir Edw. Ryan in the chair.

Among the members elected at this meeting were the following Hindu gentlemen:—Rajah Banwari Lall, Baboo Asutosh De, Baboo Rajchunder Das, Baboo Syamalal Thakur.

An account of a journey from Nepal by Tazedo on the frontier of China, by a Cashmeero-Bhotiah interpreter to the traders on that route, communicated by Mr. Hodgson through the Hon. W. B. Bayley, was read.

This itinerary was taken down from the dictation of a man about forty years of age, twenty of which he had spent in constantly traversing the road described in his journal, and of the general accuracy of the facts it records there is not, we believe, any reason to doubt.

The first stage of the journey is to Sankhoo, within the great valley of Nepal. In the third stage the stream Achatuga is crossed: its width is about forty feet and its depth about seven, and its course from north towards the east. The passage is effected in a large canoe managed by four men, provided for the purpose by the Nepal government. Along a mountainous track the traveller comes to Parabasi, the fourth stage, the way "being sprinkled with population." Parabasi is full of brahmuns, and there are many workers in iron at the village, which is the chief foundry of cannon-balls for the Gorkha

government. At Churker, the fifth stage, there is a stone-faced tank, ten paces broad and as many long, and in depth about four or five feet, the water of which is stated to be so hot that it will boil meat. It emits a most offensive sulphureous odour, and bathing in it is considered an excellent remedy for some cutaneous diseases.

The eighth stage which, like all the previous ones, is described to be a toilsome repetition of ascents and descents, brings the traveller to Dum; while travelling this stage, after a descent of three cos, he comes to a stream forming the boundary line between Nepal and Bhote. On the Nepal side of the stream is erected a stone pillar, upon which is inscribed, in Nagri, "*this is the end of the Nepal territory;*" upon the Bhotiah side is a similar erection, bearing the intimation "*here begins the territory of Bhote.*" From this stream, which is crossed by a huge plank thrown over to Dum, is seven cos. Dum is a village containing about 150 straw-built huts tenanted by Bhotiahs. Here is found the wood called zabiah, which is beautifully veined, and is used for making the little round cups out of which the people of Bhote drink tea.

Half a cos from Dum the traveller comes to a fearful spot, where a passage of forty paces is effected over planks only half a foot wide, laid upon iron spikes which are driven horizontally into the rock of a sheer precipice, and which precipice is thus passed. The passage is called "the Lama's iron road."

Kutti, the tenth stage, is described as a considerable town, where all things needful are to be had in abundance. The mass of the inhabitants are Bhotiahs, but many Cashmerians and Newars, and some Chinese, reside there for traffic. All the people wear woollens, and speak the Bhotiah language. Kutti is the boundary of Bhote, considered with reference to physical geography and the language of the majority of the people. 500 soldiers (firelocks and archers), several officers, and four pieces of ordnance, are stationed at Kutti by the ruler of Lahassa, and travellers, going from Nepal, produce their passports to the chief military authority at Kutti, who keeps them in his office, and if satisfied with the views and conduct of those who produce them, gives to them new passports, under his own hand, to the governor of Tingri.

Following the route to the tenth stage, the traveller arrives at the base of a huge mountain called Yelum Thungla, the ascent of which is five cos, and the descent as many more. The snow never melts on this mountain, and the wind in proverbially piercing and violent. Yaks, mules, and sheep, are the only animals that can pass this mountain, care being first taken to strew the pathway with ashes, to prevent their slipping on the hardened mud. To pass it costs a long day's march, and the traveller arrives at the base on the other side late at night, where he halts.

From Yelum Thungla, forwards, a fine verdant plain, enamelled with beautiful flowers, extends for a length of two cos. Over this plain numbers of very fleet animals, resembling the mule, and called by the Bhotiahs *kiang* (wild asses?), are seen scouring.

The thirteenth stage is Tingri, a respectable town of Bhotiahs, where commences a line of post maintained by horses, *via* Lahassa, to China. The winter is excessively severe at Tingri. The common food of the people is a mixture composed of sattu, barley, butter, and tea. It is eaten in a solid state, made up into balls, four times a day, and tea is drank with it: ponies, mules, and *camels* may be hired here by the traveller. The fourteenth stage is Shegar, a town of about 9,000 houses, inhabited by Bhotiahs; the Lamas here are very numerous. The town is built in tiers, from the base to the summit of a hill, which hill is deemed holy ground. There is a tale of the hill con-

hing a gold mine, to which admission is gained by a golden door, over which
e Lamas always keep strict watch! A thousand soldiers are stationed at
egar by the ruler of Lahassa. Sakyu, or the twentieth stage, is described as
great city, standing at the base of a mountain. The houses, from being
ished with charcoal, look black; and the people wear black woollens. The
lers of Sakyu are two Lamas, whose lineage is traced to the same source
th that of the present imperial family of China. These Lamas are esteemed
vine, a character which they support by total seclusion from the world, and
e practice of the most rigorous self-denial, and constant mental abstraction.
Sakyu there is an immense structure called ukar, or "the house of the
ad," a vast cemetery, which superstition, as usual, associates with a number
awful circumstances: at the end of every year a register is taken of the
ad, which is sent to Lahassa (Lassa), on which occasion there is a great
tival, and a service "for the delivery of the souls of the dead." Lamas are
two kinds, one called Kumdamba, practising celibacy, and another sort
led Tumzan. The great Lamas of Sakyu, who are of the latter persuasion,
once a year to visit Lahassa, which is twelve days' journey from the former
ace. They are on these occasions received with great deference and respect
the civil ruler of Lahassa, and go round the city of Lahassa, curing the sick,
d doing other good works.

At the twenty-second stage the traveller, after crossing a stream that comes
to the chest in depth, and is forty paces in breadth, passes through a level
d cultivated plain about six cos, and arrives at Natan, which is a large city,
ntaining, it is said, 300,000 souls, who are chiefly of the Lama caste. The
y is walled and has two gates, one to the east called the Bhotiah, and the
ier to the west styled Sharku. One cos from Natan is Tēshū Lhambhū,
especial residence of the great Lama, presiding over this part of Bhote.
ere are hundreds of gumbas, or convents, and some houses of Cashmerians,
wars, and Chinese in the place. There is a good bazar, which is open from
light till noon, when it is closed at the signal of a bell tolling. Another
brings the traveller to the city of Digurchee, which is of great size, ex-
ding chiefly from north to south. Here begins a new language (dialect?)
ich is called Changi. The houses are pukka built, and 3,000 Bhotiah and
00 Khatai soldiers are stationed in the town. Here the traveller usually
es fresh cattle if he continues his journey.

Leaving Digurchi for the twenty-fourth stage, the traveller, 200 or 300
es to the eastward of the town, comes to a river named Churr Erku. Its
rse is from north to south, its width about 300 paces, and its depth great.
is crossed by an iron bridge of thirteen arches, built by some former lama,
d is called Samba Ghur, or "the eastern bridge." From the river to Pina,
e first stage beyond Digurchi, the road runs through a cultivated plain, till
other river is reached, which is crossed by a bridge, when the traveller
ters at once the town of Pina. It is situated at the base of a small hill, the
p of which is occupied by a small detachment of Bhotiah and Chinese soldiers.
The whole way, during the next stage, lies through a finely cultivated
untry, producing wheat, barley, and pease. At Kyrangzhe, the stage town,
narket is daily held in the middle of the town, from morning till noon,
ere the whole buying and selling of the place is transacted; it not being the
stom to expose any thing in the shops. Several sorts of woollen cloth are
ven here, and the dyers are very expert, being able, for instance, accord-
ng to our traveller, to give a rosaate colour to cloth, vying in splendour of
tint with the rose itself.

The twenty-seventh stage is Laganché, a village of about 200 houses, inhabited by Bhotiahs and a few Chinese. South of the village is a vast lake, or rather inland sea, called Yamzú, where there are three rocky isles, on which herdsmen dwell, who tend large flocks of the Yak. The water, which is extremely salt and bitter, is full of fish, and many fishermen also tenant the isles mentioned, and their fishing boats are made of leather. Beyond Laganché the traveller passes over an uncultivated plain, extending all the way to the next stage, and abounding with deer, kings (wild asses?), and other wild animals, which the Bhotiahs of those parts constantly hunt for the sake of their flesh. The great lake of Yamzú accompanies the traveller to Pallè, which is but a small hamlet, affording however various articles of provisions that the traveller may require. A police officer here examines baggage and passports.

The first part of the twenty-ninth stage lies over a plain till the traveller comes to the base of a mountain called Kamba, the ascent of which is one cos and a half; on the top is a spring of excellent water. A descent of three cos leads to the village of Khamba, consisting of about 100 houses, tenanted by Bhotiahs. There are two Chinese soldiers to superintend the royal dāk.

In the next stage a large and impetuous river, nearly a cos broad, and called the Yekochango, is crossed either by an iron bridge or a ferry-boat; and for two or three stages the traveller passes through a country bearing various fruits, as apples, plums, &c., and occasionally sees the great river Yekochango. From the mountain of Lachain Lachun, in the thirty-fourth stage, all is sandy plain; the stage town is Nitang, where there are plenty of Chinese shops, and the traveller may purchase dressed meats for dinner.

The thirty-sixth stage is the city of Lahassa; on the road is mount Putla, the monastic abode of the great. The convent stands on the hill-top and is very magnificent, the roofs being gilt, and the pillars of silver; the slopes of the hill are well cultivated and peopled. Lahassa (Lassa) is a vast and splendid city, enclosed by a wall of stone. The chief ruler abides in the middle of the and the four functionaries next in rank to him, at the four corners. These five persons, with two others, called Tuzeen, whose ordinary official routine is the distribution of justice, form a council of state. Small offences are punished by fixing the offender, by the neck, in a kind of stocks, in the midst of the city, where he remains for four or five days, and is then flogged and dismissed. Murderers, after a trial before the two judges (tuzeen), are punished with decapitation. Grave political offences are reported to the emperor of China.

The city of Lassa has five gates, named the Nepali, Selungi, Ladakhi, Deejwani, and Chinese gates, all of which are cautiously guarded, especially the Chinese, or leading to China, to pass which costs the traveller a whole day of solicitation and bribery. The cold at Lahassa is, in winter, extremely intense, but in summer the heat is temperate, and there is always a breeze. The inhabitants are chiefly Bhotiahs and Chinese. A cos beyond Lahassa is a river called Shanga, about 100 paces wide, which is passed by leathern and wooden boats; the former for men, the latter for cattle.

In progress to Shū-bū-dū, the forty-third stage (sixth beyond Lassa), the traveller comes to the river Kung-joo, over which is an iron bridge of twenty-five arches. A toll of twenty-five pice is exacted from passengers. The water of the Kung-joo is very dark, like charcoal, but good, and to its virtues is ascribed the freedom which those who drink of it enjoy from the goitre. Shūbū-dū is a town of moderate size. The tails of the Yak sell here for two pice

a piece, and ghee also is exceedingly cheap. Notwithstanding, however, the low prices of the necessaries of life, theft and robbery are very common, and the thieves exceedingly audacious and adroit. The houses at Shū-bū-dū are mostly of wood roofed with stone.

The next six stages to Tazedo, lie through a fine level and richly cultivated country, abounding in grain, fruits of all kinds, and various vegetables, as also in thieves, who come to steal in all sorts of disguises, as that of a dog, &c. At Tazedo our traveller's journey terminates. Tazedo is a large city, and is the frontier town between Bhote and China; the inhabitants are of Khatai, Bhote, and China; the Khatai are Chinese Mahomedans, of very fair complexion and large stature.

The great numbers of monasteries referred to along the route is striking. It is to be regretted that the traveller was not a little more particular in describing the iron and other bridges which he crossed, and the nature of their construction; for though the word *arch* is used in the journal, with respect to these we have some doubts as to the correctness of its application.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

The Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society met on the 26th August, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Hodgson, dated Nepal, 23d July, accompanied by specimens of a certain earth, which Mr. H. states "to have been brought from a considerable distance in the mountains, and used in the khan khaneh to assist the fusion in some metals." The secretary (Mr. Ross) stated that on first inspection this earth appeared to him to be the bituminous marle, which is used as a flux for ores of copper in Thuringia, where it abounds, as a matrix for the ore, but the very small proportion of lime precipitated by means of oxalate of ammonia, from a solution of the earth in the muriatic acid, does not justify the conclusion of its being marle; but subsequent examination led Mr. R. to believe it to be earth, forming the bottom or sides of some of the natron lakes, which are known to exist in certain parts of the Himalayan range of mountains; a complete analysis of this earth is, however, promised for the next meeting.

A large collection of minerals, supposed to have been obtained from the vicinity of Simla, was presented by Mr. Calder, on the part of Dr. Govan, but no specific account of them has yet been received.

Mr. Calder also presented, on behalf of Mr. Hardie, some specimens of lias limestone, with organic remains, illustrative of his paper on the geology of Central India.

A letter was read from Captain Franklin, detailing the progress made by him in the prosecution of his interesting geological investigations, and what still remains for him to accomplish, stating as follows, in a letter dated Jubulpore, 12th July 1829:

"As I wrote to you from Sohagpore, informing you of my progress, and also of the probability of my being able to accomplish the object contemplated by my present trip, I have now very great pleasure in acquainting you that I have accomplished it, and that I am well satisfied with the result. I came upon the eastern limit of trap at the peak of Onercuntuc, and from thence I have traced it along the Mecala hills, until I brought it to join with the point where I left off last year, so that I have now to lay before the Society a delineation of the trap boundary, complete from the source of the Nermada river to Booradunger, where the late Dr. Voysey came upon it in his route from Agra to Nagpore.

"The boundaries of new red sandstone and of lias limestone were laid

down in my former map, and *the new feature of my present survey* is, the existence of the carboniferous series of rocks, as perfect and as well-marked by all the striking peculiarities of those rocks as they are in England; but of the three members of that series, the mill-stone grit is the most predominant, for whilst the mountain limestone only occasionally appears, and the old or primary red sandstone very rarely, the gritstone occupies vast tracts, and rises into the highest mountains, exhibiting also all those romantic appearances and wild scenery, which the same rock is known to do in England; its minerals also are the same; it contains thin seams of coal, the quality of which is invariably bad, bitumen is of common occurrence, and is found impregning the rocks very frequently. Mountain peat is often to be seen in places where the water alternately stagnates and is absorbed, and hot springs are also to be met with. The rock itself is invariably a gritstone composed of quartz gravel united by an argillaceous cement, and in cases where circumstances have converted that cement into *siliceous matter*, or rather where the clay has been silicified or hardened, the rock is used for hand millstones.

"The geological map and paper are now preparing, but in the mean time it may be useful to point out the parts where a continuation of the survey is required: in the first place, the trap boundary requires to be laid down from Oserveratur to Seenee, south of the Nerbudda, and from thence to the point where I quitted it last year, near the Mahadeo peak, and not far from Asseergurh; this would complete the survey of the whole boundary of the eastern trap, and it might be done in the course of one month: in the second place, the small space between Boorahanpoor and Kampoora, Banpoora requires to be examined and laid down; this would at once connect mine, the late Dr. Voysey's, and Capt. Dangerfield's surveys, and the trap boundary north of the Nerbudda would be complete, together with a considerable extent southward of that river carried on by me nearly to Baitool.

"With regard to other points, the new red sandstone requires to be carried on from Taraghat, where I left it in 1822-7, to Kotagurh, and the valley of the Soane river should be examined both geologically and with regard to its iron; the remaining desideratum in this part is to trace the outline of the millstone grit, for I passed nearly through its centre, and my ideas of its boundaries can only be conjectural, having no other foundation than my knowledge of the coal and physical geography of the tract where it exists; but as I have ascertained its boundaries in the Mahadeo hills, my observations regarding it apply only to the tract which is eastward of Oserveratur."

The first chapter of the late Dr. Voysey's journal was read, comprehending his route from Madras to Hydrabad, in November and December 1819; but as the whole of this meritorious work will speedily appear in print, we need not trouble our readers at present with any detached portions.—*Ib.*

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the Society, held on the 8th June, Mr. Wilson, *vice-president*, in the chair; Mr. Ogilvy, the duly elected president of the Society, in the room of the late Mr. Gibb.

A letter was read from Earl Stanhope, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the London Medico-Botanical Society, suggesting that a correspondence should be opened between the two Societies.

A treatise on inflammation of the veins, presented by Mr. J. Greig, was read and discussed.

After a few prefatory remarks, Mr. Greig enters into the details of inflammation, symptoms, and treatment, subjoining some marked cases of this disease.

When the inflammation is not very extensive, the symptoms of phlebitis, he observes, are the same as those of local inflammation; but when it is extensive and pus is secreted in the cavity of the vessel, it is accompanied with a high degree of constitutional irritation, and with symptoms of a typhoid character. Cases, however, are adverted to, of patients having died of phlebitis, without either local or general symptoms that could have predicated the existence of the disease having been observed till after death, when, on examination, the veins were found in a state of high inflammation, and containing a quantity of purulent matter. The most frequent cases, however, are described as resulting from venesection, and the application of a ligature. During some four years, the writer stated that he enjoyed frequent opportunities of witnessing cases arising from these causes, all of which, notwithstanding the utmost attention, and the active application of the best supposed remedies, proved fatal. Sometimes the local symptoms are comparatively slight, and a cure may be effected; but this, according to the writer, is very seldom the case, the disease soon assuming a more formidable character. In that event, the lips of the orifice or wound inflame and become everted, the inflammation rapidly extends along the course of the vein, both above and below the wound, in many cases, even to the heart; there is great pain, aggravated by motion or the slightest pressure, with a sense of burning heat along the course of the affected vessel. These symptoms increasing, matter forms in the cavity of the vein, the surrounding integuments and cellular membrane participate in the inflammation, and symptoms of constitutional irritation ensue: as fever, pain in the head, back and limbs, shiverings, sickness, and great prostration of strength, &c.

This disease being of a highly inflammatory nature, the vascular system, from the second or third day, is found to be greatly deranged, and, after the disorder is fairly established, the pulse is never below 110; when fully formed, it is generally from 120 to 130 in a minute. In the more advanced stages of the disease, the pulse sometimes is not to be counted, becomes contracted and thready, and frequently intermits, and, towards the close, is, for a considerable period, so weak as to be scarcely perceptible. The skin is generally parched, and its temperature greatly augmented, particularly after the shiverings, and the respiration is much affected throughout—not, Mr. Greig conceives, from any morbid condition of the lungs, but from the state of other parts. The appearance of the countenance, and the uneasiness, tightness, and pain felt in the chest, and at the pit of the stomach, are well-marked and never-failing symptoms.

The period at which this very formidable disease terminates fatally, is somewhat uncertain, much depending upon the exciting cause, mode of life, and state of body. Many patients within Mr. Greig's experience, were cut off generally in four, six, or eight days, from the first appearance of the disease, while others lingered for twenty and thirty days, and even for weeks before death put a close to their sufferings. In those cases which prove so rapidly fatal, he inclines to the opinion, that death is not occasioned by the severity of the local affection, but from the effect produced on the nervous and general system by the matter, formed in the vein, mixing with the circulating blood. He considers it a mistaken idea, that in some cases of this disease arising from venesection, the inflammation only extends upwards. In every case witnessed by Mr. Greig, both the symptoms and appearances, on examination after death, fully proved the existence of inflammation below the wound in the arm, and in most cases extended even to the fingers.

Among the various causes which may produce inflammation of veins, are gun-shot wounds, compound fractures, splinters of bone, wood, iron, or other extraneous substances lodging in, or tearing the coats of the vessels—and the absorption of certain fluids. The most frequent exciting causes are, punctures with pointed instruments, and the application of a ligature.

This disease, though it often affects man, is still more frequently to be met with in the horse, it being well known that the integuments in this animal rarely, if ever heal, by what is called the first intention, after venesection. When death follows the opening of the external jugular vein in the horse, the membranes of the brain are found much inflamed. This being clearly a malady of a highly inflammatory character, what is called the antiphlogistic treatment is obviously indicated. The local treatment is external—cold applications, evaporating washes, saturnine poultices, and saturnine and opiate fomentations, leeches, and bliaters. The general treatment comprises low diet, repeated bleedings, saline cathartics, the exhibition of calomel and diaphoretics, &c. When typhoid symptoms appear, the case, in general, may be considered as most imminently dangerous, and the plan of treatment of course corresponds to the new train of symptoms. On the whole, Mr. Greig's paper is a valuable and instructive one.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Medico-Botanical Society.—On the 28th January, a meeting of this Society was held in Sackville Street, the Earl of Stanhope in the chair, at which his lordship read a letter from Mr. Frost addressed to the council, in which he announced his intention to deliver up the signature-book, herbaria, library, official seal, and all the other property in his possession or power belonging to the Society. Conformably with this intimation, his lordship stated, Mr. Frost had attended the council that day, and delivered up the signature-book, seal, chain, and medal worn by the chairman at the meetings. The other articles, being too bulky to be brought that day, Mr. Frost had promised should be put in the possession of the treasurer and conservator on the 29th; the books and muniments of the Society were to be delivered to the librarian. Thus ends this strange and eventful history!

VARIETIES.

Mode of feasting amongst the Tibetans.—Father Hyacinth, the late Russian archimandrite at Pekin, gives the following description of an entertainment amongst some Tibetans composing an embassy to Pekin, in 1818, during his residence at that city. "In a square chamber were placed some tables, long and somewhat elevated, on each of which was a skin sack containing about fifteen pounds of *tsan-pa* (a compound of roasted barley-meal made into a paste with tea); quilts and felt carpets were spread before the tables. The guests arranged themselves according to seniority, seating with their legs crossed. As each arrived, he was presented with a dish of *tsan-pa*, in which pieces of butter were imbedded. The guest took a mouthful, spat it out, and then tasted another. When all had met, wine was offered, and then tea. Before eating they uncovered the head, and recited a short prayer; they then put on their hats again, and began to drink tea or eat *tsan-pa*. After the tea they went to wine. To each guest was then brought a bowl of oatmeal and rice, seasoned with butter and sugar. Another prayer was recited, and they began to eat with their fingers; and then returned to the wine. After this course was over the party took a walk in the court, from whence they returned in about a quarter of an hour, and seated themselves as before, when raw meat, minced and seasoned with salt, pepper, and garlic, was served up: a bowl of this mess was put before each guest. At the same time there was placed upon every table several dishes filled with large pieces of raw beef and jelly. The guests, after reciting another prayer, drew knives which they carried about them, cut the meat into small bits and ate it, previously covering it with a highly seasoned hash. They then recommenced drinking wine, and afterwards took another walk. Returning to the apartment, they renewed their attack upon the wine. Soon after appeared a tray of *tooba* (a dish of oatmeal mixed with vermicelli and beef), of which a bowl was set before each person. The guests having repeated a prayer, took their little sticks, and began to eat. Last of all were brought small patties covered up in napkins, in order that they might be carried to the guest's houses. This concluded the repast, which lasted more than half the day. After walking about in the court, the party returned to the bottle. The entertainer and the guests, at this period, began to sing and dance: the Tibetan mode of dancing consists in leaping up in one place. In a short time supper was served up; it resembled the dinner, but was so not so long. The guests continued to drink till they were completely intoxicated: the inner doors had been fastened, so as to prevent any individual from stealing away before the end of the entertainment."

Interior of the Malay Peninsula.—The *Malacca Observer* of the 14th July, in an account of a trip to Assahan, in the interior, alludes to certain hot wells at a place called Ayar Panas, which it seems are becoming frequented for their beneficial effects in some disorders. On the 12th May the hot spring stood at 152°, the cold water immediately surrounding being only 74°. Further, observes the writer of the account, "the water of the small spring was 156°, or 44° above blood-heat, and the cold water 77°. I took some water from the spring, and put it in a coco-nut shell, when one minute out of the spring it sunk to 130°, when two minutes out it sunk to 112°, when five minutes to 86°, and ten minutes to 76°; after this I did not try, but it may have sunk to 74°, the temperature of the surrounding water."

The writer gives some desultory details of the country and people, some of which we subjoin.

The road from Ayer Panas to Rheim is good, in fine weather, and the scenery diversified. Of the latter place, he says:—"When you come to Rheim, you are pleased with it as a large village, and more at the courtesy and willingness to oblige you; you enter a house remarkably clean, a ready welcome, and every request complied with for supplies such as they have in their power to offer (paying for the same of course), and as soon as you can desire. From this to Assahan the road is very bad; you travel through mud and jungle, small stagnated pools full of leeches, and nothing to diversify the scene. If you approach a house, your ears are assailed with the timid shrieks of the women, and the men are seen cautiously advancing; if at a distance you call to them 'tis the sign given for a clear deck, and as you approach for a coco-nut or information, nothing in the shape of life is seen, nothing heard but the noisy barking of the dogs."

Of the Malays, in this part, he says:—"When angry, Malays care little for life; they are civil, and to each other particularly ceremonious; they repay kindness for kindness, and seem very sensible of any shown to them; they are well versed in the art of trickery, and not unfrequently, if they find you want a thing, they forestall you. I once saw a dwarf Malay—he appeared about twenty-eight years old, and was about four feet high: as he was very poor I gave him a few doits, he was very grateful and next morning brought me some

eggs; of course I paid for them, but had great difficulty in persuading him to take the cash. He still, however, persisted, and one day brought me some plantains; all I could say or do would not induce him to take the cash, and I at last received them; for this afterwards I was very glad, for he often brought me eggs, fruit, and other things, and never scrupled to receive their value. They are very fond of smoking, and a poor fellow, whom I greatly pitied on account of his being deaf and dumb, occasionally made signs for a cheroot; I never refused him, and to do him justice he did not often ask me; he generally brought me a coco-nut, and was very much pleased on being engaged as a cooly to convey two invalid sepoys to Malacca. He was by far the most unassuming man I have seen. I was one afternoon returning with my gun from the jungle, when I was much impressed at seeing a Malay at his prayers, or perhaps, more properly speaking, I was more surprised at his manner. His god seemed to be a tree! with his hands devoutly laid across his breast, he was fervently, to all appearance, engaged in prayer, and seemed perfectly unconscious of our presence. After remaining in a standing attitude a short time, he prostrated himself on the ground, kissing the trunk of the tree; this he repeated several times, alternately rising and prostrating, and at length sat on his haunches, where I left him.

Medical Anthropophy in China.—China is tolerably free from direct cruelty in her religious superstitions, at least she allows nothing at all that can compare with Hindoo suttees, except her horrible infanticide, which, by the way, is induced not by religious superstition, but by hard-hearted scepticism and the visionary dreams of political economy, which says the young stranger has no right to the board of privileged fathers, and therefore must be gone. But China has her *Anthropophagi Medici*: those who, for medical purposes, feed on various parts of the human body. The murder of a young lad at Macao, three years ago, was occasioned by the misbelief that a portion of human flesh would restore a dying man; and the executioner of ten thousand, mentioned in the *Canton Register*, exhibited for sale, the other day, the gall-bladder of a man he had cut to pieces, in which grains of rice were steeped, to be eaten daily in specified numbers. On turning to the Penal Code, it appears that a man of the Haong-shan district, named Lew, was on a former occasion brought to justice for procuring a portion of human gall at the price of one hundred and twenty taels of silver; and about the year 1811, a man in Che-Keang, named Chang, was convicted, who had, in the course of sixteen years, caused the death of eleven young girls that he might drink certain fluids to add vigour to his own constitution! The twelfth victim to his cannibalism escaped, to be a witness against him; and the "man in form, but brute in nature," as the official document characterizes the atrocious criminal, was put to death by a slow and ignominious punishment. The wretch, when he died, was about seventy years of age. Sixteen families, who had suffered by his horrible propensity, were summoned to attend his execution by being cut to pieces. The popular idea and phraseology in China supposes a relation between animal courage and the quantity of gall. A large proportion of that secretion is found in bold daring spirits, and timid people have little or none; hence it is said a greater quantity is found when death is inflicted without causing previous bodily fear. To say a man has no gall, denotes he has no courage: and a blustering man will excuse himself for something cowardly by demanding if you imagine he has a gall-bladder as big as a firkin. The inference drawn from these opinions is, that a man can increase the quantity of gall in his own system by eating the gall of a fellow-creature.—*Canton Reg.*, May 2.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Consolations in Travel, or the last Days of a Philosopher. By Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. London, sm. 8vo. 1830. Murray.

This little work consists of dialogues upon philosophical subjects, between persons of science whom the author is supposed to meet in his travels. A variety of ingenious theories are discussed by them, each speaker developing his peculiar views. The traveller (Philalethes) is led by a sweet and musical voice to take a survey of the progress of civilization, from man in a savage state of nature, to his highest degree of refinement. The speculations on spiritual being are curious,—they can be nothing more,—affording scope for fancy rather than reason. Disputations concerning the vision, or in regard to subjects springing from it, compose the second dialogue. The reasonableness of revealed religion is shewn from the early history of man. An excursion to the remains of the temples of Paestum brings a new character on the scene, of prepossessing exterior and corresponding intellect. The Unknown offers some excellent geological illustrations; different systems are discussed and interesting facts are stated. Philalethes, being obliged to return to England, after a few months, again travels, accompanied by a friend "of very powerful and acute understanding, a severe thinker, with great variety of information, an excellent physiologist, and an accomplished naturalist." He visits the alpine country of Austria, and near the lake of the Traun, meets with an accident which might have proved fatal but for the almost miraculous aid of the Unknown, who chanced to be fishing near the fall of the Traun. Accompanied by the Unknown and his friend Eubathes, he enjoys the romantic scenery of the Tyrol. The grotto of the Maddelena gives rise to a dialogue upon the reproduction of the species—the function of respiration—the immortality of the soul. In another dialogue, the Unknown delivers his own history as a chemical philosopher, and expatiates upon the qualifications of the chemist. The sixth and last dialogue is produced by a visit to Pola in Istria: the devastations of time are traced to the chemical agency of the elements,—of electricity—of gravitation. The work is of a very superior character, elaborately written, full of most ingenious thoughts, with some passages of great beauty. To the ordinary reader it will, perhaps, appear somewhat visionary.

The Cabinet Encyclopædia.—Domestic Economy; by Michael Donovan, Esq. vol. i. London, 8vo. 1830. Longman and Co. and Taylor.

A mass of really useful information, combining practical utility with the features which belong to a scientific treatise, is contained in this work. The first volume commences with a history of intoxicating liquors, and then proceeds to give a detailed account of malt, from the cultivation of the barley to its final conversion into the state adapted to the use of the brewer. Distillation, wine-making, vinegar-making, and baking, are the other subjects treated of. The several treatises are written with great care, and comprehend the latest improvements. Some amusing remarks are occasionally interspersed, which relieve the dryness of the details.

The Family Library.—Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Allan Cunningham. Vols. I and II. London, sm. 8vo. 1830. Murray.

Mr. Cunningham's biography of British artists is one of the most valuable modern additions to that department of literature. It is written in a very pleasing and lively style, and the particulars of the history of men, whose character is frequently so eccentric, as that of artists, compose an almost inexhaustible store of amusement.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Morrison has now in the press at Macao, a vocabulary of the Canton provincial dialect in one volume octavo. It consists of three parts, 1. English and Chinese, 2. Chinese and English (both arranged alphabetically), and 3. a collection of words, idiomatic phrases, and proverbial sayings, collected and arranged according to subjects, by native teachers, and translated by Dr. M. As the mandarin dialect is confined to the learned, and is spoken or understood by few of the inhabitants of Canton, a vocabulary of the provincial language is absolutely requisite to establish a ready colloquial intercourse with them on the part of foreigners.

Captain Beechey is preparing for publication his voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits, for the purpose of discovery and co-operating with the expeditions under Captains Parry and Franklin, performed in H.M.S. *Blossom*, in the years 1825, 26, 27, and 28; in which Pitcairn's Island, Taheite, Kamschatka, Loo Choo, California, and other places of interest in the Pacific, were visited.

Mr. William Greenfield, editor of Bagster's Syriac New Testament, and other works, has in the press a translation of the New Testament into Hebrew. The same gentleman is also preparing for publication, A Series of Grammars, consisting of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Persic, Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Dutch, Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, and English.

The following works are preparing for publication, to form a portion of "Constable's Miscellany"—1. The Achievements of the Knights of Malta, from the Institution of the Hospitallers of St. John, in 1099, till the Political Extinction of the Order, by Napoleon, in 1800; by Alex. Sutherland, Esq., in two volumes. 2. Life and Reign of Mahmoud II., present Grand Sultan of Turkey, including the Geographical, Moral, and Political History of that Empire; by Edward Upham, Esq., in one volume. 3. History of Modern Greece, and the Ionian Islands; with a View of the Decline of the Turkish Ascendancy on the Grecian Continent, and of the Revolutionary War; in two volumes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Adventures of Hatim Tai; a Romance. Translated from the Persian, by Duncan Forbes, A.M. 4to. 16s.

Views of the Forts of Bhurtpore and Weire, by Lieut. George Abbott, 15th Regt. N.I. Drawn on Stone by Messrs. M. Gauci, P. Gauci, Harding, Lynch, Mackenzie, and Templeton, oblong folio.

The East-India Question considered, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Members of the two Houses of Parliament. By Henry Ellis, Third Commissioner of the last Embassy to China. 8vo.

A Brief Vindication of the Company's Government of Bengal from the Attacks of Messrs. Rickards and Crawfurd. By R. D. Mangles, Esqe, Bengal Civil Service. 8vo.

Memoir of the Life and Public Services of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., particularly in the Government of Java and Bencoolen; with Details of the Commerce and Resources of the Eastern Archipelago. By his Widow. 4to. £2. 12s. 6d.

The History of Java. By the late Sir T. S. Raffles. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s.—Also, Ninety-Six Plates, illustrative of the above, £2. 2s.—Also, Map, for ditto. folio. 6s.

Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. (Imported from Calcutta.)

A Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan, constructed from the most recent Surveys, and inscribed to Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., &c. On four sheets of Atlas, £1. 11s. 6d.; or on cloth, in a case, £2. 2s.

Portrait of Charles Wilkins, LL.D., &c. &c., engraved in Mezzotinto by J. Sartain, after a Picture by J. D. Middleton. Size 11 inches by 14 high. Prints 10s. 6d.; proofs, 15s.

Remarks on the Civil Disabilities of the British Jews. By F. H. Goldamid. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Worship of the Serpent traced throughout the World, and its Traditions referred to in the events in Paradise; proving the Temptation and Fall of Man by the instrumentality of a Serpent. By the Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 8vo. 12s.

British Colonial Slavery compared with that of Pagan Antiquity. 2s.

Preparing for the Press.

Travels in Poland, the Crimea, and various Parts of the Turkish Empire, by the late James Webster, Esq., of the Inner Temple, in two volumes, 8vo., with numerous plates and vignettes.

Personal Memoirs of Captain Cook, written by Himself; in two volumes small 8vo.

The Life of Sir Joseph Banks, K.B., late President of the Royal Society: with Selections from his Correspondence in the Archives of the Royal Society, the British Museum, &c.; by a Member of the Royal Society. In two volumes 8vo., with a Portrait.

The Political Life of the Right Hon. George Canning, from his Acceptance of the Seals of the Foreign Department, in Sept. 1822, to the period of his death, in August 1827; by his late Private Secretary, A. G. Stapleton, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.

Travels among the Bedouins and Wahabees, by the late John Lewis Burckhardt, Esq. In one volume, uniform with the Travels in Arabia.

The Picture of India, exhibiting in a brief, yet clear and graphic manner, the Geography, Topography, History, &c. of that most interesting portion of the Earth; and an impartial View of the India Question, with reference to the impending Discussion of the Renewal of the Charter. In 2 vols. 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

Objections to Phrenology: being the substance of a Series of Papers, communicated to the Calcutta Phrenological Society; with additional Notes. By David Drummond, of the Durrumtollah Academy. 8vo. 8 Rs.

A Dictionary, Persian and English; compiled chiefly from the Boothan Quatia and Moontukhab-ool-Loghat, and carefully compared with the best Dictionaries of the Language. By Ramdhun Sen.

Regulation X. of 1829, being a Regulation for consolidating into One Regulation with modifications, the existing Enactments relating to the Collection of Stamp Duties. Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 16th June 1829. 4 Rs.

Outline of an Essay on the Principle of Annuities for Single and Joint Lives, with an Appendix on the present State of the Bengal Military Fund. By a Bengal Military Fund Director.

A Map of the Country to the North West of India, or the Himalayah Mountains, from recent Surveys; being a portion of the Map compiled and published by Colonel Hodgson. Four British miles to an inch. 10 Rs.

Poems. By Capt. Wright, of the Bengal Army. 4 Rs.

A Treatise on the Polynomial Theorem. By Mr. Masters, of the Calcutta Parental Academic Institution. (Lithographed.)

The Kaleidoscope, No. I. To be continued monthly.

The Calcutta Commercial Guide to Imports and Exports. By Mr. John Bell, of the Custom House. (To be continued monthly.)

THE SUTTEE PRACTICE.

A MORE important event connected with the government of British India, it has seldom fallen to our lot to announce, than that which is communicated in the latest intelligence from Calcutta contained in our present number, namely, that an order to put an *immediate* stop to the practice of suttees passed the council of the Supreme Government of Bengal towards the end of November last.

That the subject has occupied the close, unremitted, and painful attention of the local government, at the urgent desire of the Court of Directors, we were well aware, and that its attention has been stimulated, moreover, by the anxiety and impatience manifested by a very considerable portion of the public in England, and by the solicitations of the missionaries in India. The progression towards what we hope may be called a favourable decision, became perceptible to those whose inquiries were directed to the subject on the spot; and hence, probably, it is, that the rumour was circulated, that the practice had been interdicted in February 1829, to which an allusion was made in our last number.

It will be observed, that although the newspapers of the presidency state in positive terms that the practice is to be immediately abolished, no official intimation upon the subject had appeared, at the beginning of December, which is the date of our last advices from Calcutta; and no communication, as far as we can learn, has been received by the home government, which authorizes us to assert, what we nevertheless imagine there is no ground for doubting, that *the suttee rite no longer exists*.

We have lately been in the habit of receiving many letters and disquisitions upon the subject of this rite, and upon the practicability of abolishing it without risk to our authority in India; but as we could not perceive that these points were placed in a new light, or that any new fact was adduced which could in the slightest degree elucidate the question, we have forborne to encumber our pages with the *decies repetita* respecting the horrors of the rite, the language of the Hindu authorities, and the other data which constitute the materials of the conflicting arguments. The question, in truth, lay in a very narrow compass, whether the peremptory abolition of this custom would or would not be regarded by our Hindoo subjects as an invasion upon their religious rites, and a derelection of that pledge, upon which the security of our government is mainly built, that we would not intermeddle forcibly with the religion and prejudices of the natives of India. This question could only be solved by a careful, minute, comprehensive, and deliberate investigation, such as a government alone could institute. The calmness and circumspection requisite to deal with such a peculiar subject as this, which is embarrassed by more difficulties than any political question which it is possible to conceive, where feelings are necessarily excited, passions called into play, and inordinate prejudices are concerned, even the government was bound to pause, to hesitate, and to distrust its own judgment, lest it should be unconsciously actuated by those

emotions which, though honourable in the individuals composing the governing power, ought to be forgotten, or carefully suppressed, in its concrete capacity.

For a long period has this investigation occupied the serious consideration of our Indian government. The copious evidence periodically laid upon the table of the House of Commons, on the subject of the immolation of Hindu widows, amply attests the solicitude of the East-India Company's government to put a stop to the practice, as well as the extraordinary and perplexing discrepancy of opinion which has prevailed amongst their servants, equally qualified by talent and by local experience to speak as to the probable consequences of an authoritative prohibition of this abominable custom. It is well observed, in one of the Calcutta papers, that "while we exult over the measure (the abolition of suttees), as reflecting the highest honour on the administration of Lord William Bentinck, it ought not to be forgotten, that former governments were indefatigably employed in paving the way for it, and in ascertaining the obligation of this practice, as a duty enjoined by the Hindoo laws. The accumulated evidence of years of caution and deliberation has established the fact of the practice being a corruption as much of the spirit and doctrines of the Shasters, as it is an outrage on humanity, and on the ground alike of humanity and good faith, the abolition has at length been resolved upon."

Whatever may be the true origin of this strange and barbarous custom, whether the report which is given of its motive by the classical writers of Greece and Rome, that it affords a guarantee against domestic treason, be true or not, this inference cannot but be admitted, that it must have taken its rise from some very powerful consideration, and must have connected itself with some of the strongest prejudices of the human mind, to have become popular, or even been tolerated, amongst a people proverbially remarkable for their tenderness towards animal life in all its forms.

One of our most indefatigable correspondents upon this subject is Colonel Macdonald, who has at different periods favoured us with his sentiments on it, at considerable length. In the *Asiatic Journal* for March 1822,* he investigated, with an industrious degree of research, the Hindu laws respecting the burning of widows; and the result of this investigation led him, a decided enemy to the atrocious custom, to conceive that it might be overcome by obliging the unfortunate victims to conform to the strict letter of the law, and mount unassisted the pile whilst in flames, concluding that it is not in human nature to suppose that five out of five thousand would encounter death in this tremendous form. We have before us a recent letter from this gentleman, wherein he reiterates his hypothesis. He says:

It is certainly not advisable to put a stop to the destruction of life, in the terrific form of burning alive on a funeral pile, by a positive mandate of Government, legally justifiable as that might be, while the same end can be obtained by executing the law *in its very letter*. If an infatuated Hindoo widow shall distinctly declare before the constituted authorities, that, unintoxicated with drugs, she is determined, alone and unassisted, to *mount a raging pile*, she may safely be permitted to make an experiment which one out of a thousand will not be found equal to. The natives, interested by avarice in the death of the widow, will not, it would appear from recent instances, persevere, when all that is unlawful in the apparatus of the self-immolation, is distinctly proved to be inadmissible: because they are aware, that without the aid of the frame, of the ligatures, of the piles, and of stupifying drugs, they could not accomplish their nefarious purpose. As a proof of this, they have relinquished their plan of murder, on being informed of what they well knew, *viz.* that the act, by the law of the country, must be perfectly voluntary.

* Vol. xiii p. 230.

How far such a regulation would be justifiable, considering that it is admitted that the *law* of the Hindus, properly so called, contains no express command of the suttee rite, which is a long-continued custom, and customarily performed, not in the manner that regulation would require, or would be consistent with our rule of non-interference with the religious customs of the Hindus; and how far such a regulation would be commendable on the score of humanity, since it precludes all hope of escape to the wretched female, it is unnecessary, in the present circumstances of the question, to decide. We quote the opinion of this gentleman, as a single evidence, and others might be adduced, of the contrariety of sentiment which has prevailed amongst even the warmest advocates of abolition, as to the means whereby that object might be best attained.

We subjoin an extract from another communication which has reached us, regarding the expedients which might be adopted for the prevention of the practice. The introductory passage has no necessary connexion with the subject of suttees, but it is curious:

The question seems to be, whether or not our possessions in the East would be endangered by our interference in putting down this inhuman practice; and if no danger be apprehended, by what means is the practice to be abolished becomes the next question. It is my intention here to relate in what manner I was once fortunate enough to save an unhappy widow from the flames prepared for her by the relentless Brahmins. The Northern Concan being ceded to the British government, it fell to my lot to take charge of it. The insolence of the Mahrattas towards the British officers, as they travelled through the Concan to Guzerat, was well known, and as great inconvenience and delay not unfrequently arose, the cession of this part of the country was particularly agreeable to every officer, civil and military. I found the inhabitants sullen, gloomy, and morose, whilst the killedar of Bassein (the principal place, and my head-quarters), to save himself the mortification of delivering up the keys of the fort, quitted the place on the instant he received orders from Poona. Anxious to enter the fort to take an inventory of stores, &c. which it might contain, I set out for the purpose, but to my astonishment found myself alone, not a single native following me. On inquiring the reason, I was informed that the fort was completely in the possession of an enormous snake, *covered with hair*, and that for years no one had entered the gateway. I went on, however, and threw wide the heavy gates, entering a perfect wilderness. The rainy season had commenced, and wading through long and wet grass, and weeds up to my knees, I found myself in an old building filled with rubbish. In a second I found matchlocks, powder-boxes, with several pounds of ammu-

nition, sponges, swords, and two old nuggarahs, or kettle-drums. On the second day Lieut. —— offered to assist me by going to the fort and completing the inventory. A fever seized him on his return: he called for me, but I had proceeded to a village at some distance to settle some affairs connected with the revenue. On my return Lieut. —— was dying: he seemed sensible, however, and was able to speak. "The fort," he said, "the fort contains—" here his voice failed him; but rallying again, he cried, "Oh, sir, I have in that fort discovered—" what never passed his lips, for death had placed his seal upon them. Whether the unhappy young man had found the hairy snake, or immense treasure, I never could make out; but certainly when I and others followed up the search, we discovered neither one or the other. From the anxiety of the natives to keep me out of the fort by endeavouring to create alarm by their report of the snake, I more than once suspected that treasure was to a considerable amount concealed within its walls: it may still be there.

Soon after my arrival it was reported to me that a suttee was in preparation. At this period no rules or regulations fettered us in the exercise of our judgment in such matters; and I therefore resolved to strive all in my power to dissuade the wretched woman from destruction. The task was attended with more difficulty than I could have imagined; burn she would, and no one should prevent her: these were the words she uttered over and over again. Crowds of persons surrounded her dwelling, and heaps of faggots were already piled upon the open esplanade near the sea. The Brahmins never quitted the woman's side, and I began to despair of success. At length she was left alone for a few minutes, and then I poured out all my arguments against the meditated immolation. The terrors of suffocation, the horrors of fire, had no effect; whilst the enormity and wickedness of the act was ridiculed, for she had been informed by her priests that the deed was the most praiseworthy, the most virtuous, and consequently the most acceptable to her God: still I persevered, and the woman seemed to waver a little. "Am I not now looked upon by every one as a goddess?" she said, "and, in consequence, above them all?" Pride was, I now saw, predominant, and for the sake of enjoying an imaginary superiority for a few moments, the deluded creature was ready to reduce her body to ashes, to be scattered before the wind. My plan was now formed: and when the Brahmins waited upon me to know if I intended by force to prevent the burning of the widow, I first inquired what the *Shaster* said upon the subject. They could not say the law *commanded* a widow to burn; but that it declared it to be praiseworthy so to do. Upon this the wily Brahmins, for the preservation of their own lives against poison from the hands of their wives, have upheld the practice. They awaited my decision. I again inquired how many Brahmins were necessary to follow the widow to the pile? they answered one or two, attended by the widow's relations. "I shall not prevent her burning," said I, "unless she herself declines doing so; no force shall be used against her on my part, nor shall any be suffered on your side, and I intend to be present." The Brahmins considered the day their own, and led forth the victim, who, finding herself attended only by two Brahmins and one relation, an old woman (the crowd having by my orders been dispersed), soon began to change her tone; she was no longer the worshipped goddess of the multitude, no longer the queen of the rabble, and in consequence refused to burn, and the disappointed priests in anger turned away, leaving the agitated woman at my feet shedding tears of gratitude, for she felt assured *my* interference had rescued her from the torments of the flames. How simple then is the prevention of a suttee?

no force did I use towards the woman, but I kept away the rabble, I suffered no drums and trumpets to drown reflection, nor permitted goseins or holy beggars to fall down and kiss the hem of the widow's garment. The pile was before her; that bitter pill, deprived of its gilding, could not be swallowed. I do not aver that every instance of determined sacrifice could thus be prevented, but I do say that four out of six might be thus put a stop to. Anxiously did I hope for a second opportunity to try my plan; but alas, ere it offered itself, government had issued regulations which authorized the burning of widows, provided they were not pregnant, and no compulsion was used towards them.

Since the promulgation of these regulations, suttees have certainly not been less frequent; for the very circumstance of the government-peons being on the spot, although for the purpose of preventing force, gives a sanction to the dreadful proceeding, and hundreds of young women annually fall victims to bigotry, superstition, and cruelty, no helping arm being outstretched to save them.

The natives of India soon become reconciled to the orders of their government, and I am at a loss to discover what disastrous events can arise from abolishing suttees, than followed the discontinuance of infanticide in Cutch, or the cruelties practised on the banks of the Ganges at Calcutta.

It is worth the reader's attention, to consider the effect which the bare promulgation of a serious design on the part of government to entertain the project of abolition has had upon the native mind, so far as its sentiments can be interpreted by the language of the newspapers published at Calcutta in the oriental tongues. We abstain from terming them native papers, because we have reason to think that one of them is, indirectly at least, under the control of European management. As this is a subject which comes directly home to the feelings of a Hindu, and is unconnected with those topics relating to the Company's authority about which there might be some suspicion of partiality and party bias, we may assume that the real native papers speak the genuine sentiments which would be suggested by a Hindu mind on this subject. The *Chandrika* has appeared as the champion of the practice about to be abolished; the news of which event, the editor tells us (with the help of his translator), occasioned him to be seized with such alarm, as to make him believe that the Hindu religion is now on its last legs. "At this awful intelligence," he says, "we have trembled from head to foot, and are distressed, terrified, and astonished." It is observable, that the writer does not attempt to justify the practice, except by alleging that it is a "holy rite," sanctioned by the *Shastras*, and by offering, very fairly, to put the question as to the abolition of it upon the issue, whether the practice be grounded upon the *Shastras* or not. "Let this question," he says, "be put through the whole extent of the British dominions wherein the Hindu *Shastras* prevail, and let the answer be brought forward: if it be stated that Suttees are not according to the *Shastras*, do your desire, and we shall feel no anxiety." In the adverse event, he affirms, that "the soul of the Hindus will be distracted." The arguments against the abolition, on the part of the editor of the *Chandrika*, are deduced *ab inconvenienti*. He urges, the tolerance of this practice by the Mussulmans, and that the British government stand pledged to their Hindu subjects to leave it un-

touched. He seems to consider that an oath to this effect was taken by the British.

The arguments of the *Chandrika* are combated in another paper, the *Sumachar Durpun*, with a degree of logical precision, and with a freedom from prejudice, which would be surprising, could we be assured that the article was the composition of a native. In short, it is a concise and convincing summary of the European arguments against the practice. The writer begins by a statement, shewing that the rite is not sanctioned by Menu; that, as a religious act, self-immolation ranks the lowest of the three acceptable acts which win favour from heaven. He then points out the disuse of this rite in many parts of India, and also the occasional interference of relatives to prevent the sacrifice of a widow, which they would not do, if the rite were commanded, as an essential part of the Hindu religion. With respect to the obligation imposed on the British government, to abstain from interference with the religious observances of the Hindus, the editor's remarks are shrewd and sensible:

Respecting the oath the English are said to have taken, on the subject of Hindoo observances, when they acquired the country, we are somewhat incredulous. Where is it? In what public document is it recorded? The British conquered the country from the Musulmans, not from the Hindoos, and it is not probable that they would have given any such oath, except to the Musulmans. But if it be said, that they granted a general promise to the Hindoos, that they should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, this promise did not include the permission of any rites, or the gift of any privileges, contrary to equity or the dictates of humanity. For instance, the capital punishment of Brahmins is forbidden in the Hindoo shastras, yet the English have found it necessary to subvert the Hindoo law in this respect, and subject them to a like punishment for similar crimes with the Soodra. The exposing of children at Sagor, was an act said to be sanctioned by religious authority, yet the English Government has abolished it altogether. This promise, therefore, if it ever was given, did not extend to the permission of acts which appeared either unjust or cruel. If any Hindoo imagines that the prohibition of suttees arises from a disposition on the part of government to subvert the Hindoo religion by force, he is much mistaken. Government has no such object in view. The act will be forbidden not because it is esteemed religious, but because it is considered cruel, and inasmuch as it is contrary to British equity to allow of the destruction of life, where there has been no crime. Certainly the perfect toleration of the Hindoo religion for the last sixty years, ought by this time to have convinced the natives that government is incapable of entertaining such an idea. After suttees shall have been abolished, there will not be one Brahmin, one temple, one festival, less than before the prohibition. How then can it be said, with any degree of truth, that the abolition of suttees will be the subversion of Hindooism?

If these are the sentiments of a Hindu, and if there is any considerable portion of the native community who participate in them, there is no ground of apprehension as to the result, and it fully explains and justifies the measure of the Bengal government.

On the other hand, we find it stated in the *Chandrika*, that a petition of the

natives is to be presented to the government against the abolition, by individuals who are said, in that paper, to comprise "the learned, the wealthy, the virtuous, the noble, the polite, and the mild." This petition, however, we learn from one of the European papers, receives no support from the respectable members of the native community. The truth, probably, lies in the medium: that there are respectable Hindus who view the suttee rite with aversion is notorious; it is equally notorious, on the other hand, that there are some respectable natives whose sentiments are decidedly in favour of it. Among the latter is the well-known Radhacant Deb, a person of high respectability, an excellent English scholar, and who lives on terms of unusually close intimacy with Europeans.

The expedient of rewarding aged widows, adopted by the Chinese government, might reconcile those of Hindustan to the tedium of widowhood. The Emperor Kang-he introduced a law that every aged widow, who had not married a second time, should receive a sum of money for the erection of a triumphal arch, with the inscription "the door of chaste longevity."

We await the next advices from Calcutta with anxious impatience.

EAST-INDIA INDIGO.

To the Editor.

Sir: In an article in the *Asiatic Journal* for the present month, entitled "East-India Indigo and Sugar," extracted from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, notice is taken of a paper on indigo, which is said to have been submitted to the Bengal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, by Mr. N. Alexander, and in which he is represented to have stated that the "cultivation of indigo was unknown to the natives of India, previous to its introduction through the enterprize of English merchants."

Unless I am much more misinformed upon this subject than I am willing to admit, I cannot compliment the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal on the accuracy of their correspondent.

I have always understood that, before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, Europe derived, through the former channel of intercourse with the East, the whole of her supplies of indigo from these very countries, where we are now so confidently informed that "its cultivation was unknown to the natives previous to its introduction through the enterprize of English merchants."*

Referring to a later period, I have traced an authentic statement of the quantities of indigo imported by the old London East-India Company (who never cultivated it on their own account) between the years 1665 and 1694, after they had established their chief factory at Surat, to which place, and

* Indigo was well known to the ancients as an Indian production. Pliny (lib. xxxv.) describes it, under the name of *Indicum*, and mentions, in two places, that it was brought to Europe from India. He confesses his ignorance of its nature, but supposes it to be a kind of mud sticking to the foam of reeds: "*arundinum spumæ adhærescente limo!*"—Ed.

to Bombay, they brought indigo from Agra and Scind, and also from Ahmadavad, for the London market. What quantities may have been imported into Europe by the French, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese, I have no means of knowing. Neither can it now be ascertained what the quality of the Indian indigo then was, compared with the quality of the indigo of the present day; but, judging from the average sale prices, and making a due allowance for the difference of the value of money at that time and the present, and the little comparative demand for indigo for English manufactures, it may reasonably be inferred that the higher priced kinds of indigo were little, if at all, inferior to the indigo of the present day.

When different European nations had formed settlements in the West-Indies and on the continent of America, they gave such encouragement to the production of indigo in those countries, that it supplanted the importation from the East. It is probable also that the distracted state, into which the Mogul empire fell, tended to impede the procuring of indigo in India. The people of India, however, continued to manufacture indigo for their own purposes even in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. On the separation of the British colonies from this country, several persons manufactured indigo in Bengal with a view of supplying Europe. The success of their endeavours was, however, in a very languid state, and individuals lost large sums of money, until the distractions in the once flourishing French colony of St. Domingo, from which Europe was in a great degree supplied with indigo, again gave an opening for the sale of India indigo in Europe. The long wars of this country with Spain since 1780, the revolt of the Spanish colonies, and Spain still continuing her hostility to those colonies, tended to impede the importations from America.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I cannot avoid expressing my surprise, not only that any body who had turned his attention to the subject should make the assertion attributed to Mr. N. Alexander, but that it should be put forth, in connexion with the proceedings of a Society, which ought to have been better informed, without any apparent discovery of its incorrectness.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

INDICUS.

Statement of the quantity of indigo imported into England, by the London East-India Company, from Surat and Bombay, from 1664 to 1694:

Lahore or Agra	lbs.	1,241,967
Ahmadavad	do.	516,093

POTOCKI'S TRAVELS IN ASTRAKHAN AND CAUCASUS.

COUNT JOHN POTOCKI, a descendant of one of the most ancient families in Poland, having imbibed in early life a taste for the study of the classical authors and those of the middle age, felt a strong desire to visit the scenes of the events which they described. Study thus incited, whilst it qualified him to travel. At the age of twenty-seven or twenty-eight, he set out for Italy, Sicily, Spain, Morocco, and Tunis. In 1789, ten years after, he visited Constantinople, and some part of the Grecian archipelago; he landed in Egypt, and saw Cairo and the pyramids of Ghizeh. In 1797, he travelled into Southern Russia and the country of the Caucasus, with a view of verifying on the spot the narratives of Herodotus and other ancient authors relative to Scythia and its inhabitants. It was his object through life to investigate the origin and history of the great Slavonian race, to which he belonged; and the result of this journey was an elaborate work, entitled *Histoire Primitive des Peuples de la Russie*, containing an exposition of local, national, and traditional opinions, illustrating the fourth book of Herodotus. After the final partition of Poland, when Count Potocki became a subject of Russia, he entered the service of that state, and was appointed chief of the body of scientific men who accompanied the unsuccessful embassy despatched by the Emperor Alexander to China in the year 1805, under Count Golovkin. Count Potocki died in December 1816.

It was on the occasion of his journey to China that M. Klaproth became intimately acquainted with the Polish nobleman, having joined the Russian embassy, and travelled with it from Kasan to Kiakhta, its *ne plus ultra*; and having obtained a manuscript copy of Count Potocki's journal of his travels in the steppes of Astrakhan and the Caucasus, he has just conferred a boon upon the scientific world by the publication of the work, with notes and illustrations suggested by his extensive philological knowledge and his local acquaintance with these countries. He has added to the Travels the *Primitive History*, of which only one hundred copies had been printed, and only fifty circulated.* This work is sufficiently curious to deserve a detailed examination at our hands.

The Count quitted Moscow for Sarepta, on the 15th May (O.S.) 1797, following the course of the Moskwa. On passing the Khoper, the traveller entered the steppes of the Don, the ancient Tanais; and, on leaving the Don country, he traversed the tongue of land which separates this river from the Volga—parched, arid, desolate, being exposed from its elevation to the full force of the winds. On reaching the utmost height, a new horizon burst upon his view, displaying the entire extent of the inundations of the Volga: a sight, he says, too astonishing to describe. "I have seen the inundation of the Nile; but the major part of that is absorbed by canals, so that machines are required to irrigate most of

* Voyage dans les steps d'Astrakhan et du Caucase; Histoire Primitive des Peuples qui ont habités anciennement ces contrées; nouveau Périple du Pont-Euxin. Par le Comte Jean Potocki. Ouvrages publiés et accompagnés de notes et de tables. Par M. Klaproth. Paris, 1829. 2 vols. 8vo.

the rice-fields. Here it is a vast archipelago, connected by forests which rear their heads from the midst of the waters. In short, it is the deluge described by Ovid: fishes are actually seen upon the trees, and carry on hostilities with divers species of rats, which endeavour to take refuge there."

Count Potocki reached Sarepta on the 27th May. Here a Moravian colony is tranquilly employed in propagating their "pious industry" in the midst of the "petulant" Calmucs. The brethren are acquainted with their language, and amuse themselves in transcribing their books. He observes:

The Calmuc hordes do not approach the Volga till towards autumn, when the marshy ground of the steppe becomes dry; and those who, at our visit, were encamped around Sarepta, were individuals too slenderly provided with flocks to subsist on them, and who therefore devoted themselves to labour—the severest lot which a Calmuc can experience.

My dog caused a great sensation amongst them. I was informed that they attached to this animal notions connected with the metempsychosis; wherefore it is that they consider it a great honour to be, after death, devoured by their dogs, who always perform this rite: for notwithstanding the high respect entertained for them by the Calmucs, they do not feed them, being too parsimonious of their milk to share it with their dogs; and as to dead animals, the Calmucs eat them also.

An inhabitant of Sarepta, who had long attended the hordes, told me that it was a horrible spectacle to see these dogs ravenously attacking a dead body, dragging the limbs about the whole steppe. This, however, is a trifle compared with the practices of the ancient Scythians. Strabo, speaking of the customs of the nomade Scythian tribes, which were retained amongst the Sogdians and Bactrians, says: "in the capital of the Bactrians, dogs were kept, to which a particular name was given, which name rendered into our tongue signifies *buriers*. It is the office of these dogs to devour all those who become enfeebled by age or disease. Whence it happens that the environs of the capital present no appearance of a single tomb. But the interior of its walls is filled with human bones. It is said that Alexander abolished this custom." Cicero attributes the same usage to the Hyrcanians, when he says: "In Hyrcania, the common people keep dogs for general use; the wealthy keep their own. They are of a noble species. They are all kept for the same object, that of devouring their owners: this is esteemed the most desirable kind of sepulture." Justin also says of the Parthians: "the dead bodies of the people are devoured by birds or by dogs: the naked bones only are covered with earth."

The latter practice is still in use amongst the Parsees of India; and Mr. J. B. Fraser relates, on the information of a native of Boutan, that in Chaprung, a large city in Chinese Tartary, the bodies of the rich are bruised into a paste, which is made into balls, and devoured by a species of kites kept by the lamas for that purpose.

At Sarepta, our traveller witnessed the departure and arrival of the caravans, by which the trade of these parts is carried on. That which started for the horde was composed of Russians and Tartars (properly Toorks), and conveyed to the Calmucs bread, brandy, and articles of

furniture, namely, low and narrow benches, wooden chests painted in oil, and doors adapted to their tents. The *arbas* or cars of the Toorks make a horrible creaking, which is their delight and glory. "None but cowards," they say, "grease their wheels; the brave fear not to be heard from one end of the desert to the other." *De gustibus non est disputandum.* The Count relates that a Toork, whom he knew at Moscow, told him that, after spending two years at St. Petersburgh, where this delicious music was not heard, when he revisited his native country, he actually fainted through ecstacy of delight on hearing the first sound of an ungreased wheel!

The Count embarked on the Volga. As they passed the Tartar villages, he had an opportunity of noticing the costume of these singular people, particularly that of the Chouvashes, which is picturesque. Men and women have cotton dresses covered with embroidery in all sorts of colours, mostly wrought into crosses of every form which heraldry could devise, so that all the orders of Christendom might be found amongst them. The females of the Mordooans, or Mokshanian tribe, wore little bells plaited in their hair, with larger ones of copper round their neck; their manners seemed as savage as their costume was grotesque.

Around Jenotaïevsk, called by the Calmucs "the new city," the steppe wore a blueish or sea-green hue, which was owing to a species of aromatic wormwood, of which camels are very fond. Jerboas were common here; but the Count was unable to procure one, and could not therefore ascertain if they were of the same species as those of Africa. "A country where it never rains," he remarks, "subject to regular inundations, inhabited by a people who live in tents, by jerboas and camels, it would seem should resemble Egypt; yet the aspect of the two countries is totally different."

On the 9th of June the travellers beheld the towers of Astrakhan: the first person they saw on disembarking was a Hindoo with a yellow stain upon his forehead, which told them at once that they were in Asia.

In his description of this remarkable city, Count Potocki devotes an entire chapter to a description of the various people whom commerce attracts within its walls. This chapter is enriched by the luminous notes of M. Klaproth. We select the account of the Hindoo inhabitants:

The Hindoos established at Astrakhan are mostly from Mooltan and subjects of Afghanistan. Their colony consists at present of seventy-five persons. They have brahmins amongst them, ascetics, and Ganges-water, the accompaniments of their religion. I was present at their nightly ceremonies, dedicated to Vishnoo, under the form of the Salagrama. Their worship is not deficient in splendour, as far, at least, as can comport with local circumstances: moreover, one is religiously struck with their hymns, accompanied by the sound of tom-toms, and especially with their air of perfect confidence in the little grotesque figures with which the altar is adorned. The Hindoos of Astrakhan eat flesh, but not beef, out of respect for the cow. They, besides, frequently purchase birds for the sake of giving them liberty; they feed the dogs in the street, and exercise divers other acts of beneficence towards animals. When their business is over, they walk in a garden which

is allotted to them, smoke their calcoons (hookas), eat fruits and milk, fall in raptures at the beauty of a flower, or of a stalk of grass, admire the Creator in his most subordinate works, and return to their caravanserai with a composed and tranquil air, and even happy, especially when they are possessed of a green or crimson dress, which are the colours they prefer. On festival days, they paint the forehead and the upper parts of the nose, red and yellow. When they die, their bodies are burned, and the ashes transported to India. Formerly, they returned thither as soon as they could; but they begin to perceive that personal security is something worth having; and I know two, one of them named Kaïnamal, the other Moandos, who have built houses at Astrakhan.

Count Potocki paid a visit to the horde of a Calmuc prince named Tumen, situated at Zamian, on the right bank of the Volga, where he was received with great hospitality, and lodged in a tent hung with China damask and furnished with an excellent bed: Tumen could speak the Russian language. We extract some particulars of this visit.

I was awoke on the morning of the 24th August by the sound of Chinese music, and as soon as I was dressed, we all proceeded to attend the prayers of the *gelongs* (lamaic priests). Thirty of them were in a *ghir* (the Calmuc felt tent), and sung their hymns, accompanying themselves on different instruments, which I had frequently seen represented on Chinese tapestry. They, from time to time, made an effort of the throat like that of a person about to expectorate, to which it was evident they attached the idea of an internal inspiration: this was the only thing which broke the uniformity of their psalmody, which lasted for more than an hour. What struck me most in this mummery, was the sleek appearance of these gelongs, which contrasted singularly with the dry and tanned skins of the Calmucs, and even of the princes. We then paid our respects to the lama, who no longer attended prayers on account of his great age, perhaps, also, on the score of his rank. Every thing in his tent wore a Chinese air, and indeed came from China. There was no luxury in his appearance; on the contrary, he completely recalled to my mind the pagoda which used to decorate our chimney-pieces. He was, however, regarded as a well of wisdom and a model of holiness. I presented to his eminence the *Alphabetum Tibetanum* of Father Georgi, in which he read the Tibetan with the greatest facility, and with equal surprise at finding that there were in Europe books in his sacred tongue, with a privilege granted to the Propaganda by the Grand Lama himself.

Having paid our respects to the head of the clergy, Prince Tumen presented me to the Princess Noorjan, his wife, who was young and beautiful for her race; her complexion especially was the more remarkable, because its brilliancy was relieved by two large ebon tresses. We found her reading a manuscript which treated of the exploits of Genghiz Khan. This circumstance afforded me an opportunity of inquiring if they had retained any recollection of the people denominated *Ouigours*,* from whom the Mongols borrowed their characters. Tumen replied that no one amongst his tribe knew who these Ouigours were; but they had a proverbial expression to this effect; "I cannot understand this man's speech; he must be some Ouigour." I then inquired if there remained amongst them any traces of that ancient respect

* A nomade people of Turkish race, who spread themselves from the banks of the Orkhon and Selengga, westward as far as the sources of the Irtish. They were totally subjugated by the Mongols in 1287, have been since dispersed, and are no longer known as a separate nation.

which the Mongols manifested for the threshold of the doors of their tents, which was so great, that when our monks, Plan Carpini and Rubriquis, had the misfortune to touch it with the extremity of their feet, they were severely beaten and threatened with death. Tumen informed me that this veneration was still retained, so far at least, that although the threshold might be touched, it was regarded as a sin to sit upon it. From this peculiarity, probably, the expression of *Sublime Porte* is derived.

During the visit, we were served with brandy distilled from mare's milk, buttered tea, and broth. The brandy is weak, and had something greasy about it, which was far from agreeable to me. The tea, which the Calmucs procure from China expressly for their use, bears no resemblance to ours. It is in large cakes, almost as hard and compact as bricks. Each cake is enveloped in fine paper, covered with characters. The Calmucs boil this tea with milk and butter, and produce a beverage which is wholesome and restorative, and to which a person is easily reconciled.

This brick-tea, which affords the ordinary beverage of the Mongols, the Buriats, and the Calmucs, we are told by M. Klaproth, is manufactured in the northern provinces of China of the leaves of a wild shrub, which resemble those of the cherry-tree. After being scalded, they are moistened with the watery humour which is separated from sheep's blood, and are then formed into bricks, being pressed and dried in a stove moderately heated. The nomades of Asia, who are all extravagantly fond of tea, when too poor to purchase brick tea, make imitations of it with the leaves of various plants, such as the *saxifraga crassifolia*, the *tamarix Germanica*, the *potentilla rupestris et fructicosa*, the *glycyrrhiza hirsuta*, and the *polypodium fragrans*.

Tumen, besides his respectability as a descendant of Genghiz Khan, was entitled to regard on the better ground of his moral character, which recommended him to the esteem not of the Russians only, but of the nomades from the Jaïk to the Kuban.

Our traveller seems to have adapted himself, with great politeness, to Calmuc manners during his visit; and at dinner, he gave "*galamment*" the preference to horse-flesh!

The number of ecclesiastics in the horde is vast: they form one-tenth of the aggregate males. It must not be concealed that, besides their sacred functions, they are the preceptors of the young and the physicians of the tribe. They perform the former office so well that almost every Calmuc, even the poorest, can read and write; and their skill in simple medicines is so great, that Russian patients have found their account in resorting to a gelong.

The Count concludes the narrative of his excursion to Zamian with an "exhortation" to the *savans* of Europe to apply themselves to the study of the Mongolian, Tangootian, and Tibetan literatures, which, he says, include works of philosophy, astronomy, and medicine, besides genealogical tables, history, and tales. Of the latter he met with a fragment (in Mongol?) quite in the manner of the *Thousand and One Nights;* and he heard of a history of a certain Oochunderikhan, which could not be read without tears. "Why does there not arise," exclaims our traveller, "a new

Herbelot for the Mongol and Tibetan tongues, who will do for them what the other has done for the Persian and Arabic."

The traveller quitted Astrakhan on the 26th September, to skirt the western shore of the Caspian, and he soon exchanged a habitable country for a wide expanse of desert and sky, the steppe being occasionally diversified with lakes encrusted with salt, and haunted by eagles, wild swans, and wild geese. At a place called Talagan-terny, he was astonished to perceive a large ship in the very middle of the steppe; and he learned that the preceding year, the south-east wind had blown with such violence, for several weeks, that it had inundated the whole steppe, and driven vessels as far as seventy wersts from the sea.

Count Potocki ascertained, whilst following the ancient bed of the Kooma (the Udon of Ptolemy), that the river formerly discharged itself into the sea by three mouths, but now is expended in the steppe, and loses itself by evaporation, which its increased surface facilitates. He reached the singular Cossack town of Kizliar at a time when disease was raging there.

At Kizliar, Count Potocki obtained some information respecting a singular republic in the Caucasus called Kubitchi, first mentioned by Masoudi, who calls the people Zereh-keran, which signifies "makers of cuirasses," and they are known under this name throughout the Caucasus and in Persia. They have been supposed to be of European origin, and even Christians. The Count learned from the information of a person who had been at Kubitchi, that the people considered themselves of Frank origin; that it was a place of great trade; that fugitives were safe there; and that the Kubitchis are never enslaved by other Caucasian tribes. His informant told him that he saw there stone houses with figures of animals and ancient inscriptions. Subsequently to his return, Count Potocki obtained copy of a letter written by a Moravian missionary sent by the brethren at Sarepta to Kubitchi, giving an account of this mysterious commonwealth, the senate of which got rid of him and his companion as soon as they could, telling them that as they pursued manufactures, not agriculture, they had not food enough to supply curious travellers. The Moravians were received with Caucasian hospitality, and were soon convinced that the Kubitchis were Mohammedans. They found, however, the ruins of three churches, in one of which there was an inscription which neither the Moravians nor the inhabitants could read: it contained the number 1215, in Arabic cyphers. There are other ancient inscriptions in the place. The people of Kubitchi have no ancient books or written documents; they make use of the Arabic character. They can give no satisfactory account of their origin; they say that the population was Christian 300 years ago, when the people adopted the law of Mahomet. The Count thinks it possible that some Genoese fugitives may have carried thither their industry and their religion.

After collecting, with indefatigable diligence, all the information he could procure from the numerous visitants, of various nations, who arrived at Kizliar, our traveller left that place on the 8th November, for the

tracts of the Caucasus. He "contemplated the frowning summits of the rampart of Gog, invoked the shades of Bochart and Huet, and made his *entrée* into Hebrew erudition by reading the 28th chapter of Ezekiel,—very important as respects the history of the Scythians." He followed the course of the Terek till he reached Mozdok, in Georgia, on the 18th November.

Here the Count remained some time collecting all the particulars he could gain respecting Circassia, the country of the Tcherkesses, on the other side of the Terek, and called also the Kabardahs. He has given some scanty details of the manners of the people, and also a genealogical tree of the royal house of Kabardah, from the Flood, to which Count Potocki seems to have attached more value than it deserves.

The narrative of the journey from Mozdok to Gheorghievsk is full of details of the operations of banditti; plunder and *brigandage* being honourable pursuits with the Caucasian tribes, and especially in Circassia, where "a prince cannot remain quiet at home for eight days without dishonour."

At Gheorghievsk, our traveller remained till March 1798, when he proceeded to Majari, the ruins of an ancient town founded by the Turkish tribes from the Kuma, prior to the establishment of the empire of the Genghiz-Khanats of the Kipchak, and which was probably destroyed towards the end of the fourteenth century: these ruins present no object very remarkable.

Turning off to the eastward, our traveller came again upon the Kuma, which he crossed, and traversed the steppes occupied by the Turkomans, of whom he collected, as usual, materials for his history, At an encampment of some of these people, Count Potocki found a *Hamburgh Gazette* and a *Gazette of St. Petersburgh*, brought from Naour, on the Terek, by a Calmuc, in the latter of which papers he read that "an Englishman, named Mungo Park, had penetrated into the interior of Africa, and discovered a city as large as London." So widely are the newspapers of Europe now circulated, that the *Hamburgh Gazette*, we are told by M. Klaproth, is read on the frontiers of China. In this part, our traveller met with a hermit, who had retired from the world and buried himself, with a dog and a cat, in a place where nothing except the cries of the cranes disturbed the universal stillness of nature. The hermit made him a present of a pheasant with a splendid plumage, and which seems to be a variety of the golden pheasant of China. The Count procured, likewise, a *saïgak*, or gazelle of the steppe (*antilope Scythica*), which he conceives to be the *kolos* of Strabo, whose description suits it, except that the Count *is not aware* whether the animal "draws through its nostrils a vast quantity of water, which it retains in its head, and which serves to supply it with moisture for many days in the arid desert."

The steppes inhabited by the Nogays, called Koum-an-katar by the Tartars, and the sands of Anketeri by the Russians, are described by our traveller as clothed with a tufted grass, as fine and delicate as English turf, which was covered with the flocks and encampments of the Nogays.

The Tartars call *koum*, or sands, soil which is but slightly sabulous, and which in spring is covered with yellow flowers and grass very nutritious to the cattle. In short, the nomades highly prize the possession of these sands, as they term them. Hence it was that Count Potocki, who dreaded a journey across the steppe, found it extremely pleasant. He says: "it convinced me that the nomade life has, in its simplicity, of that charm which is better felt than expressed. The nomade, upon his felt, is close to the fresh grass, whose perfume he breathes. When the turf begins to wither around him, he removes his hut a few paces: the flowers literally spring up beneath his footsteps. A decisive proof that this mode of life is delightful is, that the Nogays are passionately fond of it."

Having returned to Gheorghievsk, Count Potocki set off, on the 7th April, for gekaterinodar, the chief place of the Cossacs of the Black Sea, by the way of the Ceraunian mountains of antiquity. "This country is extravagantly formed, and, if the expression may be used, almost monstrous. It is a plain beset with pointed rocks, sharp angles, conical mountains, with other cones at their flanks, and other singular accidents of nature. Mount Rech-tav, which gives its name to the whole country, is a regular pyramid, and, seen on one side, appears accompanied by four columns, like the pyramid of Caius Cestius. But these terrific rocks rest upon beautiful meadows, where the Tartars have built small villages, which give an agreeable finish to the picture." From Jekaterinodar he proceeded to Taman, along the northern bank of the Kuban. Beyond the bifurcation of this stream, began a country interesting to the students of ancient geography, and therefore highly attractive to our traveller. "In the midst of a vast plain, in which meadows, rills, and streams are not easily distinguished, is a mountainous swell, which separates the gulf, termed the great Kandaour, from the lake of Temrouk (called by the Turks the *White Sea*); it begins at Kourka, and ends before Temrouk. Near Kourka is an entrenchment of earth, which may be taken, at first sight, for a Roman camp, from its shape: but "two circumstances (says our traveller) led me to think it was the wall of a city. Beside the chief entrenchment is a vast appendage, which seems to have been a fortified suburb; and within the entrenchment are found fragments of earthen vases, which always betoken a population which is stationary, not a temporary camp." In short, Count Potocki here fixes the site of the city of the Aspurgians ('Ασπουργιανοί or, as the name appears in the editions of Strabo, 'Ασπουργιτανοί), mentioned in classical geography. He thought, too, that he could perceive the site of Cimmericum on the isthmus of Temrouk. Taman, which the Count reached on the 21st April, is close by the site of the ancient Patræus, near the cape or promontory on which stood the monument of Satyrus, the contemporary of Alexander. Count Potocki conceived that he could recognize this monument; but M. Klaproth places, very satisfactorily, both the monument and Patræus in the Crimea.* The Count speaks with rapture of the collection of architectural remains at Taman,

* Nouv. Journ. Asiatique, vol. i. pp. 67, 290.

which appears to be a *rendezvous* for all eras:—an altar of Venus, containing the body of a monk of the Slavonian church, near the tomb of an Armenian, which stood close to the grave of a Pacha!

Here ends the narrative of Count Potocki, who passed the Bosphorus into Europe, on the 27th April, after an absence of eleven months.

Appended to this first volume, is a brief sketch of the country of the Tcherkesses, or Circassia, by M. Taitbout de Marigny, who visited that country in 1818, in company with M. Tausch, whose account has been recently communicated to our Royal Asiatic Society.*

We shall reserve our analysis of the *Histoire Primitive* for some other opportunity.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 60.

A RAJ AND A ZEMINDARY.

QUESTIONS proposed to the pundit of the Zillah Court of Bareillee, by the Provincial Court of Appeal for that division, on the 22d March 1813, with his replies thereto.

Q. How do you explain the word rauje; and does a rauje, after the demise of the proprietor, styled a rajah, become liable to a division, or does it descend to one single individual only?

A. This word is explained by particularizing the duties attached to the station. The *dhurm* and *kurm*, or duties thereof, are, that the parties so situated should watch over and protect the country; that he should consult the happiness of the subject, and that he should punish the practices of iniquity. A rauje consists of seven members: first, the rajah's person; second, the mauntree; third, the proheta, who has the charge of expounding the laws as laid down in the Shausters; fourth, places of defence, or forts; fifth, armies; sixth, the revenue; and seventh, dominions. After the death of the proprietor, who is denominated a rajah, the rauje, in the first instance, descends to his eldest son, provided he be endued with wisdom, dignity, and valour. The treasury, and armies, and the kingdom, do not personally appertain to the rajah; that is to say, they are not intended for his own enjoyment, but for the purpose of affording protection and support to the subjects. For this reason they cannot become subject to a division, but are confined to the rajah's individual person.

Note.—It is apparent that the judges did not require to know what were the rights of an independent sovereignty, but of a dependant rauje. Rajah is a Hindu title of a superior, and rauje is his superiority. "*Rajah,—king, prince, noble, chieftain,* a title in ancient time given to chiefs of the second military Hindu tribe only," is the explanation given in the glossary. The terms *rajah* and *rauje* have long been applied equally to an independent sovereign and to a dependant chief. Persian terms being little used under the Madras government, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement, the numerous chiefs in the northern circars, in Malabar and elsewhere, were always designated and registered in the revenue records as rajahs.

R. R.

Q. How is a zemindary, not being a rauje, circumstanced; that is to say, does it *become subject to partition among heirs* after the death of its proprietor, or does it descend to one person only?

A. A rauje and a *zemindary are two distinct things*; the component parts of the first have been already explained in answer to the first question. A zemindary is the *proprietary right to lands*, and differs essentially from what is denominated a rauje; because a rajah is a species of sovereign, and not the proprietor of a zemindary. Should he grant lands or villages to any party, the religious merit of the act cannot attach to him, but his merit is simply that of bestowing a kirauje (revenue). Should he, however, purchase lands and estates from their proprietors, or possess himself of them by the force of his arms, or succeed to them as an inheritance; in such cases he shall have the merit of a religious grant, and his zemindary shall, after his death, be divided among his successors.

Q. If a rauje be confined to one *single individual*, and a zemindary be subject to a partition, by what criterion shall it be *decided* that the estates of a particular individual come under the description of an *indivisible* rauje, and not under that of a zemindary?

A. Seven particulars (as before). These compose sovereignty, are indivisible, and distinct from the nature of a zemindary.

Q. Should a rajah die without issue, who would become the legal proprietor of his dominions and his representative, agreeably to the Shausters?

A. His grandson, in the male line, would become his legal successor; in failure of such successor his brother shall inherit; and in failure of him, the son of the said brother. Should none of these exist, the nearest of kin shall become his successor.

Remark.—Previously to the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue and the establishment of courts of justice, it was the custom of the country, that is, of the Hindu, Mahommedan, and British governments, that all landed superiorities, whether of rauje, zemindary, enam, or of any other denomination, should descend to the male heir, leaving younger brothers, or other relatives, to depend on the elder brother or head of the house for support, by an allowance granted either in money or by an assignment of a portion of the land revenue held by the elder branch of the family. Ryots' rights were held under a different custom. The reason of the difference may perhaps be traced to the numerous superiorities in land granted on service tenure, the service being due and to be performed by one and not by many.

R. R.

THE ARGUMENT OF SIR JOHN GRANT IN THE MATTER OF MORO RAGONATH CONSIDERED.

THROUGH the whole of the controversy which has recently given rise to so much discussion in Parliament and in private circles, an uniform disposition has prevailed, seldom manifested on such occasions, and carried to a degree of milkiness on this, to give both parties the most liberal allowance for good intentions. But it is pretty obvious that if this species of charity is stretched so far as to secure to a headlong and reckless perseverance in honest error complete irresponsibility for all its consequences, however pernicious, it is but a spurious kind of candour, and no man of a high mind and high feelings would shelter himself under it. It is indeed the good fortune of a blockhead, who has done much unconscious mischief, to be acquitted at the expense of his understanding. But surely there are moral limits to the impunity so unthinkingly dealt out to right intentions embodied into wrong actions; nor should the indulgence of which the best of us stand occasionally in need, for those mistakes that are incident to our common infirmity, be squandered away in excusing every person who may chance to be mischievous, because he happens at the same time to have been sincere. In their late unhappy conflict with the Bombay government, the judges of the King's Court at that presidency have, it is true, exhibited a degree of perseverance in their doctrines that may possibly be a proof of their sincerity; but we are yet to learn what compensation all this may be for the inevitable mischief produced, by urging on an unnecessary scuffle between two authorities, in whose harmony the public peace and the public interests are so deeply involved. What reparation is it for the disorder thrown into the delicate and complex machinery of our Indian empire, which will not be worth a year's fee when the respect for our institutions, and the sense of our moral as well as political ascendancy, by which its native inhabitants have heretofore been reconciled to our rule, shall have been obliterated amongst them—a crisis which the repetition of these disgraceful contests must rapidly accelerate—what reparation is it, that he who has created the confusion, acted to the last with the sincere consistency in his opinion, which proves him to be convinced of its rectitude? "It is of the utmost moment," says the greatest of political philosophers, "not to make mistakes in the use of strong measures; and perseverance is then only a virtue when it accompanies the most perfect wisdom. In truth, inconstancy is a sort of natural corrective of folly and ignorance."†

Nor does it in the least palliate the evil, that the authors of it affect, by a course of elaborate argument, and a flashy though unsound parade of learning, to shew by what steps they advanced to their conclusions. There is a sophistry that makes us at once the blind dupes and the zealous defenders of our errors; nor is it any recompense for the mischief, that it was committed according to all the rules of logic. The argument of Mr. Justice Grant to prove himself right, in a case where a simple unclouded perception of duty must have shewn him to be wrong, is a melancholy ex-

* Vide *Asiat. Journ.* for May and June. † Burke's Thoughts on the present Discontents, 1770.

ample of this sort of infatuation. He found himself placed in the exercise of a special limited jurisdiction. Before his eyes was the charter which gave his court its existence, and that charter, in a clear, unambiguous letter, defined the limits of its competence and its authority. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Whoever peruses that instrument without a positive intention to misunderstand it, will have no doubt as to the extent to which the King's writs *of every kind* issuing from that court are permitted to run. Mr. Justice Grant, however, entirely overlooks those limitations, as if in the instrument which created the jurisdiction there were no words at all that defined or circumscribed it.

Intentions! The perusal of this learned composition will disclose almost in every sentence an obvious, though disavowed intention, of enlarging the powers of the Supreme Court at Bombay over the provinces of that presidency, as if the charter had not confined it to the town and island, and factories thereto subordinate in all cases, unless where it was directed to British subjects or natives in the service of government. Nor does it in the slightest degree affect limitations so clearly and peremptorily prescribed, that it is *only* the prerogative writ of *habeas corpus* that the learned judge is solicitous to send abroad through the territories of India. That writ, salutary and remedial as it may be, stands, in the meaning of the charter, on precisely the same and no other footing, as all other writs issuable by the Supreme Court in the King's name. And if the *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, as the judge contends, can be issued to a native residing out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, why not the *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, or a *capias*, or a *quare clausum fregit*, or a *mandamus*, or a writ of prohibition to a provincial court? The writ of *habeas corpus* then must be classed with all other process issued in the King's name. When the Crown, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, granted a charter for the erection of the Court, and assigned in that charter the limits of its jurisdiction, is it likely, had it been intended that the writ of *habeas corpus* should run beyond those limits, that it would not have been specially, and *totidem verbis*, exempted from them? And that there might be no ambiguity or dispute in the construction of so important an instrument, would the framers of it have omitted all mention of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which, according to Mr. Justice Grant, is a talisman of such healing virtue to redress civil wrongs and protect civil liberty? But it is not pretended that natives residing out of the jurisdiction (except in certain very special cases) were liable to the King's writs of any description—nay, the contrary is expressly admitted. Let us then [illegible] on what grounds Sir John Grant attributes an indefinite extent [illegible] *habeas corpus*, which he does not claim for any other [illegible] however remedial or beneficial to the subject.

It is assumed by the judge, and unnecessarily conceded by the Advocate-General, that [illegible] personal liberty was concerned, a writ of *habeas corpus* might [illegible] have issued at common law from the Court of King's Bench at Westminster *to any part, or to any person [illegible] British dominions in India*, as well as to any other part of the foreign

dominions of the Crown. This, however, is merely an abstract competency—an inert, *dormant* right inherent in that high tribunal, to issue a remedial writ to any part of the *foreign* dominions of the Crown. No instance has occurred, or probably ever will occur, of an application for such a writ to such an extent. No adjudged case, therefore, can be appealed to; for the nature of the wrong, of which the writ is remedial, would render it nugatory and inefficient, inasmuch as the wrong being immediate, it could only be relieved by an immediate remedy. Even Mr. Justice Grant is aware of this objection. "This writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*," he remarks, "is a *writ of right*, but not a writ of course. It follows, from the nature of things, that to be efficacious, the writ must be peremptory, and must command the immediate production of the person confined." But it is worse than puerile to talk about the right of the Court of King's Bench to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the remotest possessions of the East-India Company; nor is it easy to suppose so ridiculous a motion could be made, or if made, that it would be granted. When Lord Pigot, in 1776, was placed in duress by the Madras council, who ever dreamed of applying to the Court of King's Bench for a *habeas corpus* to bring his body before the King at Westminster? Had such an application been likely to have been granted, it would probably have been made, for it was quite uncertain how long the confinement of that unfortunate nobleman might have been continued had not death released him by a process somewhat more speedy than a *habeas corpus* from Westminster; for it is well known that the resolution in favour of Lord Pigot and his friends passed in the Court of Directors only by a casting vote.*

But it is too boldly asserted by the judge, and it was too readily conceded by the Advocate-General, that a *habeas corpus* would issue to so remote a distance. In truth, no counsel would have made the application without incurring the universal ridicule of Westminster Hall. But a collateral question is quite overlooked by Mr. Justice Grant, though of the highest importance—whether, since the 13th Geo. III, and the subsequent acts creating limited king's jurisdictions in India, the possessions of the Company would be considered by the Court of King's Bench as much dominions of the Crown as if they had stood in the same relation to the Crown as its other colonies, and as if the charter granted to the Company, but, above all, the charters erecting king's courts in India, with limited local jurisdiction, had not totally altered that relation. It is to be observed that the East-India Company have been permitted, *by act of Parliament*, to erect provincial courts and courts of appeal, in which their own servants administer justice. It is clear to all but the learned judge of Bombay, who seems to have wandered into a most inextricable maze of error, that the 13th Geo. III, c. 63, and the explanatory act of 21st Geo. III, c. 70, creating the King's Supreme Court in Bengal, most fully *recognize the substantive independent existence and separate jurisdiction of the provincial courts of the Company under their own by-laws and regulations*, by giving the Supreme Court the power to frame regulations for them,

* Case of Lord Pigot, 1776.

subject to the allowance or disallowance of the King in Council. This is an express recognition. An implied, but equally strong recognition, may be inferred from the limited local jurisdiction with regard to natives, which the Crown assigned to the Supreme Courts created by its charter; for beyond that jurisdiction, so carefully defined, if the exclusive authority of the Company's courts over the natives throughout their vast territories were not recognized, the charter would only have established a local tribunal at the presidencies, whilst the *rest of India would have* been left without tribunals or magistrates,—an absurdity to which the unlimited jurisdiction, for which the learned judge contends, of the Court of King's Bench to issue writs of *habeas corpus* into all the possessions of the East-India Company, directly leads.

It is curious to remark also, that in his anxiety, lest this extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over all the provinces of *India should* elude its grasp, he claims for that court a power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to natives wherever resident, at one time, upon its sitting, by virtue of the King's commission, with the power and authority of a judge in equity, endued with the powers and authority of the Court of Chancery in England; at another, upon its having the same authority as the justices of the King's Bench in England. As to the first position, it is virtually given up after a feeble resistance; for the words of the charter stare him in the face, which confine the equitable jurisdiction of the court to the persons *already described as subject to its civil* jurisdiction. But he has no doubt, he proceeds, that the Supreme Court, having such jurisdiction and authority as the justices of the King's Bench in England, have the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* as the King's Bench are empowered to do in England. Never was there a more striking instance of inconsequential reasoning. For the same charter, which assimilates the authority of the Supreme Court to that of the Court of King's Bench in England, had already limited within a fixed and definite locality the authority it conferred. It is idle, therefore, to claim an authority analogous to that of the King's Bench *beyond* that limit. Equally absurd and superfluous is the formidable array of cases to establish a position, disputable, indeed, and in the days of our ancestors the subject of considerable controversy, but long ago set to rest by the 31st Car. II, commonly called the *habeas corpus; viz.* that before the statute the judges of the King's Bench were competent to issue that writ in vacation. What this laboured piece of antiquarian research has to do with a plain and simple question as to extent of jurisdiction, it is not easy to perceive. Perhaps it is only used as so much rubble to fill up the regular spaces of the masonry: Nor should we ourselves have ventured to this grave argumentative trifling but for the deference which careless minds are too apt to allow those who can bring together, in aid of nugatory and unimportant propositions, a long citation of authorities and precedents; without reflecting that, with a very moderate portion of real knowledge, a lawyer, by ransacking his indexes, may be enabled to exhibit a pretty large stock of that which is counterfeit.

Why did the learned judge think it necessary to describe, at so wearisome a length, the various powers and attributes of our Court of King's Bench in England, when there was no other question to determine but as to the limitations of those powers imposed on the Supreme Court of Bombay? Willingly we concede to him the almost unbounded competence of the King's Bench, *its* vast civil and universal criminal jurisdiction, its authority, in the phrase of Lord Coke, "to correct errours and misdemeanours," in a word, all the multifarious powers which form that vast and venerable fabric of justice. True it is, that the same Lord Coke remarks, that "so high is the authority of that court, that when it comes into any country, the justices of eire, of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, franchises and exempted jurisdictions of all sorts, do cease without writing to them." All this avails us nothing, so long as the words of the charter remain, which, by affixing a certain limitation to the Supreme Court at Bombay, seems to have prudently restrained its omnipotence, and, for reasons of most obvious expediency, rendered it incapable of the vast flights of jurisdiction, which the judges of that court have so complacently contemplated.*

If the learned judge had condescended to inquire (as he ought to have done) into the practice of the Supreme Court at the other presidencies, he would have been furnished with many cases in which writs of *habeas corpus* were issued by *the judges*, both in term and vacation, but *invariably within* the local limits of the charter. Some of them are to be found in Sir Thomas Strange's valuable collection of cases decided in the Supreme Court at Madras. In 1810,† a writ of *habeas corpus* was moved for before the Chief Justice of that court, to be directed to the officer commanding the body guard of the Nabob of Arcot, residing at Chepauk, a place *within* the limits of the charter, for the release out of his custody of certain females belonging to the family of the former Nabob Wallajah, one of them being one of his widows, the other her daughter by the same nabob, married indeed, but separated from her husband, who resided at Hyderabad. It was understood that the ladies were not to be brought up in person, it being contrary to Mussulman usage for females of such rank to appear before strangers. The affidavits stated acts of considerable harshness and violence in the seizing and confining them. The writ issued, and the return stated that one of the women was the wife of his late Highness the Nabob Wallajah, and that the other was his daughter by the same lady, and being separated from her husband, that thereby she again became a member of Wallajah's family, and that by the Mahomedan customs, in the government of families of that high rank, the women belonging to them are not permitted to go at large, but are obliged to live in confinement

* To affirm, as Mr. Justice Grant affirms, that even *within* the limits of their jurisdictions, the powers of the King's Bench in England are fully imparted to the several Supreme Courts in India, is a most extravagant proposition. A writ of prohibition, for instance, to a court-martial, or to any of the provincial courts, to forbid their cognisance of a cause, though similar writs are frequently issued by the King's Bench in England on good cause shewn, even where it has no jurisdiction to try the cause, could not be issued by the Supreme Courts in India.

† Cases in the Supreme Court at Madras, 122. It is singular that Mr. Justice Grant should have relied on this case, without adverting to the circumstance emphatically noticed by the Chief Justice, that Chepauk *was within* the jurisdiction of the court.

under the control of the then Nabob Azeem ul Doulah, the grandson of the Nabob Wallajah, his Highness being then the actual and only "head of the family," and that having withdrawn themselves from that control, they were by his orders brought back to their former apartments in Chepauk palace, and there kept and detained. It appeared, however, to the Chief Justice, that the parties were not according to the Mahomedan usages to be considered as under the Nabob's authority, but constituted a distinct and independent family of their own, and were *therefore* entitled to their release. But it is also an important part of this case, that when the judge granted the writ, he said that *Chepauk being within the limits assigned to the jurisdiction of the court*, the persons in question were objects of its protection. Here the place to which the writ issued being *within* the jurisdiction, is, by a judge of great experience, made what lawyers call the condition precedent to the issuing of the writ. Never since the establishment of the King's courts in India, neither at Calcutta or Madras, nor at Bombay, before these new lights played before the eyes of the King's judges at that presidency, had such a writ been issued to any native to bring up the body of a native beyond the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions. On the contrary, the very few applications that have occasionally been made (rather by way of experiment than with any rational hope of success) have been repeatedly refused, and that too with regard to places so contiguous to the jurisdiction, as to render it a matter of nice admeasurement to determine the demarcation.

Mr. Justice Grant, therefore, transgressed the legal limits to which the charter, from which alone his authority emanates, confined that authority, by issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* to a native out of the jurisdiction of his court, *viz.* "the town and island of Bombay, and the factories subordinate thereto,"* that native being not in the service of the government or of any British subject, as is most distinctly averred in the return. But the same learned judge more than transgressed the jurisdiction. He transgressed, at the same time, the letter and spirit of a most important clause in the several acts which created the King's Courts in India, *viz.* the 13th Geo. III, c. 63; the 21st Geo. III, c. 70; and 37th Geo. III, c. 142. Of these acts he could not have been ignorant, for he appeals to them in argument, attempting to deduce from them a proof that the Supreme Court of Bengal, after which the other courts were modelled, was intended as a control over the conduct of the Company's government and that of their servants. Now, in each of these statutes, *the civil and religious usages* of the natives, and *the rights and authorities of masters of families*, as they are exercised by the Hindu or Mahomedan law, are reserved and exempted from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. The clause in each statute runs in the same words, which are peremptory and unambiguous. "And in order that regard should be had to the civil and re-

* The judge admits that a *capias* could not issue out of the jurisdiction; for in this very case, it being disclosed by the affidavit that the boy, for whose release from the custody of his grandfather, the writ had issued, had been served with a rule of court to shew cause why a *capias* should not the instant against him, he justly adverts to it as an improper use of the process of the court, or as an improper use of its name.

ligious usages of the said natives, be it enacted that the rights and authorities of *fathers of families*, and *masters of families*, according as the same may have been exercised by the Gentu or Mahomedan law, shall be reserved to them respectively within their said families; *nor shall any acts done in consequence of the rule and law of caste respecting the members of the said families only*, be held and adjudged a crime, although the same may not be held justifiable by the law of England." Accordingly, until the recent case of Moro Ragonath, at Bombay, the rights of parents and masters of families have been uniformly respected in the Supreme Courts of India. Had Moro Ragonath resided within the jurisdiction of Calcutta or Madras, neither of those Supreme Courts would have issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to release a child from the custody, or rather tutelage, of his grandfather. The following case will shew the respect in which the Supreme Court at Madras was accustomed to hold the domestic rights of the natives, and that too in a case of apparent oppression:—In 1808, an action for false imprisonment* was brought in the Supreme Court at Madras against a minister of the Nabob, who pleaded that the plaintiff was a servant in the family of his Highness, who, by virtue of his right and authority, according to the laws and usages of Mahomedan families in India, had ordered him to be imprisoned during the period complained of, and then justified as having acted under the Nabob's direction. To this plea the plaintiff demurred; but the court expressed themselves as having no doubt of the validity of the justification, inasmuch as the plea was founded on the law and usages of Mahomedan families in India, and the right of a master of a family to punish his servant by stripes or imprisonment. Had the fact stated in that plea been stated in a return to a *habeas corpus*, granted for the purpose of releasing the servant from the custody of the Nabob, it would have been, said Mr. Justice Gwillim, an able lawyer and minutely acquainted with the native usages, "a good return." Compare the decision in this case with the reasonings of Sir Thomas Strange in the case already referred to, the King *v.* Moorrise. "I have referred," he said, "to the clauses of the Indian acts preserving the rights and authorities of fathers and masters of families among the natives, and restricting them from being violated or interrupted by any proceeding of the King's Courts. Does then his Highness, with reference to the parties complaining, answer the description of either of the characters, whose acts are thus protected when they are authorized by their own law, though not permitted by ours? He was neither their master nor their father within the meaning of the acts. The authority intended to be preserved was the patriarchal one so prevalent in the East, and for the nature and extent of which the King's courts were directed to look, not to the English, but the native law. The parties were here a distinct family, nor could be considered as belonging to the Nabob's." Now let the principle thus clearly laid down by the statutes, and enforced in each of these decisions, be applied to the case of Moro Ragonath, without regarding it as a question of juris-

* Sooboo Row *v.* Moolavie Saheb, 1 Cases in Supreme Court at Madras, 296.

diction, and considering it wholly as if the parties resided *within* its limits. Ought the writ of *habeas corpus* to have issued? What are the facts? Moro Ragonath, an infant of high rank, and entitled to considerable property by the death of his father, was placed, as a matter of course, under the guardianship of his paternal grandfather, Pandoorung Ramchunder, a Hindu of great respectability residing at Poonah, and a near relation of the late Peishwa, whose dominions had been transferred to the East-India Company. It seems that the child had been married or betrothed according to the Hindu customs, and the father of his wife, residing at Bombay, probably for the purpose of obtaining some control over the property to which the boy was entitled, endeavoured, through the machinery of the Supreme Court, to obtain the custody of the minor, or at least to get him out of the hands of his grandfather. He must be indeed ignorant of Hindu law—nay, of all law, who could imagine that a father of a wife is entitled to the guardianship of her husband. How then was this project to be effected? Through the agency of a peon in the service of Moro Ragonath, he is persuaded to leave his grandfather's house and proceed to Bombay. But it did not escape the attorney employed at Bombay, that there was no little difficulty in taking a Hindu *minor* from the care and control of a natural and legal guardian. The attorney, with the astuteness of his profession, not a little sharpened by his intercourse with the natives and the management of native suits, in which every quirk and chicanery is considered to be legitimate warfare, causes a rule of the Supreme Court to be served upon the boy, calling on him to show cause why a writ of *capias* should not be issued against him. This rule of court was served upon him when he was in his palanquin, and proceeding with the peon who had been auxiliary to his flight towards Bombay. Of this trick, the purpose was obviously that of giving a colour to the escape. Being properly intercepted by the collector of Poonah, he pleads the process of the Supreme Court. By the orders, however, of that collector, he is again placed in the family and under the restraint (according to Hindu law a restraint perfectly legal) of his grandfather, Pandoorung Ramchunder. It was to release him from this restraint that Mr. Justice Grant issued the *habeas corpus*. It had been suggested, it appears, in one of the affidavits, that the grandfather would, on the boy's demise, succeed to his property (a suggestion proceeding from a perfect ignorance of Hindu law), and therefore was interested in his death, which he was likely, by rigorous and harsh treatment, to accelerate. This absurd suggestion was swallowed by the judge, who declared the paternal grandfather's guardianship to be, according to Coke on Littleton, *periculosa custodia*. It is obvious to all acquainted with the Hindu law, that he could not in any shape have benefited by the death of his ward, and a British judge, bound by his duty to know something of the law he undertakes to administer, ought not to have been ignorant of this circumstance.

In answer to the writ, Pandoorung Ramchunder makes a return, which, in any of the King's courts in India but in that of Bombay, would have been deemed a valid return. He states that he is living at Poonah, under

the pact and faith of the British government, that he should live there *without molestation; that he never had been a servant of the British government, or of any British subject;* that the boy is *fourteen years of age,* and according to the Hindu law, not arrived at years of discretion; that it is necessary to take care of the property of the boy; that nothing more has been done than is agreeable to Hindu usage *in a Hindu family*; that if he had done more, he was within the jurisdiction of the *Adawlut at Poonah,* and liable to their interposition; that he had agreed, according to usage, to take charge of the child upon the death of his grandmother, that his wealth might not be ruined; "and that he cannot relinquish the charge without the leave of those by whom it was confided to him." The validity of this return no person conversant with the domestic *usages of* the Hindus could deny: yet it was deemed proper by the Supreme Court to issue an attachment against the defendant, as they call him, which is a writ to bring him up for a contempt of court, *from* Poonah to Bombay, a distance of not less than one hundred road miles, and *which,* but for the mild but firm *interposition* of the Bombay government, would have subjected him to the torture and insult of being dragged to the presidency by the common officers of the court, persons whose *presence,* to a Hindu of caste, is more than *pollution.* Such are the mischiefs *which* the pedantry of English lawyers was *with some* difficulty prevented from *effecting in a province* recently added to our dominions, and scarcely recovered from the *inquietude* and disorder incident to all violent or sudden revolutions of authority.

We do not hesitate, however, to affirm that this writ of *habeas corpus* was issued in direct contravention of *the rights and authorities* of the heads of *families,* and "the civil and religious *usages of the natives.*" The judges seem *in issuing* it to have been wholly unmindful of that *which,* by the statutes above *referred to,* they were bound to respect and to hold inviolable, *viz.* the rights and authorities of masters of families. The relation of guardian and ward is carefully defined by the Hindu law. By that law the sovereign, failing all others, becomes the *legal guardian; for,* to an extent far beyond what is recognized by us in our Court of Chancery, he is the universal superintendant of those who cannot take care of themselves. In this capacity it rests with him, or, *in* other words, with the magistrate exercising for him this branch of his *prerogative, to select for the office* the fittest *among the infant's relations,** preferring always the paternal *male kindred* to a maternal ancestor or female. In practice the mother is the guardian; but a Hindu widow being herself liable to the same sort of tutelage, it is more correct to regard her as proper, if capable, *to be consulted on the appointment of one.* Belonging to any of the three classes the youth does not cease to be in ward till the age of sixteen, the perio fixed by the Hindu law for his maturity. Now Pandoorung Ramchunde exercised the right of guardianship, as the last surviving master of the f mily, having been legally appointed to that guardianship also by the kindred the youth. As to the false and wicked suggestion of a rigorous confinemer or of a treatment tending to shorten the existence of the child committed to l

* Menu, c. viii. xxvii. 3 Digest, 542.

keeping, and the still blacker insinuation that the guardian was interested beneficially in his death, it is properly answered, that any undue restraint or improper treatment would be within the cognizance, and liable to the animadversions, of the provincial magistrates; and the judge pays but a sorry compliment to the vigilance of the British resident at Poonah, to Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Mills, the magistrates, who were not likely either to have overlooked or connived at a series of domestic wrongs committed in a Hindu family of distinction almost beneath their own eyes, in supposing that those wrongs but for the interposition of a *habeas corpus* from the King's court at Bombay, would have been without a remedy. In the regulations of the provincial courts there is a process as speedy and as salutary as that writ, to relieve any person suffering under unjust or illegal duress. A more satisfactory answer to this infamous suggestion is given by Sir John Malcolm: "The proceedings," he says, "are grounded on affidavits notoriously false. Moro Ragonath is described as being at Bombay,* where he never was in his life! He is stated as being under restraint, and in danger of his life, from the severity and probable treachery of a cruel and interested guardian, at a time *when he is openly enjoying himself in amusements*, and has all the latitude of action a kind and liberal relation could give without betraying his trust." Such affidavits ought never to have disgraced the files of the court.

Such was the origin of the late contention between the government and the Supreme Court of Bombay, a contention from which probably neither of those authorities has emerged without some loss of respect and dignity in the eyes of the natives. This is a serious mischief; for neither the government nor the court can subsist efficaciously any longer than they are respected. It is true that the judge, who was chiefly instrumental in stirring it, appeals for his vindication to an overpowering sense of public duty, from the irresistible impulses of which he professes to have acted. A stern and an inflexible adherence to duty is no doubt honourable, and even indispensable to the judicial character; but it should at the same time be exercised with that moderation, and balanced by that temper, which limit and regulate all our virtues. When, however, the learned judge disclaims all desire to enlarge the jurisdiction of his court, we must cry his mercy. The whole, disguise it as he will, is a struggle for jurisdiction. It is of a piece with all the other freaks of jurisdiction with which the Supreme Courts in India have been periodically visited. The disease of Sir Elijah Impey, in 1780, was precisely the same malady which, in 1828, engendered those feverish dreams in which Sir John Grant saw, or thought he saw, so many fair and opulent provinces annexed to the authority of his court. "The circumstances," exclaims the learned judge in his petition to the King, "under which the authority of the Supreme Court was *invoked* in thePoonah case, were such as ought to have been *hailed as indicating that a great step had been made*, which it was the proper

* When the case was first got up, the allegation that he was at Bombay was inserted for the purpose of giving the court a jurisdiction, the attorney, or whoever first concocted it, being apprehensive of its failure from a defect of jurisdiction. Poor Sir Charles Chambers thought, to the last, that Pandoorung was at Bombay soliciting an interview with him.

business of a wise government to encourage, *towards bringing these countries under subjection to the English courts*, and to an English purity and wisdom in the administration of justice." Invoked? By whom? Not by Moro Ragonath, whose only wish was to be free from its molestation. Not by the infant, who is made to play a first-rate part in a drama got up at Bombay, rehearsed at Bombay, but fortunately not permitted to be acted at Bombay. Shall we be told, then, that the judges of that court were quite uninfected with a desire to enlarge their jurisdiction, when they had already in imagination pounced upon no inconsiderable portion of the Deccan, "towards which," says the judge, "*so great a step had been made?*" It is told of James the IVth of Scotland, that riding one day near a magnificent house and spacious park on the banks of the Tay belonging to one of his nobles, he was heard to exclaim, "What a bonny confiscation that place will make!" The rapturous anticipation of subjecting that large portion of the Deccan to the jurisdiction of his court, bears a close affinity to the feeling so happily expressed by the Scottish monarch.*

Let him, however, be content with the circumscribed jurisdiction permitted by the charter. He may be assured that invocations to the Supreme Court from the native inhabitants of those distant provinces, or from any portion of the natives residing beyond its limits, will not pour profusely upon him. Whatever may be the "purity and wisdom in the administration of justice" claimed exclusively for the King's courts in India (and we are far from denying them), still the dilatory march of their technical jurisprudence, their needless fictions at which reason and logic are staggered, but, above all, their overwhelming expense, which brings at length the wealthiest suitor to indigence, and engulphs the petty hoards of the poorest, whilst it showers down sudden affluence on barristers and attornies, "those birds of prey and passage, with appetites continually renewing for a food continually wasting," who have so long, in numerous and successive flights, fattened upon native litigation; these hold out to the remoter population of that country but slender temptations to invoke the Supreme Courts of India. Many of them, no doubt, have been warned from tempting their own fate in those costly temples of justice by the fates of the innumerable litigants, whose fortunes have been sacrificed at their altars; and will probably in future make the same excuse for keeping at a respectful distance from them as the fox in the fable made to the sick lion—

——————— quia me vestigia terrent
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum.

* It must not be forgotten, that the learned judge, as if for the purpose of finding means of escape from an untenable position, on the 3d August 1828, by a quirk unworthy of a legal reasoner, found out that Pandoorung Ramchunder was a "British subject," in the meaning of the charter, and therefore liable to the jurisdiction. For among the reasons he assigns for issuing the writ, he says: "That it appears upon the affidavits, that John Dunlop, Esq., the judge of Poonah, a British subject, was the person who sent Moro Ragonath to the house of Pandoorung, in order to confine him there, and that the confinement complained of is by Pandoorung acting under the orders, or at least with the aid and assistance, and countenanced by the authority of Dunlop, and —— Pandoorung Ramchunder, *on this occasion, and for this purpose*, is to be considered *a person in the service of, or employed by*, Dunlop, within the express words and meaning of the Acts of Parliament, and Letters-patent of the King!!! See *Asiatic Journal* for June 1829.

DR. BRYCE AND THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

To the Editor.

Sir: I had hoped that Mr. Buckingham was long ago tired of misrepresenting my conduct, and attempting to traduce my character; but I perceive he has returned to his former course of calumny in the June Number of his *Oriental Herald*, which has just reached India. Relying on the kindness with which you allowed me on a former occasion to repel the attack of Mr. Buckingham, I have again to request room in your journal for the following remarks:

Mr. Buckingham has asserted, at p. 499 of the *Herald* of June last, in an article under his own name, that I was editor of the *John Bull* newspaper in 1822-3; in which, as he says, a series of libels on his private character appeared. This assertion is *utterly false*. Mr. Buckingham knows that I was *not* the editor of the *John Bull;* but that this paper was openly and avowedly conducted by a gentleman well-known here—Mr. C. B. Greenlaw; and he knows that I was not a proprietor of that paper in 1822-3, when the alleged libels appeared.

Again, speaking of Dr. Bryce, Mr. Buckingham says, in the same article, "I obtained judgment against him" (for these libels), with "large damages." Mr. Buckingham has here again been guilty of uttering a *falsehood, knowing it to be such*. Mr. Buckingham *never obtained any judgment against me*, accompanied with either large or small damages; and I was never the object of any action, at his suit, in any court, here or elsewhere; and the only circumstances, under which Mr. Buckingham and myself can be said to have been together at a bar of justice, were, when I was compelled, in 1823, to prosecute the *Calcutta Journal*, of which he was the principal proprietor, for a libel on *my* character, and when *I obtained judgment against that paper*, with £200 damages.

Once more: in the same article, in which these truly malignant falsehoods are contained, Mr. Buckingham asserts, when speaking of the civil appointment I received, in 1823, from the supreme government, that only "*a few weeks*" before accepting of it, I had given up the *unpaid* secretaryship to a Bible society, on the *plea* of wanting time to perform its duties. Allow me to inform you, that I gave up the secretaryship alluded to in 1818, *five years before* I received that of the stationery committee, and I believe before Mr. Buckingham's arrival in Calcutta; and that in my letter of resignation to the president, the late Mr. J. H. Harington, I assigned as the reason of this step, that I could not acquit myself of the responsibility I felt attached to the office, when the fidelity and correctness of the translations of the Scriptures, which the Society circulated, were called in question by Oriental scholars.

I remain, your's, &c.

Calcutta, October 30th, 1829. James Bryce.

THE MAHRATTA VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The fidelity, or, to speak with more precision, the accuracy, of the different versions of the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, is a question, which is not likely to be finally adjudicated and settled, until the study of those tongues has become more general in Europe, and until their idiomatic niceties shall be more exactly understood, than at present. In the mean time, those who are competent to the task cannot perform a more essential service to that cause which Biblical and Missionary Societies have at heart, than to point out wherein the versions are defective, and by a rigid, unsparing criticism, counteract, as speedily as possible, those serious consequences which must inevitably result from the diffusion of lame, inaccurate, and unfaithful translations of a book, the essential attribute of which is, that its precepts are unerring and divine. This is not a question merely interesting to scholars; it is not a curious point of speculative criticism, adapted only to exercise the wits of ingenious philologists. There is no literary dispute which can ever have engaged the attention of mankind since the invention of letters, which does not shrink into absolute insignificance, compared with the vast question, whether the Oriental translations of the Scriptures, circulated by the Bible Society, are or are not such as will furnish the people of the East with just, true, and fully intelligible transcripts of the "Word of God."

This question, like all others which rouse "the genius and the mortal elements," is beset with extrinsic difficulties, and embarrassments not essential to it, proceeding from peculiar views, sectarian prejudices, and a certain degree of party rancour, not the less bitter and unrelenting because the matter in dispute is of a religious nature, and because the parties on one side, at least, if not on both sides, profess to be "followers of the Prince of Peace, and united in the bond of peace." Speculative opinions on doctrines, the mere comprehension of which demands no slender portion of metaphysical acumen, and where enthusiasm seldom fails to intrude, can scarcely be expected to be discussed with an entire freedom from intemperance. But where the matters at issue are simple facts, determinable, in general, by a reference to grammars or lexicons, every undue degree of warmth, *in such a cause*, seems to be utterly inexcusable.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1829,* appeared some criticisms upon the Mahratta version of the New Testament executed by the Baptist missionaries of Serampore. The article had previously appeared in the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta, and had, consequently, been subjected to the observation of the Oriental scholars at that presidency, and moreover, to that of the Serampore missionaries themselves, without drawing forth any reply. The article was transmitted to us accompanied by a letter from the author, in which he stigmatized the translations of the Serampore missionaries in terms which we do not scruple to say are *too* pointed and severe. The author is the Rev. Wm. Morton, of Bishop's College, a missionary of the highly respectable Society for the Propagation of the

* Vol. xxviii, p. 297.

Gospel, and a gentleman whose familiar acquaintance with the Hindu dialects is ascertained not by the testimony of others merely, but by the works which he has published, and which have issued from the press of the College with the *fiat* of the Syndics. This gentleman expressed himself "ready to stake his reputation on what he said of the Serampore versions."

The challenge, which has been declined by the Serampore Missionaries (whose *duty* it was to have accepted it, had the charges been false), and by the Calcutta orientalists, has called forth a champion in England. Mr. William Greenfield, "editor of Bagster's Syriac New Testament," &c. has published a pamphlet* with a view of shewing the "utter falsehood" of the charges against the Mahratta version, and the consequent accuracy of that version. "Never was there," he says, "perhaps, a case of more complete failure: every charge has melted away before the rays of truth, and nothing remains apparent but the gross errors and misrepresentations of the accuser."

To attempt a criticism of this pamphlet is, we candidly confess, totally beyond our limited powers, and surpasses the ability of the most learned of our coadjutors. It is a complete polyglot. In the *space of* seventy-eight pages, the extent of the pamphlet, we have quotations from no less than twenty-two different languages. To say nothing of such vulgar tongues as French, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Saxon, Teutonic, Latin, and Greek, the following are exhibited in their respective characters:—Chinese, Tamul, Teloogoo, Sanscrit, Canarese, Malayan, Bengali, Mahratta, Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic, and Hebrew.† We are bound to presume that it is not a mere compositor's knowledge of these various languages, to which Mr. Greenfield lays claim, but a critical acquaintance with each of them—for otherwise to quote them as he has done is more than empty parade—and we, therefore, shrink with a kind of awe from disputing a single dogma from such a comprehensive scholar. Although there did occur to us, what will probably occur to others, a doubt as to the degree of elucidation which some of these tongues,—the Chinese for example—can bring to the question, we bow with deferential respect to the precept contained in the motto to the pamphlet: "*Modesté tamen et circumspecto judicio* de tantis viris *pronunciandum est, ne, quod plerisque accidit, damnent quæ non intelligunt.*"

Our intention, therefore, is to confine our review of the work chiefly to an impartial epitome of its contents, which is required at our hands, *ex debito justitiæ*, seeing that we have afforded a medium of circulating a critique "founded in ignorance and error, if not, in some cases, in wilful and deliberate misrepresentation, in which the reasoning is illogical, the

* A Defence of the Serampore Mahratta version of the New Testament, in reply to the animadversions of an anonymous writer in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1829. By William Greenfield, editor of Bagster's Syriac New Testament, &c. London, 1830. Baxter; and Parbury and Co.

† These are, it appears, but a part of Mr. Greenfield's acquisitions. We are informed, by an advertisement postfixed to the pamphlet, that he is preparing for publication "A series of *Grammars*, consisting of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Persic, Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Dutch, Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, and English."

statements false, and the re-translations decidedly erroneous, whilst the whole is mixed up with the grossest inconsistencies and the most palpable contradictions!"

The only point upon which we shall venture to give an opinion, is the spirit which the writer of the pamphlet displays towards his antagonist. Granting that the critic had provoked retaliation, we doubt exceedingly whether it is decent and proper for a writer who, like Mr. Greenfield, has the precepts of Christianity always at the end of his pen, and who sets out with an ejaculatory wish that all who profess themselves Christians should be "united in the bond of peace," to lavish upon a respectable clergyman and a missionary, whose name and character, though he professes to regard him as an anonymous writer, he distinctly shews that he is acquainted with,* the terms of abuse with which his pamphlet abounds. He is not content with reproaching him, in the utmost bitterness of controversial rancour, with the grossest ignorance, malevolence, and "arrogance which ignorance never fails to inspire," with the basest calumny, with being a mere sciolist, "a being of yesterday," &c.; but he asserts that "the *utmost stretch of charity* cannot induce the belief that his motives were pure." This is asserted at the very moment when he is professing his unconsciousness of entertaining any unchristian feeling towards his antagonist, or that he has dipped his pen *in* gall! Our notion of the term *charity*, especially *Christian charity*, acquired, it is true, without the intense light which twenty languages might diffuse upon its meaning, is materially different from that of Mr. Greenfield. We might repeat to him the Chinese proverb which he has "whispered in the ear of his opponent," and which, by-the bye, is not remarkable for its delicacy: "*Han heuĕ pun jin, sëen woo tsze kow.*"

In reply to the remark of the critic of the Mahratta New Testament, that the grammar and dictionary of the Mahratta language, published by Dr. Carey, are extremely defective and erroneous, and that the language, consequently, into which the Serampore Mahratta New Testament is translated, is not Mahratta, either in all its words, its construction, or its idiom, and therefore quite unintelligible to those whose vernacular dialect is Mahratta,—the author of the pamphlet quotes the preface to Col. Vans Kennedy's Mahratta dictionary, in which it is stated that the language presents three distinct styles, varying considerably from each other: one is confined to books, and abounds in Sanscrit words; the second is spoken by well-educated persons, and adopts freely Arabian, Persian, and Hindi words; and the last, which is a spoken language only, is peculiar to the cultivators and lower classes. Mr. Greenfield, upon this theory, argues that, in the endeavour to express religious notions or mental operations (which are with difficulty expressed in the spoken style), it is necessary to assimilate the language to that of the first style, "by the adoption of terms, expressive of those ideas, from the Sanscrit, the learned and theological language throughout India." He contends that to affirm that the language is not Mahratta, because all the words employed are not pure Mahratta,

* Application was made to us for the name of the writer of the critique (we believe, for the information of Mr. Greenfield), and it was immediately given.

or belonging to the *third class*, but it may be Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, or Hindi, is absurd. The argument, as it appears to us, amounts to this: that as the two first styles admit of the adoption of terms from the Sanscrit, the Arabic, the Persian, and the Hindi, a translator of the Scriptures, whenever he finds it impracticable to convey the exact meaning of the term in pure Mahratta, may adopt a more convenient term from one of the four languages just mentioned, and that the terms, thus arbitrarily adopted, would not be unintelligible to those whose vernacular dialect is Mahratta. Mr. Greenfield confirms, subsequently, our notion of his argument. "Does it necessarily and indubitably follow," he asks, "because the language of the Mahratta Testament may be constructed erroneously and unidiomatically, with an intermixture of foreign terms, that therefore it is unintelligible *to those whose vernacular dialect is Mahratta?*"*—We should answer "yes;" but Mr. Greenfield says, "I trow not; and I imagine that our opponent's logic must be as defective as his philology, or he never would have arrived at this conclusion!"

We would just *remark, en passant*, that Mr. Greenfield *has* assumed, from Col. Vans Kennedy's statement, that the Mahratta belongs *peculiarly* to the country "bounded on the north by the Satpura mountains, and by a line drawn from their western termination to Daman; on the west from Daman to Goa by the sea; and on the south and east by a line drawn from Goa to Warda, *near* Chanda, and thence along *that river* to the Chatpura mountains." These boundaries, if correct, include the Concan country, the language *of* which, if Mahratta, is *of such* a distinct kind, that a specific version of the New Testament *into* that dialect was necessary. Has Mr. Greenfield never heard of the Serampore Konkani version?

"Having thus swept away the sandy foundation upon *which* the argument of his opponent is *built*," he says, "the superstructure he has *reared* must fall to the ground: any further evidence may, therefore, justly be deemed superfluous." Mr. Greenfield, however, does not appear to deem it so, for he proceeds to his proofs.

Mr. Morton asserts, that the nominative and accusative singular of such neuter nouns as end in a vowel, and of the neuter of all *declinable* adjectives and participles, end in ं (except a few neuter nouns, which end *in* ँ); and that the nominative and accusative plural of all neuter words end also in a vowel, with the *anuswar*, or nasal breathing (the diacritical point over the letter), which, in particular, *is* indispensable, as it marks both the number and the gender, नें signifying *it*, and ने, without the anuswar, *they;* which point, and the final vowel of neuter words, are invariably omitted throughout the Serampore translation. In reply to this assertion, Mr. Greenfield *alleges*, that "while it is certain that many neuter nouns ending *in* a vowel are written with the anuswar, it is equally certain that there are very many such nouns in which *it is omitted*"

* Mr. G. omits the words in italics, which form an essential member of his antagonist's proposition.

(he cites examples from Vans Kennedy's Dictionary); and that "not only do various writers differ in the use of the anuswar, but even the same writer omits or inserts it in the same word, in various parts of the same volume" (of which he also adduces examples from Vans Kennedy's Dictionary); and he concludes that the employment of the anuswar is a parallel case with the *tanwin* in the Arabic, and the accent in the Greek, the omission of which would not render the word unintelligible; the parallel, it must be admitted, is any thing but exact.

With respect to the use of the masculine plural pronoun ते, when speaking of the Deity, which Mr. Morton contends must convey the idea of a plurality of gods, and ought therefore to have been carefully avoided; the answer of Mr. Greenfield is more satisfactory. He shows that the plural of the personal pronoun is commonly used, amongst the Mahrattas, as well as in other Indian dialects, as the honorific personal pronoun *singular;* and he contends that it therefore no more conveys to the mind of a Mahratta the idea of a plurality of Gods, than the plural *Elohim* did to the mind of a Hebrew. He also justifies the use of the two substantives without a verb, to signify "the word was with God," as employed elliptically, conformably to the genius of the Mahratta tongue; and he contends that though a better word than पहीले might have been found to express, "in the beginning," a better word than वाक्य could not have been employed as equivalent to λογος.

The mode in which Mr. Morton proposes to write the two first verses of St. John's Gospel, is the subject of a severe criticism by his reviewer, who retorts upon him the charge he uttered against Dr. Carey, of "ignorance of the first rudiments of the language."

Mr. Morton's next charge is, that throughout the Serampore version, the future indicative is used for the conjunctive and potential moods, in utter defiance of the Mahratta idiom. To this Mr. Greenfield opposes a subsequent assertion of Mr. Morton himself, that "there is not in this language a subjunctive or potential mood." This last assertion, however, the reviewer denies, on the authority of Dr. Carey's Grammar; and he shews that the future indicative, by which the subjunctive mood of the Greek word πιστεύσωσι is expressed, acquires a subjunctive sense, by the insertion of a particle, corresponding to ἵνα: a custom which is in strict accordance with the idiom of the Mahratta and some other cognate dialects. But, further, he remarks that the words ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ are rendered, in the very verse under consideration, not by the future indicative, but the gerund, with स, the sign of the accusative, suffixed; the use of the gerund being both elegant and idiomatic in Mahratta.

With respect to the use of the preposition द्वारा for "through," which, the critic says, has no such meaning in Mahratta, Mr. Greenfield asserts it has such meaning in that tongue, and also in Sanscrit.

The next objection of the critic, that the words "comprehended it not,"

in the fifth verse, are rendered **ग्रहणकेलेंनाहीं**, literally, "seized or took it," which rendering is given, in the eleventh verse, as equivalent to the words "received him not;" Mr. Greenfield meets by alleging that the verb, being a derivation from the Sanscrit **ग्रह**, denotes not only "to take by seizure," but also "to accept;" and that the translation has faithfully apprehended and rendered, in both cases, the sense of the Greek original.

The rendering of the phrase "nor of the will of the flesh," by **नद्देशरीरचे (चीं) इछने**, "nor by the wish (*or* desire) of the body" (of the coarseness of which Mr. Morton complains), is justified on the ground of its accuracy; and Mr. Greenfield compares it with the Persian version of Henry Martyn, and even with Beza's Latin version, where the same literal rendering occurs.

Mr. Greenfield convicts his antagonist of a slip, in the next verse he has criticised, where he says the word "truth," of the original, is not rendered in the version of the sixteenth verse, which verse does not contain the word at all. Of this slip our censor is not disposed to lose the advantage which it affords for triumph: "A more gross and palpable blunder," he observes, "it would be difficult to find, which is only equalled by the evil spirit it betrays. Here we have a man professing himself to be most intimately and critically acquainted with the languages of the East, and proclaiming himself an uncompromising advocate of the integrity and purity of Scripture translation, condemning a version which it is evident he has not carefully perused; and *perhaps, presuming upon the ignorance of his readers*, stigmatizing as erroneous and imperfect the labours of men, who, for a long period, have been considered by every *competent* judge as unrivalled in Oriental philology." The fact is, the word occurs in the 17th, not the 16th verse.

The next objection of the critic is to the 18th verse, the first part of which is rendered, he says: "no one having seen has ever found God," instead of, "no man has ever seen God at any time;" and he asserts that the concluding part is rendered unintelligible by bad grammar. Mr. Greenfield translates the Mahratta "not any one hath attained to see God at any time;" and he asserts that the concluding part, if unintelligible to the writer, it is not through bad grammar, but "the obtuseness of his own mind."

The grand objection of Mr. Morton is founded on the manner in which the word "baptize" has been rendered by the Serampore translators, which, he says, reveals their sect; the word having been rendered by **बुचकलीदेणे**, "a phrase, compounded contrary to the idiom of the language, but which can signify nothing else than *to give a dipping or immersion*, as the noun has no other meaning except that of *diving*." This objection is met by Mr. Greenfield in a manner which really appears to us to concede the point. He has endeavoured to shew that the Greek βαπτιζω is translated in all the versions of the Scriptures, where the very

term itself is not used (as in our version and some others), in the sense of "to dip or immerse;" and he quotes the rubric of the Church of England as sanctioning such an interpretation. That the composition of the Mahratta phrase is unidiomatic, Mr. Greenfield, as in other examples, directly denies.

The use of the word घुबड, which Mr. Morton says has no other meaning than "owl," in the 32d verse, and in other places where the word "dove" occurs, and which, in its connexion, is certainly "*highly* irreverent," forms the ground of not the least serious of his charges against the Serampore version. Now, it appears that the word घुबड is omitted in Dr. Carey's Dictionary; but it appears in that of Col. Vans Kennedy, who renders it, as Mr. Morton does, "an owl." Mr. Greenfield, has, therefore, no other resource than to repudiate the authority of Col. Vans Kennedy, which he adopted in the outset; and to rest his confidence *in the accuracy* of the Serampore translations, supported by some rather ingenious criticisms upon the sound of the word *ghoobar*, as denoting the cry uttered by the dove, though, he admits, "the Indians apply the same sound, *ghoo*, to the owl."

The next charge is that of translating the phrase "lamb of God," by "young of the sheep of God," a periphrasis, Mr. Morton observes, perfectly indefensible, "because there is a word in the Mahratta for 'a lamb,' and बच्चा is not a Mahratta word." Mr. Greenfield is successful in defending the periphrasis, the objection to which would be hypercritical, but for the latter part of Mr. Morton's observation; but this it is which constitutes the essence of the charge; and here the reviewer is content with asserting that the word employed is "quite as good" as a great portion of the words in the Mahratta tongue, adopted from other dialects: that is, it is defensible (though it can be hardly so) upon the canon already laid down, that a translator may avail himself of either a Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, or Hindi word, wherever a difficulty occurs in finding a pure Mahratta term.

Passing over the instance of "inadequate translation" from the epistle to the Ephesians, which Mr. Morton says is nonsense, and Mr. Greenfield, *contra*, affirms to be very good sense; we proceed to the last charge, an assemblage of examples, wherein terms are alleged by the critic to be translated with gross impropriety. *Grace* is rendered, in different passages, by different words, neither of which, Mr. Morton asserts, conveys the meaning of χάρις. The word most frequently used is अनुग्रह, which, our reviewer says, is defined by Wilson (in his *Sanscrit* Dictionary) "favour, conferring benefits, by promoting good and preventing ill." This, by virtue of the canon referred to, is decisive evidence that this is a right word in *Mahratta*. *Faith* is expressed by विश्वास, which the critic says signifies merely *belief*, and not *faith*, but which his reviewer considers synonymous. *Hope* rendered by भरवसा, which Mr. Morton

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term itself is not used (as in our version and some others), in the sense of "to dip or immerse;" and he quotes the rubric of the Church of England as sanctioning such an interpretation. That the composition of the Mahratta phrase is unidiomatic, Mr. Greenfield, as in other examples, directly denies.

The use of the word **घुवड**, which Mr. Morton says has no other meaning than "owl," in the 32d verse, and in other places where the word "dove" occurs, and which, in its connexion, is certainly "highly irreverent," forms the ground of not the least serious of his charges against the Serampore version. Now, it appears that the word **घुवड** is omitted in Dr. Carey's Dictionary; but it appears in that of Col. Vans Kennedy, who renders it, as Mr. Morton does, "an owl." Mr. Greenfield, has, therefore, no other resource than to repudiate the authority of Col. Vans Kennedy, which he adopted in the outset; and to rest his confidence in the accuracy of the Serampore translations, supported by some rather ingenious criticisms upon the sound of the word *ghoobar*, as denoting the cry uttered by the dove, though, he admits, "the Indians apply the same sound, *ghoo*, to the owl."

The next charge is that of translating the phrase "lamb of God," by "young of the sheep of God," a periphrasis, Mr. Morton observes, perfectly indefensible, "because there is a word in the Mahratta for 'a lamb,' and **बच्चा** is not a Mahratta word." Mr. Greenfield is successful in defending the periphrasis, the objection to which would be hypercritical, but for the latter part of Mr. Morton's observation; but this it is which constitutes the essence of the charge; and here the reviewer is content with asserting that the word employed is "quite as good" as a great portion of the words in the Mahratta tongue, adopted from other dialects: that is, it is defensible (though it can be hardly so) upon the canon already laid down, that a translator may avail himself of either a Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, or Hindi word, wherever a difficulty occurs in finding a pure Mahratta term.

Passing over the instance of "inadequate translation" from the epistle to the Ephesians, which Mr. Morton says is nonsense, and Mr. Greenfield, *contra*, affirms to be very good sense; we proceed to the last charge, an assemblage of examples, wherein terms are alleged by the critic to be translated with gross impropriety. *Grace* is rendered, in different passages, by different words, neither of which, Mr. Morton asserts, conveys the meaning of χάρις. The word most frequently used is **अनुग्रह**, which, our reviewer says, is defined by Wilson (in his *Sanscrit* Dictionary) "favour, conferring benefits, by promoting good and preventing ill." This, by virtue of the canon referred to, is decisive evidence that this is a right word in *Mahratta*. *Faith* is expressed by **विश्वास**, which the critic says signifies merely *belief*, and not *faith*, but which his reviewer considers synonymous. *Hope* rendered by **भरवसा**, which Mr. Morton

says signifies "*trust*, confidence," and is so defined by Vans Kennedy, is defined by Carey "hope," and our reviewer, of course, prefers the latter authority. In his objection to the term अद्वितीय, as an equivalent to *μονογενὴς*, the critic seems to have been guilty of an oversight, inasmuch as the word implies *only*, not *only-begotten*. The terms *paramátmá* and *dharmátmá*, to which Mr. Morton objects as improper equivalents for "Holy Ghost," Mr. Greenfield attempts to defend by quoting Mr. Morton's own authority in his renderings of Scripture Terms into the Bengalee. But he does not appear to have read the latter with attention; for Mr. Morton distinctly declares there, that *dharmátmá*, "the term employed by most or all Christian missionaries," is with its perfect synonym *puryátmá*, "objectionable on several grounds;" and that *paramátmá* "is avowedly defective, if applied as a *translation* of the term 'Holy Spirit,' in the Christian notion of the words, inasmuch as it contains no distinct specification of Holiness."

This is a summary, as concise as we could make it, and we trust a fair and impartial summary, of the defence of the Serampore Mahratta version of the New Testament. It will be seen that the points at issue are not capable of a satisfactory determination, through the want of unexceptionable authorities, respecting the exact and idiomatical significations of words in a tongue of so peculiar a character as the Mahratta.

CHINA.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"*China, October 16, 1829.*

"His Imperial Majesty, with the Empress Dowager, and a large retinue of the court of Peking, has proceeded on a visit to the tombs of their ancestors in Manshur Tartary. The affairs of Western Tartary seem to be again tranquilized, and the Mahommedan tribes submissive. On the north-west extremity, however, there appears something wrong, and old Sung-chung-tang is ordered off, post haste, to proceed thither.

"The commercial affairs at the southern boundary of this empire are at present in a very unprosperous condition, particularly the trade with Europeans and the natives of India. Almost all the Chinese hong merchants are bankrupt. The foreigners of various nations have been petitioners for a redress of grievances, and there is a sort of stoppage of trade, till the local government grants relief. It is likely some good will be produced by this stand: however a powerful despot's caprice, even with his council of six, may take a different turn from what wisdom and policy would dictate. But the government is poor—perhaps that will make it reasonable."

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.*

WHATEVER may be the sufferings of the several classes at the present time, the literary world, judging from the matter which is poured forth each succeeding month, seems to thrive most abundantly amidst all the distress with which we are stated to be surrounded. We live in a biographical age. Nobles and poets, philosophers and females, all vie with each other in giving employment to the power-loom of Mr. John Murray, and we hope that its productions prove equally beneficial to authors, editors, booksellers, and readers.

The memoir of a public servant, employed in distant countries comparatively little known to the European world, cannot be wholly devoid of interest; and the desire on the part of the editor to discharge what she may consider to be a duty, bespeaks indulgence on the part of those who may feel called upon to offer a few observations on a work which professedly treats of Indian subjects. It is dedicated to the present Earl of Minto, a son of the nobleman who appears to have been the patron of Mr. Raffles, when his Lordship filled the office of Governor-general of India.

We wish that the memoir had been brought forward in a less pretending form, and at a more moderate price. Much of the matter might have been abridged or left out without at all disparaging the work. We merely notice, for instance, the opening, in which a laboured attempt is made to excite an interest as to Mr. Raffles' birth, parentage, and early education. It matters little whether his father had been a captain of an East or a West-Indiaman: still less is it important for the public to know that one of his ancestors, about three centuries since, was mayor of Beverley, in Yorkshire. Had Mr. Bell, of Huntingdon-peerage celebrity, been living, he might have alighted on another old apple-woman, who might possibly have aided in discovering that Mr. Raffles' ancestor had been *Lord-mayor* of *York* itself.

All this ancestorial retrospect, ending as it does on the present occasion in *ridiculus mus*, is trifling, and unworthy the better matter. It is frequently the case that the station makes the man: it was so in that of the subject of the present memoir. He was originally an extra clerk in the India-house. His good conduct gained for him the approbation and support of the then secretary (Mr. Ramsay), through whose interest he was promoted to the establishment, and subsequently recommended by him for the appointment of assistant secretary to the new government at Prince of Wales' Island in the year 1805. He arrived in India in September of that year, and evinced talents and application which fully justified the selection made, and were well calculated to ensure the approbation of the authorities under whom he immediately served, as well as that of the Court of Directors, who acknowledged the assiduity and success with which he mastered the Malay language, and the exemplary manner in which he

* Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., &c., particularly in the Government of Java, 1811—1816, and of Bencoolen and its Dependencies, 1817—1824; with Details of the Commerce and Resources of the Eastern Archipelago, and Selections from his Correspondence. By his Widow. London, John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1830.

discharged his public duties. The governor of Penang wrote in the following terms to the Court:—

To the services and merits of Mr. Raffles, as well as in duty to my employers, I should feel alike wanting, were I to omit this opportunity of pointing out to the favourable notice of your Honourable Committee, the unwearied zeal and assiduity with which he has since the formation of the establishment devoted his talents to the furtherance of the Company's interests; his unremitting attention to the duties of the most laborious office under this government, added to those of registrar to the Recorder's Court, which, at the period of its establishment, he voluntarily and gratuitously undertook. Having lately endured a severe indisposition, and the necessity of a visit to Malacca, he occupied the leisure thus afforded, although under great bodily suffering, to collect the information furnished in the accompanying report, which entitles him to my approbation, and will, I trust, obtain for him that of your Honourable Committee. The situation of secretary affords facilities to the person holding it of acquiring a better knowledge of your affairs here than any other officer below council; and I can with truth say, that Mr. Raffles' abilities and general conduct give him a right to my recommendation, in as far as being eminently well qualified to assist in your councils. I understand that he had submitted to his friends an application to be provisionally appointed to the first vacancy, and I shall be happy if my recommendation may weigh with the Honourable Court in his behalf.

Mr. Raffles took a warm interest in the promotion of science, in which he was cordially joined by the lamented Dr. Leyden, with whom he had formed a strong and lasting intimacy.

The events which opened in the year 1809 led to the development of those talents and that activity of mind which seemed peculiarly to qualify Mr. Raffles for public life. It appears that

Lord Minto was anxious about this time to place Mr. Raffles in the government of the Moluccas, considering it a wider field for the exercise of his talents (1809). Previous arrangements interfered with this intention; and the course of public events was about to open a field of still greater importance. In the mean time Mr. Raffles went to Calcutta, and was received with great kindness by Lord Minto, who ever afterwards continued his firm and steady friend, and reposed in him the most unreserved confidence.

The ambitious views of Buonaparte began, at this period, to be more fully developed. The annexation of Holland to France placed at his disposal all the valuable and extensive possessions of the Dutch in the eastern seas; possessions as important to Holland as those on the continent of India are to Great Britain. France looked to Java as the point from whence her operations might be most successfully directed, not only against the political ascendancy of England in the East, but likewise against her commercial interests both abroad and at home.

Mr. Raffles, aware of the plans which the English government had formed for the reduction of the French islands, the Mauritius and Bourbon, and feeling certain, from his local knowledge, that the resources of the enemy would be formidable so long as the Dutch supremacy was even nominally permitted in the eastern seas, communicated to Lord Minto information of so important a nature, that his Lordship was induced to undertake, without delay, the reduction of Java and its dependencies. Lord Minto decided on this measure on his own responsibility; but had the satisfaction to receive from England an approval of the measure before the departure of the expedition.

As this operation was dependent upon the success of the attempt against the French islands, it was deemed advisable that, in the mean time, Mr. Raffles should be sent as agent of the Governor-general to Malacca, from whence he might superintend the necessary arrangements, and apprize the government of Bengal of the extent and nature of the force required, and open such a communication with the native chieftains of the archipelago as would, at any rate, facilitate the extension of the British influence in the eastern seas.

Lord Minto announced his intention to accompany the expedition from Calcutta in person, in a letter to Mr. Raffles in March 1811.

You know that I am an Argonaut myself in this adventure. I embark here on the 7th for Madras. * * * I bring Hope and Leyden with me, in the Dutch and Malay departments. I bring also Mr. Seton, late resident at Delhi, an admirable man, and now Governor of Prince of Wales' Island. I shall probably instal him at Penang; and, then, it is equally probable that he may accompany me to the eastward for counsel and general assistance. Not to alarm you, however, he will have no further relation with the Javanese affair, than as *amicus curiæ;* and as such he is invaluable in head, heart, and hand.

It is proposed to style you secretary to the Governor-general when we come together; for then your character of agent will naturally merge; secretary is the highest office below the council, and was lately held by Mr. Edmonstone at Madras. I hope you do not doubt the *prospective* interest I have always taken, and do not cease to take, in your personal views and welfare. I have not spoken distinctly on that subject, only because it has been from circumstances *impossible* for me to pledge myself to the fulfilment of my own wishes, and, I may add, intentions, if practicable. The best is, in truth, still subject to one contingency, the origin of which is earlier than my acquaintance with you; but I am happy to say that I do not expect an obstacle to my very strong desire upon this point; and if it should occur, the utmost will be done to make the *best attainable situation* worthy of your services, and of the high esteem I profess, with the greatest sincerity, for your person.

Mr. Raffles appears to have been indefatigable in acquiring all the information possible as to the state of the islands, the best route to be followed in the approach to Java, the character of the people and the amount of the population, together with the strength and resources of the enemy. All these points are related in a series of letters to Lord Minto, and occupy fifty-five pages in the present work. They were undoubtedly of the greatest interest at the time, but we conceive that the insertion of them at this moment might have been spared: the more so as the details are already before the public.

The following extract places in a new light the origin of the expedition to Java. The idea seems to have emanated immediately from Mr. Raffles, and evinces the stimulus with which self-interest, combined with a laudable ambition, operates in producing the most important events.

Still further light may be thrown upon the views and motives by which Mr. Raffles was influenced in these important proceedings, and the feelings of

satisfaction which, at the interesting moment of his arrival off Batavia, so powerfully possessed his mind, by the following letter from him to Dr. Raffles, though written after a lapse of several years:

"Some months had now elapsed, and it was to be feared that arrangements for the administration of the Moluccas were already in progress. Yet the chance of being in time, and the expectation of still further advancing my interests with Lord Minto, weighed with me in the resolution I took, of proceeding in person to Bengal. My attention had long been directed to the state of the Dutch possessions to the eastward, and as rumours were afloat of a projected armament going against the Isle of France, it occurred to me that the information I possessed respecting Java might be useful, and possibly turn the attention of our government in that direction. I accordingly left my family, and proceeded to Calcutta in a small and frail vessel, the only one which offered, but in which all my future prospects had well nigh perished. On my arrival in Bengal I met with the kindest reception from Lord Minto. I found that though the appointment to the Moluccas had not actually taken place, it was promised to another. I in consequence relinquished all idea of it, and at once drew his Lordship's attention to Java, by observing that there were other islands worthy of his Lordship's consideration besides the Moluccas; Java, for instance. On the mention of Java his Lordship cast a look of such scrutiny, anticipation and kindness upon me, as I shall never forget—'Yes,' said he, 'Java is an interesting island—I shall be happy to receive any information you can give me concerning it.' This was enough to encourage me; and from this moment all my views, all my plans, and all my mind, were devoted to create such an interest regarding Java as should lead to its annexation to our Eastern empire, although I confess that I had never the vanity to expect that when this object was accomplished, so important an administration would have been entrusted to my individual charge; that I should have been entrusted with what Mr. Marsden emphatically observes, was 'as great a charge as a nation could entrust to an individual.'

"It is unnecessary to enter on the detail which followed—the fall of Bourbon, and the anticipation of success at the Isle of France, encouraged a plan for the conquest of Java. As it in a great measure originated with me, and as it was almost entirely on my information that the decision was taken, I naturally took a conspicuous part, although little or nothing met the public eye. Perhaps no secret was ever better kept than the projected scheme against Java, for until it was publicly announced, and the intention of the Governor-General to proceed in person was made known, not a word was surmised or whispered on the subject.

"As an *avant courier*, and to prepare the way for the expedition, I was appointed agent to the Governor-General with the Malay states, and took up my head-quarters at Malacca, where the rendezvous was fixed. I remained here as representative to the Governor-General until his Lordship arrived, when, instead of the designation of agent, I was styled secretary to the Governor-General; in this capacity I accompanied his Lordship to Java. Various doubts, difficulties, and I might say, insurmountable obstacles, had been started to prove the impossibility of the expedition proceeding to Java during the present season. The opinion of the naval Commander-in-chief, and indeed of all constituted authorities, was decidedly against it—it was in fact pronounced impracticable. Lord Minto alone stood firm, and placed his entire and unreserved reliance in the opinion which I had given him on the subject. I had ascertained the practicability by an experiment in a small vessel, 'the Minto,' commanded by Captain Greigh, a most intelligent and zealous officer, who had been placed under my orders, and to whom I am indebted for the discovery of the passage by the coast of Borneo. At the period that the expedition sailed from Malacca, it was uncertain by which route it would proceed. I really believe no fixed route was determined on, and Lord Minto had too much judgment and precaution to interfere. He placed the information he possessed within the reach of the senior naval officer, and fortunately it was acted upon. On the 4th of August 1811, the whole of the fleet, consisting of upwards of ninety vessels, arrived off the coast of Java, without the loss of a single spar, or slightest accident, having passed by a route previously almost unknown, and accomplished a passage declared to be impracticable. I will not attempt to say what my feelings were on the occasion. We had separated from the fleet for a few days, and it was only when we again joined them that we saw all the divisions united, at the close of one of the finest days I ever recollect, and this in sight of the *land of promise*. Lord Minto, while at Malacca, had communicated his intention of appointing me to the government, in case of success, and as I had nothing to do with the military operations, I now looked upon my part as completed; perhaps so great a responsibility was never for so long on the head of a single individual, and the relief which I felt was proportionate."

A description of the conquest follows, in a letter to Lord Minto, dated 31st August 1811.

In a letter to Mr. Marsden, of the 22d October 1812, he adverts to the interest which he took in promoting researches into mineralogy, botany, and other scientific pursuits. The following extract from Dr. Horsfield's account of the *upas* tree, and the poison extracted from it, with its effects, is amusing, as connected with a subject which has furnished many a nursery tale.

"The tree which produces the upas poison grows in the eastern extremity of Java; it belongs to the 21st class of Linnæus, the Monæcia. The male and female flowers are produced in catkins (cementa) on the same branch, at no great distance from each other: the female flowers are in general above the male. The characters of the genus are: male flower, *calix*, consisting of several scales, which are imbricate; *corol*, none; *stamens*, filaments many, very short, covered by the scales of the receptacle anthers. The receptacle on which the filaments are placed has a conical form, abrupt, somewhat rounded above. Female flower, catkins ovate, *calix*, consisting of a number of imbricate scales (generally more than in the male) containing one flower; *corol*, none; *pistil*, germ single, ovate, erect; *styles*, two, long, slender, spreading; *stigmas*, simple, acute; seed-vessel, an oblong drupe, covered with the calix; *seed*, an ovate nut, covered with one cell. This tree is one of the largest in the forests of Java; the stem is cylindrical, perpendicular, and rises, completely naked, to the height of sixty, seventy, or eighty feet. Near the surface of the ground it spreads obliquely, dividing into numerous broad appendages, or wings; it is covered with a whitish bark: near the ground this bark is, in old trees, more than an inch thick, and upon being wounded, yields plentifully the milky juice from which the celebrated poison is prepared. The sap is contained in the tree-bark (or cortex). The inner bark (or liber) of young trees is employed by the poorer class of people in making a coarse stuff, which they wear when working in the fields; but persons wearing this dress, on being exposed to the rain, are affected with an intolerable itching, which

renders their flimsy covering almost insupportable. The deleterious quality of the poison exists in the gum; the preparation of a poison from which is an exclusive art of the inhabitants of the eastern extremity of the island.

"In clearing new grounds near the tree, the inhabitants do not like to approach it, as they dread the cutaneous eruption which it is known to produce when newly cut down. But, except when the tree is largely wounded, or when it is felled, by which a large portion of the juice is disengaged, the effluvia of which mixing with the atmosphere, affects the persons exposed to it with the symptoms just mentioned, the tree may be approached and ascended like the other common trees in the forests. Like all other trees in its neighbourhood, it is surrounded by shrubs and plants.

"One of the regents had caps, or bonnets, prepared from the inner bark, which were stiffened in the usual manner with rice-water, and handsomely painted, for the purpose of decorating his attendants; but they all refused to wear them, asserting that they would cause their hair to fall off.

"The following is a description of the mode of preparing this poison. About eight ounces of the juice from the tree, which had been collected during the preceding evening, and preserved in a joint of a bamboo, was carefully strained in a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely grated and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it; *viz.* arum, ammonium, common onion, and garlic, each about half a drachm; the same quantity of finely-powdered black pepper is then added, and the mixture stirred. A single seed of the capsicum fruticosum was then placed on the fluid, in the middle of the bowl; the seed began to reel round rapidly, now forming a regular circle, then darting towards the margin of the cup, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor, which continued one minute. Being completely at rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capsicum laid on as before: a similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capsicum being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle in the fluid resembling the halo of the moon. This is the sign that the prepartion of the poison is complete."

The common train of symptoms, is a trembling of the extremities, restlessness, erection of the hair, affection of the bowels, drooping and faintness, slight spasms and convulsions, hasty breathing, and increased flow of saliva, spasmodic contractions of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, retching, vomiting, great agony, laborious breathing, violent and repeated convulsions, death.

The action of the upas poison is directed chiefly to the vascular system. The volume of the blood is accumulated in a preternatural degree in the large vessels of the thorax.

The circulation appears to be extracted from the extremities and thrown upon the viscera near its source. The lungs in particular are stimulated to excessive exertions. The vital viscera are oppressed by an intolerable load, which produces the symptoms above described, while in the extremities a proportionate degree of torpor takes place, accompanied by tremors, shiverings, and convulsions.

The natives of Macassar, Borneo, and the eastern islands, when they employ this poison, make use of an arrow of bamboo (to the end of which they attach a shark's tooth), which they throw from a blow-pipe or sompit.

The upas appears to affect different quadrupeds with nearly equal force, proportionate in some degree to their size and disposition.

The expedition to Palembang was followed by that against the Sultan of Djocjocarta. Mr. Raffles was not an idle spectator: in the course of the latter measure he appears to have taken an active personal share.

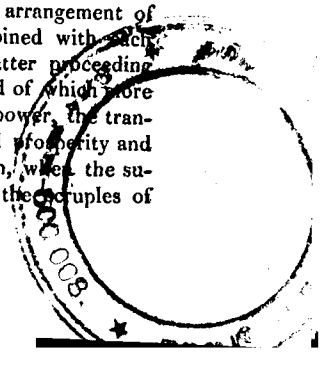
Mr. Raffles set out for Djocjocarta, accompanied by a part only of the 14th regiment, a troop of the 22d Light Dragoons, and the ordinary garrison of Bengal sepoys in the fort, and at the Residency-house. This was all the force which, at the moment, he could command, and circumstances did not admit of delay. The service was one of imminent peril; the whole retinue were at one time in danger of being murdered. Mr. Raffles received the Sultan in the hall of audience. The Sultan was accompanied by several thousands of armed followers, who expressed in their behaviour an infuriated spirit of insolence; and several of his own suite actually unsheathed their creesses, to indicate plainly that they only waited for the signal to perpetrate the work of destruction: had this been given, from the manner in which the English were surrounded, not a man could have escaped. Though at this time no act of treacherous hostility took place, the crafty and sanguinary Sultan drew from the circumstances which he observed, a confidence in his own strength; and being thus persuaded that the expulsion of the Europeans from the island of Java was become more feasible, he resolved at once to adopt means for accomplishing this favourite object of his ambition.

The result was highly satisfactory. After eulogising the conduct of Colonel Gillespie, who commanded the troops, he wrote to Lord Minto on the 25th June 1812:

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the conquest of Java being substantially accomplished, for although the great and valorous deeds which wrested the colony from the hands of a hostile European power placed the provinces on the sea-coast at our disposal, we never till this event could call ourselves masters of the more valuable provinces of the interior. Nay, our possessions on the sea-coast would always have been precarious, and had the military force been materially reduced, much eventual danger was to have been apprehended. Java will long have reason to remember with gratitude the efforts of the 20th June.

His lordship on his quitting India addressed the following letter to Mr. Raffles, expressing the sense which he entertained of that gentleman's measures in Java, and it is, we think, a well-merited testimony of Mr. Raffles' services.

My dear Sir: I shall be impatient for the materials which are called for, because I am anxious to deliver, without reserve or qualification, the very high and favourable view I now have of that whole series of measures, beginning with the expedition to Palembang, and ending with the arrangement of the two courts of Solo and Djocjocarta, connected and combined with such other as those measures were. I consider the result of the latter proceedings as very glorious to your administration, during the short period of which more will have been accomplished for the security of European power, the tranquillity of the island, and the solid improvement of general prosperity and happiness, than several centuries have been able to perform, when the superiority of European power was exerted, unincumbered by the scruples of justice and good faith.



Nothing can be more excellent than all your arrangements in the eastern districts of Java.

With regard to Palembang and Banca, your latest reports have enabled us to approve, without reservation, the arrangement formed at Palembang, and the annexation of Banca to the territories of the East-India Company, our minds being satisfied upon the two points of justice and expediency. The sovereignty of the Sultan of Palembang in Banca is placed beyond question, and leaves that dependence of Palembang indisputably subject, both to the laws of conquest in so just a war, and to the effect of cession from the authority under which it is now held.

Believe me ever, my dear Sir, most truly and affectionately your's,

MINTO.

The address of Mr. Raffles to the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, delivered by him on the 24th April 1813, being the anniversary of that institution of which he had been elected president, is given at length. It occupies no less than fifty pages, and is full of interesting details and research, shewing the origin and progress of the society. This is followed by a remark of the editor, in which it is complained that Mr. Raffles was kept in entire ignorance of the intentions of the authorities in England as to the future arrangements for Java. We give the editor's own words:—

While thus occupied in the encouragement of every object calculated to promote the good of the people whom he governed, and to enlarge our knowledge of their institutions, habits, and character, not only Mr. Raffles but his superiors also in Bengal remained entirely ignorant of the intentions of the government at home, or of the East-India Company, as to the future condition of the island. Years had elapsed, and still nothing was decided on its fate. One of the chief difficulties with which Mr. Raffles had to contend, and which indeed affected every measure, arose from this uncertainty. He had to administer the government of the island without knowing whether it was to belong to the King or the Company, which led to embarrassment, and created differences of opinion, as the wishes and interests of individuals were likely to be affected by the decision.

We make every allowance for her Ladyship's want of knowledge of the facts connected with the events as they occurred, as well as of the constitution of the authorities from whence orders might have issued; but we are at a loss to understand what is meant by "years had elapsed and still nothing was decided on its fate." Only nine months had elapsed since the capture of the island was completed, as announced in a letter to Lord Minto, of the 25th June, already noticed; but taking it from the first proclamation, which was dated in September 1811, one year and three months is the utmost extent. Where editors confine their labour to a statement of facts it is well, but when statements are made which are not borne out by facts, and are calculated to make erroneous impressions, they lessen, if they do not entirely annihilate, the confidence with which works of this kind would otherwise be received.

In support of the justness of the foregoing remarks, we beg to refer our readers to page 186 of the memoir, where an extract will be found of a letter from Lord Minto to Mr. Raffles, dated February 1813, not sixteen months from the conquest, alluding to the expected arrival of General

Maitland as governor, and intimating the intention of his Lordship, in deservedly flattering terms, to appoint Mr. Raffles eventually to succeed Mr. Parker at Bencoolen. But to put the matter beyond doubt, we give Mr. Raffles' own words in a letter written in September following, to his friend Mr. W. B. Ramsay:

Every thing is going on prosperously here; and, as I have often told you before, if the authorities at home leave us alone, every thing must continue to go on prosperously.

So far therefore from feeling the embarrassment which the editor represents him to have experienced, his anxious desire was to be left alone to follow his own course.

We have been thus pointed in our observations on the matter in question, because we can discover a disposition throughout the work to reflect upon the authorities in England in a manner which facts and circumstances do not appear to warrant.

In a letter to Elton Hammond, Esq., dated in October 1813, Mr. Raffles enters into an interesting review of the state of the colony, and details some of the leading measures which had been carried into effect for the improvement of the revenues and the amelioration of the people's condition, and intimates an intention of collecting materials for a statistical account of Java.

In November Lord Minto, immediately before his departure from India, addressed his farewell letter to Mr. Raffles, in which he expresses himself in warm terms of approbation of his general administration, and touches on some of the leading measures: amongst them the sale of lands. The editor, in commenting upon the objections made by the Court of Directors to that measure, observes:

It was, in fact, the only expedient that could be devised to support the credit of the new government, at a time when it was most important to create a favourable impression upon the population, on the change of their rulers. Yet it was strongly condemned by the Court of Directors; perhaps because they did not possess either the local knowledge or the experience which were necessary to form a right judgment.

As the opinions of the Court are not given, nor the grounds upon which those opinions were founded, we hope to be pardoned for withholding our assent to the inference which her Ladyship has so decidedly drawn, notwithstanding the qualification of the adverb with which the inference is accompanied. Her ladyship, although possessing no "local knowledge or the experience necessary to form a right judgment," has no difficulty in passing a decision on the act of the Court of Directors; why then should they be condemned for following a similar course? It is, however, evident from Lord Minto's letter, that his approval was a qualified one; for his Lordship, though acknowledging the principle in a case of *great emergency*, differed from Mr. Raffles in its application:—

I should (says his Lordship) have inclined, therefore, to small and partial sales of land, if alienation in perpetuity should have been thought advisable

at all, proportioned in some degree to the disposable quantity of money in the hands of individuals. But the general course to be recommended I conceive to be short leases, followed by longer, and ultimately by perpetuities. I touch upon these points the more willingly; for the purpose of conveying to you a caution on the subject, founded on our knowledge of the sentiments which appear to be the most prevalent at home, but which you may not be apprized of.

There is a great division of opinion on the question of permanent settlements, and the extension of that system to the newly acquired provinces under the presidency of Bengal, which has in a great degree been carried into effect during my administration.

The introduction of that system has been gradual in those provinces, but yet more sudden than is approved at home. But Java is in a state infinitely less favourable to perpetual alienations; and you may depend upon such measures, unsupported by particular exigency, being disapproved, and, indeed, disavowed and annulled, by the authorities in England.

In the early part of 1814 Mr. Raffles was involved in a serious difference of opinion with General Gillespie, the commander of the forces, and a member of the government. Mr. Raffles appears to have conducted himself throughout with judgment and temper. The decision of the Court of Directors, to whom the matter had been appealed, is highly honourable to Mr. Raffles, and was communicated to the Bengal government in the following terms:—

We have received your letter in this department of the 8th December 1815, in which you draw our attention to your proceedings relative to the charges which were preferred by the late Major-General Gillespie and Mr. Blagrave against Mr. Raffles, late lieutenant-governor of Java, and communicated the judgment you have formed and recorded, as the result of a deliberate investigation of those charges.

After a scrupulous examination of all the documents, both accusatory and exculpatory, connected with this important subject, and an attentive perusal of the minutes of the Governor-General, and of other members composing the council, when it was under consideration, we think it due to Mr. Raffles, to the interests of our service, and to the cause of truth, explicitly to declare our decided conviction, that the charges, in as far as they went to impeach the moral character of that gentleman, have not only not been made good, but that they have been disproved, to an extent which is seldom practicable in a case of defence.

It is not our intention now to discuss the expediency of the leading measures of the administration of Java, while Mr. Raffles presided over the government of the island. The policy of these measures is not only separable from the motives which dictated them; but there are cogent reasons why they should be kept altogether distinct and separate on the present occasion.

Before pronouncing upon the financial operations of that government, we are desirous of fuller information and further time to deliberate on their tendency and effects, as well as on the circumstances under which they were adopted.

Were their unreasonableness, improvidence, and inefficiency clearly established, this would only indicate error or defect of judgment, or, at most, incompetence in Mr. Raffles for the high and, in many respects, exceedingly difficult, situation which he filled.

But the purity, as well as the propriety, of many of his acts, as lieutenant-governor, having been arraigned, accusations having been lodged against him, which if substantiated must have proved fatal to his character, and highly injurious, if not ruinous to his future prospects in life, his conduct having been subjected to a regular and solemn investigation, and this investigation having demonstrated to our minds the utter groundlessness of the charges exhibited against him, in so far as they affected his honour, we think that he is entitled to all the advantages of this opinion, and of an early and public expression of it.

Mr. Edmonstone, in his elaborate and able minute, has taken so comprehensive and just a view of all the acts which constituted the grounds of imputation against the personal character of Mr. Raffles, that it is quite unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed scrutiny of the matters, either of charge or refutation. On most, if not all, of the points at issue, we concur with Mr. Edmonstone, both in his reasonings and conclusions; and whatever judgment may be ultimately passed on the various measures of the late government of Java, which underwent review in the course of the investigation into the conduct of its head, we are satisfied, not merely that they stand exempt from any sordid or selfish taint, but that they sprung from motives perfectly correct and laudable.

The instructions issued by Mr. Raffles to the residents in the several districts, as a preliminary to the assumption of their internal management, and as bearing upon the revenue of the country, together with the proclamation for giving publicity to those measures, are full of interest, and appear to have been well devised for the attainment of the ends contemplated by their introduction.

A revision of the systems under which justice was administered, evinces the philanthropy of his views, and we think his introduction of a new land-rental, founded on a *ryotwar* settlement, deserves great credit.

In looking forward to the transfer of Java to the Dutch, he wrote to Lord Minto:

If I were to believe that the Javanese were ever again to be ruled on the former principles of government, I should indeed quit Java with a heavy heart; but a brighter prospect is, I hope, before them. Holland is not only re-established, but I hope renovated; her prince has been educated in the best of all *schools*—adversity; and I will hope the people of Java will be as happy, if not happier, under the Dutch than under the English. I say happier, because Java will, in importance, be more to Holland than she could ever be to England; and the attention bestowed by the one country must naturally be greater than that like to be afforded by the other.

Mr. Muntinghe has often reminded me that, when conversing with your Lordship on the judicial regulations, you observed, it was not certain whether England would retain permanent possessions in Java; *but in the mean time let us do as much good as we can.* This we have done; and whatever change may take place, the recollection can never be unpleasing.

While Java exists, the name of Minto will be revered, and thousands bless the day on which you landed.

Subsequent events have fully justified the apprehensions entertained by Mr. Raffles. We heartily wish that his views, enlightened as they undoubtedly were on many of the leading principles upon which a govern-

ment should be conducted, had been acted upon by the present possessors of those fine and interesting regions.

Touching upon the advantages likely to arise from opening a trade with Japan, he says:

In Japan we should find all the advantages that could be derived from China without any of the humiliations, any of the uncertainties, any of the tricks, impositions, and difficulties, with which we are now hampered. As connected with the present China trade, would not a knowledge of our influence at Japan render the Chinese more humble? They look up to the Japanese as a most superior race of people, and the Japanese, in return, treat the highest Chinese with the greatest indignity. Or should any accident put a stop to the trade at Canton, either partially or *in toto*, would it not be of essential importance to be able to have recourse to Japan?

In every point in which I can view the subject, it appears to me the most important; and as the acquisition of the trade, and the permanent establishment of our interests, is almost within my grasp, I should consider it a dereliction of my public duty did I not strain every nerve to effect the accomplishment of an object in every way so inviting and so interesting. We are now no longer amused with the speculative dreams of what Japan is supposed to be; we have the evidence of a British agent to speak to every fact; and when his detailed memoir is completed, in which he purposes taking an historical review of the trade and intercourse with Japan, I am confident it will be found that, in no instance, have we advanced what cannot be clearly proved.

Mr. Raffles appears to have been of the most sanguine temperament, and his *beau idéal* was the spread of British power throughout the Eastern archipelago and the islands in the China seas, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and Japan, as may be perceived in a letter which he wrote to the Earl of Buckinghamshire in the month of August 1815. Such measures were, however, too speculative, and wholly inconsistent with other considerations of a paramount political importance as connected with the state of Europe generally.

In the early part of 1815 he suffered from a serious domestic affliction: the loss of his wife and some valued friends.

Whilst he was mourning the death of these, he heard, to use his own words, "that Lord Minto was snatched away from his friends and family, at the very moment he was to receive the only reward which in this world could recompense his past labours—a calm and placid recollection of the successful career he had run." To an ardent enthusiastic mind, warmly alive to the brightest feelings of friendship, and delighting in all the closer ties of domestic life, such a rapid succession of melancholy events, added to the anxiety and uncertainty of public duty, was most trying; and even Mr. Raffles' buoyant spirit yielded to the pressure. For a long time it was feared his life would fall a sacrifice to the keenness of his feelings. The moment he was able to attend to any business, he was recommended to make an excursion over the island, in the hope that change of scene would dispel the weight of grief with which he seemed to be overwhelmed.

During this tour he found employment for his active mind, in visiting all the remains of antiquity in the country, and collecting information connected with its early history, with which Europeans were previously unacquainted. These materials were, at a future period, published in his History of Java.

But though his mind was thus occupied, his health derived no material advantage from the journey. It was thought advisable that he should leave Buitenzorg, and remove to Ciceroa, a more elevated situation. He took with him several of his staff, and a party of natives, whose good sense and intelligence had attracted his notice, and whom he had brought with him from the eastern part of the island.

The origin of the Malayan name, character, and language, and the account of the irruption of the Tomboro mountain, were the result of his researches.

Mr. Raffles, having been relieved from the charge of the government, embarked for England in March 1816.

As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Fendall was appointed to succeed to the government, and was actually on his way to Java, Mr. Raffles determined to leave Ciceroa, and return to Buitenzorg, in order to be ready at the shortest notice to proceed to Batavia for the purpose of receiving his successor. He felt himself aggrieved, but he well knew his being so was in no way attributable to Mr. Fendall; and he wished to pay the respect and attention which he thought due to the station that Mr. Fendall was about to fill. Mr. Raffles was alarmingly reduced at this time by the joint action of illness, and of the violent remedies which had been applied; but his spirits rose superior to his bodily strength, and he could not be persuaded to allow any personal consideration to interfere with a public arrangement. He exacted little himself, but he was most scrupulous in his attentions to others. Accordingly, the moment the report reached Buitenzorg, that Mr. Fendall had arrived in Batavia Roads, Mr. Raffles was ready to proceed, and although he had been confined to the house for several days before, he left Buitenzorg at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Ryswick in time to make the necessary arrangements for receiving the new governor with suitable honours.

Mr. Raffles introduced Mr. Fendall to all those who had been useful whilst employed under his government, with some private recommendatory tribute of praise, or some public acknowledgment of their merits. The scene was an interesting one, from the total absence of all selfish consideration which marked Mr. Raffles' conduct; he was entirely absorbed in the desire of promoting the welfare of others, and if possible, securing to them any advantages which they might have derived from his presence. The exertion, however, as may be supposed, was too great for him in his debilitated state, and at the close of the day, he was obliged to retire. Having previously made every arrangement, he quitted the Government-house in the evening for Mr. Cransen's, where he remained until his embarkation. When it became generally known that Mr. Raffles was obliged to proceed to England as the only hope of preserving his life, the European and native inhabitants united in expressing their deep regret at his departure, and in acknowledging in the warmest terms their gratitude for the benefits which he had conferred upon them during his administration. A magnificent service of plate was given to him by them on his arrival in England; and his own immediate staff, besides uniting in this noble gift, presented him with a separate and exclusive piece of plate, as a testimony of their affection and gratitude for the kindness which he had shewn to them, and the interest that he had taken in their welfare.

The delay preparatory to embarkation gave Mr. Fendall an opportunity of

looking into the public proceedings, and forming an opinion on the principal acts of the government. He frankly avowed his approbation of them all; and without one alteration, continued Mr. Raffles' personal staff in their former situations, and expressed his determination to attend to all Mr. Raffles' wishes.

At that time he addressed a letter to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., then a member of the Supreme Council, and now one of the Directors, in which he adverted to the measures of his government and to its financial results.

Mr. Raffles' departure appears to have excited amongst all classes in Java feelings of deep regret. It is quite clear that he was actuated by the best motives in the leading measures which were carried into effect during his administration. If his zeal outstripped his prudence, which his most partial admirers must admit it did on several occasions, great allowance is to be made for the novelty and responsibility of his situation. He incautiously entered upon schemes, which could only have been authorised under a certain knowledge that the island and its dependencies were to be permanently retained by Great Britain: a result which could not have been contemplated by any one at all accustomed to weigh the interests of the nation to which they originally belonged, and whose political character amongst the other European powers must have been reduced to the lowest ebb, had she consented to take her station amidst the crowned heads shorn of the most valuable portion of her colonial possessions; which possessions had fallen to us rather as conservators of her interests, than as a power which was desirous of participating in her spoliation.

We propose to resume the review of the memoir in our next or following number, as the work naturally divides itself into two branches;—the first consisting of Mr. Raffles' administration of Java; the second, his subsequent services in Sumatra. We shall therefore close these observations with the following extract from the concluding part of the memoir, which relates to the branch now touched upon:

On the 12th of April 1826, the Court of Directors gave their opinion of the services of Sir Stamford under the three heads of Java, Sumatra, and Singapore.

Of Java—the Court admit, that the success of the expedition to Java was promoted by the plans and information of Sir Stamford Raffles.

That the representation of Sir Stamford Raffles as to the financial embarrassment of Java on the outset of his government is correct.

That those financial difficulties were enhanced by the inevitable hostilities with Palembang and Djojocarta.

That of the measures introduced by Sir Stamford Raffles for the removal of the financial embarrassments; *viz.* the sale of lands, withdrawal of Dutch paper currency, and a new system of land revenue:

The sale of lands is considered to have been a questionable proceeding.

The entire series of measures for the reform of the currency are conceded to have been well adapted to their object.

With regard to the system of revenue introduced by him, the Court state that they would have been inclined to augur favourably of the success of his measures, and consider it highly probable that the colony would have soon been brought at least to liquidate its own expenses by the lenient and equitable administration of Sir Stamford Raffles' system.

The regulations for reform in the judicial department and police, the Court consider entitled, both in their principles and in their details, to a considerable degree of praise.

On the measures respecting *Borneo*, *Banca*, and *Japan*, the Court remark, that, under a permanent tenure of Java, and a different system of policy, the measures in question (promoting intercourse and enlarging the British power) would have been valuable service.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor.

Sir: Every thing connected with India from the pen of the late Sir Thomas Munro must, I conceive, have the greatest weight with all authorities exercising control over that country; for certainly never has Great Britain produced a man so competent to form a correct judgment on all points connected with the comfort and happiness of the natives of it, with the permanency and stability of our rule there, and with the means best adapted, consistently with these views, to render that fine portion of the globe an accession of strength and benefit to our own country; with this impression, I would wish to attract particular attention to the following extracts from his work, page 260, vol. ii, by not blending them with others from it, as, if not attended to, I feel confident, and I speak from experience, that ruinous consequences may be anticipated. A commanding officer is, in fact, in the present day, nearly reduced to a cypher; and how far his consequence, the discipline and subordination of the regiment under his command, &c., must be thereby affected, the late Sir Thomas Munro too truly states. He says:

"After the Commander-in-chief, there is no officer it is of so much importance to uphold as that of the regimental commanding officer of the native corps; for on the respect which he can maintain rests the subordination of the native army, and the very existence of our dominion in India. The authority he once possessed has, with the view of checking abuses, been so much divided, that there is too little left any where to command respect. Part of his former power should be restored to him, and he should receive such allowances as will enable him to make an appearance suitable to his rank in the eyes of the natives and of the European officers.

"Whatever plans may be adopted for accelerating promotion among the European officers, it ought to be accompanied by one for improving the condition of the native officers; and no room should be left for them to feel, that, in every arrangement for the improvement of the army, their interests are neglected."

I am, Sir, &c.

An Old Indian Officer.

Edinburgh, March 13, 1830.

ON CASTE.

Cantum ducet.—*Catull.*

No part of the institutions of the Hindus has been more assailed than the division of the people into castes, or classes, the distinctions of which are perpetuated throughout posterity. It has been termed an "abominable system," and an "artful invention of the devil to prolong his power on the earth." It is considered by political writers "unnatural;" and a shrewd economist holds it to be so diametrically opposed to, and incompatible with, the strongest principles of our nature, that its existence, in a perfect state, is altogether ideal:* that is to say, the caste system, strictly speaking, never existed at all.

Bold paradoxes, and staggering hypotheses, are not unpopular at the present day. A denial, therefore, of the fundamental axiom, that whatever is—is, does not incur the risk of that ridicule which it would have provoked in times when men thought much before they wrote. Will it be attributed to presumption, after such an example, if we say a word or two on behalf of caste?

That there is any thing unnatural in a social system, the individuals composing which, in order to secure the order and integrity of all its parts, have separate and distinct offices and employments allotted to them, seems to require a very hardy assurance to maintain. It is, on the contrary, a system which appears the most natural, that is, the most obvious to a primitive people, and one which, if the frame of the society was constructed at an early period of the history of mankind, and was adapted at once to a people, in the East, who had made a considerable advance towards civilization, would be, perhaps, the best that could have been devised.

Institutions, like dress, must be accommodated to the local and peculiar circumstances of the people for whom they are intended. Blankets and German feather-beds, trial by jury and the elective franchise, may be equal nuisances to the inhabitants of the torrid regions. The people of Arcadia rejected liberty as onerous to them. We are not to assume, though it is almost invariably done, that because a political institution contradicts our own notions of abstract right, and those of our European neighbours, that therefore the political system of the people, who were in a high state of civilization when the inhabitants of Europe were savages, is a monument of folly. The error may be in us, not in them.

Every social theory, not utterly impracticable, has supposed gradations and distinctions of some kind, of office, employment, rank, or title. The principle of equality itself is modified by the shades of intellectual superiority which diversify the human race. In a social system which grows up slowly and insensibly from a state of nature, the various degrees, and the different stations allotted to the individuals, proceed from natural and accidental causes operating conjointly. Wealth and property, as the society advances, generally regulate, in the greatest measure, the interchange of ranks. Power

* Edinburgh Review for January 1822.

is the immediate agent, but power is the instrument by which wealth works. The axiom that "knowledge is power," implies that knowledge can command the avenues to wealth, or employ its resources to effectuate its objects.

Every society, therefore, is divided into castes: but in most cases, the distinctions between them are not impassable as in Hindustan. In theory, indeed, a free-born Englishman, whatever be his station, is as good as a peer. But, what is the real state of the case? Why that, in practice, there are large masses of free-born Englishmen, who are condemned, not by the operation of a statute indeed, but by the force of circumstances arising out of the constitution of society, to toil from generation to generation in the same routine of labour. For example: look at our agricultural labourers; look at those who, "from eve to morn, from morn till dewy eve," are the humble servants of steam-engines, or ply at the loom in the garrets of Spitalfields and Coventry. These are the soodras of our society; and in comparison with some of that caste in India, taking all the circumstances of the respective conditions into consideration, they are often infinitely more deserving of compassion.

In theory, it is true, a weaver or a ploughman may work his way into the House of Commons or that of the Peers: the path being, no doubt, just as open, as easy, and as practicable, as that which leads to the city of Timbuctoo. So eshatriyas, and even soodras, have become brahmins; but the thing has happened very rarely.

It is more observable by foreigners than by ourselves, how much the English nation delights in the theories with which its political institutions abound. That the king can do no wrong; that there is no possible injury without a remedy; that ever Englishman has a voice in the imposition of taxes, and in fact taxes himself, with a variety of other ancient maxims, are strenuously maintained by Englishmen as theoretical truths, with all the pertinacity of Voltaire's Pangloss, whilst their practical falsehood is not only visible but palpable.

But, setting aside the example of England, which is a country of all others where caste would not be expected to be found, yet where its principle, nevertheless, is found, is there no other country in Europe where the caste system, or something very like it, can be recognized by some of its characteristic features? Let us look at Russia.

The Russian people are distributed into three classes, the limits of which are defined with as much precision and exactitude as those of the castes in India: the noblesse, the bourgeoisie, and the serfs. No individual of either of these three classes can, by any act of his own, step into the higher class; it is contrary to law. A slave may be manumitted and received into the next class, the bourgeoisie; a bourgeois may, by an act of grace and favour, receive a patent of nobility from the Crown; but these are concessions, which so far from tending to weaken the system of classification, is calculated to keep it up.

Where then is the difference, the practical difference, between the classification of the different grades of society in Russia and the caste system of Hindustan? The anti-Hindu will tell us that the rigid confinement of the

natives of that country to the trades and professions of their respective ancestors has a tendency to palsy the efforts of the mind, and to restrict them to a dull, plodding routine of practice, which admits of no bold innovations of improvement. It may be so; but the fact is that the Hindus are not thus confined; that, with very few exceptions, a Hindu may follow what business he pleases, though for obvious reasons, he generally prefers the pursuit of his forefathers.

The Hindus are a systematic people: all their notions are cast in the same formal mould. They would be better able than ourselves to appreciate the doctrine of Molière's physician, that it is better for a patient to die, than to be cured against rule. Their metaphysics are almost unintelligible, by reason of the wonderful refinement of precision by which they are distinguished. It may be truly said of them, in the words of Milton, that they are regular, and

> Then most, when most irregular they seem.

Upon the whole, caste is not an unnatural institution, nor is it diametrically opposed to, or incompatible with, the strongest principles of our nature. Whether the devil had any hand in contriving it, may be left to the Parliamentary Committee to ascertain, if they have sufficient leisure.

COINCIDENT CHINESE AND AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

Mr. Timkowsky, in his account of China, mentions a remarkable coincidence in a rite or religious custom there, and in that country which Edrissi, the African geographer, calls the farthest west, called by the Latins Mauritania Tingitana, now West Barbary. Mr. Timkowsky found, in many places, *obos* (altars), roughly constructed with stones: the nomadic tribes of the mountains, he says, never pass by an *obo* without stopping to say a prayer, leaving, on its conclusion, at the foot of the altar, either some linen rags, or some hairs, which they pluck from their horses' manes.

Precisely the same custom is followed by the Shelluhs, inhabitants of the Atlas mountains. In my passage over these mountains, I saw many of these heaps of stones. In crossing that branch of the Atlas which divides the kingdom of Morocco from Suse, the Shelluhs belonging to our caravan said a prayer in passing these tombs, obos, or heaps of stones, and plucked a few hairs out of their horses' manes, throwing them upon the heap: some threw rags whilst others added a few stones. The tomb of some holy Muselman is said to be under these stones; but the accumulation in a succession of years was such as to leave no trace of any building or tomb. Shreds of linen, hair, nails, broken pans, &c. were discoverable amongst these heaps; in the centre of some was a pole, about ten feet high, said to proceed from the tomb of the saint, or deceased person.

It would be a curious fact to ascertain if this rite originated in China or in Africa: a rite which prevails at this day in two far distant countries, whose inhabitants are of heterogenous character.

Grande Rue, St. Servan, near St. Malo,
26th February 1830.

J. Grey Jackson.

THE HIEROGLYPHICS OF HORAPOLLO.

The students of Egyptian hieroglyphics have at all times paid much regard to the *Hieroglyphica* of Horapollo, which professes to give, in two books, explanations of the occult meaning of the Egyptian symbols, accompanied by the reasons for their respective uses, and the allegories which are couched under them. The deference usually paid to works of classical antiquity has probably restrained those who have consulted that production from expressing their sincere opinion of it, and from characterizing it, as it deserves to be characterised, as a mass of absurdity and a clumsy attempt at fabrication.

Who was Horapollo? It would appear that the fabricator of this work, whoever he was, dextrously availed himself of a name which has belonged to a variety of individuals, thereby the better to escape detection. We have no other authority for the biography of the author of the *Hieroglyphica* than Suidas, a Greek writer, who flourished so lately as the twelfth century. He tells us * that Horapollo was a native of Phænebytis, a town or village in the Panopolitan nome, in Egypt; that he was a grammarian; that he taught first at Alexandria, and afterwards at Constantinople, in the time of Theodosius, or from A.D. 379 to 395. He says that he was very eminent for his skill, and was inferior to none of the ancient grammarians. He tells us an obscure story, rendered still more unintelligible by mutilations of the text, about a certain Egyptian named Harpocras, a priest of Ammon, and a foreteller of future events, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Zeno (eighty years after the death of Theodosius), in which account the name of Horapollo occurs with that of Heraiscus, who was seized for a supposed concurrence with Harpocras in certain heterodoxical opinions. But it is plain he must refer to some other Horapollo. In another part of his work, he speaks of Horus † (as our author is sometimes called), who was a grammarian, born at Alexandria, and who taught at Constantinople. There is every reason to think that he refers to the same person whom he had before spoken of under the name of Horapollo,—Horus and Apollo having the same meaning. The person named Horapollo was, he says, author of a treatise named Τεμενικά (groves or temples); and a commentary on Sophocles, Alcæus, and Homer. The other Horus wrote, he says, concerning διχρόνοι, or doubtful terms; of the mode in which pagan words are to be uttered; solutions of the propositions of Herodian; an index of his own works; on enclitic particles; on orthography; on the diphthong αι; and an anthology of sentences or maxims. In these lists, there is no mention of the *Hieroglyphica*, or any thing like it.

Fabricius ‡ alleges that this work is of a very ancient date; that it is the production of a Horapollo who flourished about the year 1500 B.C., and who treated fully upon the Egyptian hieroglyphics, of which the work now extant is merely an abstract made into the Greek language by one

* Suidas, vol. ii. *in voce* Ὡραπόλλων. † *Ibid. in voce* Ὧρος. ‡ Bibl. Græc. *in voce*

Philippus; but who this Philippus was, neither he nor any one else can inform us.

A farther slight is thrown upon the account of Suidas by some, who remark that the individual, termed by Suidas a Panopolitan, and in another place an Alexandrian, is called in the work itself a native of Nilopolis (a city in the Heracleopolitan nome), for thus they interpret the epithet Νειλῶος or Νειλιακὸς, attached to Horapollo. Cornelius de Pauw, the learned editor of Horapollo,* considers that this supposition is not tenable; inasmuch as it is seldom, if ever, that a citizen of that city is so denominated: he assumes that the epithet is from the river Nile, and denotes that Horapollo was an Egyptian.

Hœschelius, one of the commentators of Horapollo,—for the rubbish of which the *Hieroglyphica* consists is the subject of various elaborate comments,—is of opinion that the work is a part of the Τιμωνικὰ, mentioned by Suidas; in which opinion De Pauw does not concur. He admits that the work was translated from the Egyptian into Greek by Philippus. Whether it be a close or free translation, he observes, it is vain for us, totally unacquainted as we are with the original language of Egypt, to attempt to decide; but he adduces three instances, which decisively shew that no learned Egyptian could have written the whole of the work, which must have been interpolated, at the least, by the puerilities of some Greek writer. He says: "there are various symbols, at the beginning of the second book, which Philippus has taken from other writers, and incorporated with those of Horapollo, as he himself admits." An hemistich quoted from Homer,

Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer,

which occurs lib. ii. c. 101, of the *Hieroglyphica*, is cited by some writers as an interpolation; but the writer who (as De Pauw observes) wrote a commentary on Homer, was rather likely than otherwise to quote from that poet.

By adducing a few extracts from the explanations of hieroglyphics given in the work under consideration, we shall, perhaps, at one and the same time, afford a little amusement to the reader, and a tolerably sure proof that it possesses little pretension to be regarded as an unerring guide to those who endeavour to explore the arcana of Egyptian cryptography.

Some of the allegories are witty: thus, the author tells us, the ancient Egyptians represented *impudence* by a *fly*, which, if you drive away ever so often, will, notwithstanding, constantly return again. To denote an *impossibility*, they drew *a man's legs walking in the water*, or *a man walking without his head*. A people obedient to their king, was represented by a *bee*; first, because bees are the only irrational creatures which have a king; and, secondly, because of the bee's honey and sting, which, the author says, denote the utility of the office of king and its power. *Love* was typified by a *noose* or *snare*; wherefore, the author is silent.

Among the symbols which have a puerile meaning, the number of which

* Edit. 1727. Utrecht.

is very great, we select the following. A man who keeps at home was represented by an *ant* and the *wings of a bat*; because if the wings of this animal are placed near an ant's nest, not a single ant will stir out. When the Egyptians wished to indicate a man of fine ear, they painted a *goat*, because this animal can hear with its nostrils as well as its ears! They represented a man curing himself of a fever, by *a lion devouring an ape;* because a lion attacked with this disease is sure to get perfectly well if he can make a meal of a monkey. A rapacious yet idle person they pourtrayed by *a crocodile with the feather of an ibis on his head:* because if you can only touch a crocodile with a feather of this bird, he becomes motionless, aand you may take him securely. To represent a man who, who after being long unable to move, recovers the use of his feet, they painted *a frog*, because this reptile is at first a tadpole, without feet, which it subsequently obtains. The same reptile represented a human fœtus yet unformed. Any thing opened or revealed was signified by *a hare*, which never shuts its eyes. Silence was typified by the number 1095, being the days contained in three years, during which period, if a child did not speak, it was concluded to be dumb. An inspector of time (ὡροσκόπον) was denoted by *a man eating hours* (how that is to be represented by sculpture or painting does not appear): not, as the author sensibly observes, that a man can actually "eat an hour," which, he says, is scarcely practicable (οὐ γὰρ δυνατὸν); but because food is supplied to him at stated hours! Immoderate anger, whereby the angry party is thrown into a high fever, was shadowed out by *a lion flogging his whelps with his own tail:* the lion representing wrath; and the flogged whelps were added for this reason, namely, because their bones when in collision (κοπτόμενα), emit fire! When they wished to denote wasps, the Egyptians painted *the dead body of a horse*, because wasps are produced therefrom; and when a vast number of gnats were required to be shewn, they drew worms, because gnats are generated by worms.

Some other examples of reasons, which are no reasons at all, are subjoined: to denote the soul, the Egyptian drew *a lion;* because, says the sagacious author, the head of the animal is large, with fiery eyes, his face circular, and surrounded with hair like the rays of the sun! Whence it would appear, that, in the apprehension of the Egyptians, the *soul* was a *body* like a brazen figure of the sun upon a sign-post. Darkness was represented by *the tail of a crocodile;* because the strength of the crocodile lies in his tail!

Some objects appear to have been much in request from their fertility of occult significations. A *Phœnix* represented a long-protracted existence, an inundation, a man who, after long tarrying abroad, returns to his native soil, and lastly, the future renovation of all things. The latter meaning is implied in the existence of the phœnix, which the author speaks of as a bird exceedingly well known to the Egyptians, and consequently to himself. He says: "it is produced in the following manner; when the phœnix is about to die, it throws itself upon the ground with great violence, whence it receives a severe wound. From the blood which flows from thence,

another phœnix is generated, which, when its wings have grown, sets out with its parent for Heliopolis, in Egypt, where the parent, as soon as the sun rises, dies: the Egyptian priests taking care to pay the defunct phœnix the honours of sepulture."

The hawk has a large duty to perform. It stands for God, humility, excellence, blood, victory, and the soul. For the latter symbol we have the following reason: the Egyptian term for hawk was *baieth*, which is composed of *bai*, "soul," and *eth* "heart," the heart, in the opinion of the Egyptians, being the soul's enclosure (περίβολος). The vulture also signifies a mother, a look, a limit, a prognostication, the year, the sky, pity, Minerva, Juno, and two drachms. The dog has likewise much business upon his hands.

The only specimen of elegance of thought, amongst this farrago, is where the writer states the allegorical sense of the hieroglyphic for learning; which, he says, was represented by *the sky dropping dew*, "thereby intimating that as the falling dew is diffused upon all herbs alike, but nourishes those tender ones only which are susceptible of nourishment from that source; so learning appertains to all men alike, but those only whose genius is adapted to it can profit by its lessons." It happens, unfortunately for this ingenious explanation, that it is diametrically opposed to the maxims of the Egyptian priesthood, who strenuously confined learning to a favoured caste, namely, themselves.

These are fair specimens of the contents of the *Hieroglyphica*: there is scarcely a single explanation which is not more or less absurd, or grossly indelicate. The gratuitous coarseness, the uncalled-for indecency, of some of the explanations, and the obscenity of many, very many, of the images, render the book almost unreadable, and betray a pruriency of imagination at once silly and disgusting. This is not the least objection to the authenticity of the explanations. Another and a weightier objection is, that a multitude of the symbols are never found upon Egyptian monuments.

We have not the slightest doubt that the work is a fabrication by some Greek writer, who may have stumbled upon the meaning of one or two hieroglyphics, and supplied the rest from his own puerile and depraved fancy.

If the future multiplication of books should render it necessary for a committee of scholars to report such as were fit for extinction and abolition, the *Hieroglyphica* of Horapollo, would deserve to be one of the first in the list of proscription.

THE CHANGES IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

To the Editor.

Sir: I am induced to give publicity to the following statement, with the hope that it may excite others better qualified, and possessing greater influence, than myself, to advocate the cause of the officers of the Madras infantry. I persuade myself that, if the evils complained of were duly investigated, the Hon. Court of Directors would see the necessity of rendering justice to the Madras officers, who are as loyal, devoted, and meritorious as any of their servants.

Six years have now elapsed since the East-India Company deemed it advisable that their military establishments should undergo certain alterations, which, on being promulgated, became at once the subject of universal dissatisfaction and loud complaint; experience has justified the opinion then formed of their hardship, impolicy, and unfairness.

It was confidently hoped, and reasonably expected, than any arrangement adopted would benefit the older officers; but as soon as the orders were issued, there prevailed throughout all ranks a feeling of disappointment, vexation, and disgust, from the very extraordinary supersessions which they occasioned.

To those who are unacquainted with the subject, it is necessary to state, that, prior to May 1824, the Madras presidency had one regiment of European and twenty-five regiments of native infantry, of two battalions each. On the 1st of May 1824 a re-organization took place: each battalion was then made a distinct regiment, with a larger complement of officers. This increase ought, in justice, to have been so made, that the greatest benefit should have been derived by the senior officers. The method adopted was, however, the following: the 1st, 3d, 5th, and other *odd* numbers were placed to the first battalion, and the 2d, 4th, 6th, and other *even* numbers, to the second battalion. The senior lieutenant-colonels were made commandants; the senior majors were made lieutenant-colonels; but the senior captains were *not* made majors, nor were the senior lieutenants promoted to companies. In those regiments where one major only was made a lieutenant-colonel, the senior captain and senior lieutenant were promoted; where both majors were made lieutenant-colonels, the second captains and second lieutenants were respectively promoted; although there were many first captains and first lieutenants in *other* regiments, their seniors, left unpromoted. This tended to make those who had been fortunate before, doubly so now, and those who had been previously unfortunate it effectually kept in the back ground, rendering it almost impossible for them ever to regain their proper relative position. If the respective standing of all officers had been equal, this plan might not have been so objectionable; but when it is recollected that fifth lieutenants of one regiment were senior to first lieutenants of other regiments, it must be evident that they could not be placed on an equality by a distribution so ill-advised.

The effect of the alterations referred to in the 12th and 6th old regiments will shew clearly that the division was not equitable. In the latter regiment, when it was divided, Hatherley and De Carteret were made majors. Hatherley was junior to Henry, who was left first captain; and De Carteret was junior to Wilson and Cunningham, who were left second captains. To point out more fully the hardship and unfairness of the arrangements, the comparison is continued in these regiments, though many others also were similarly circumstanced. Major De Carteret died on the 5th of May 1824, before the orders

were issued. Promotion was made in his room, which was cancelled by a subsequent order. This death in the new 6th regiment caused the following very extraordinary supersessions. Harris obtained his majority, superseding his immediate senior, Barclay, and sixty-four captains; leaving Tabois and Macdonall, his seniors, third-captains. Capt. M'Master, of the season of 1805, was made a first-captain, leaving Moncrieffe and Steele, of 1804 and 1805, junior captains. Anthony, of the season of 1807, was made a second-captain, leaving Cameron and Hutchinson, of 1805, first-lieutenants. Mitchell, of the season of 1810, was made a fourth-captain, while Macdowall and Sinclair, of 1807 and 1808, were left second-lieutenants. Howison, of the season of 1813, was made a captain, superseding his immediate senior, Jackson, leaving Cameron and Hutchinson, of 1805, Macdowall, of 1807, Sinclair, of 1808, Gibb, of 1809, and Boldero, of 1812, all lieutenants. Capt. Mountford's death, in July 1824, made the supersessions still more unequal. By it, Beaver was made a captain, superseding his immediate seniors, Jackson and Matthias, and leaving Boldero, his senior by five years, a third lieutenant. Capt. Beaver has now been promoted six years; but Boldero *is still* a lieutenant. Major Harris is within two only of being a lieutenant-colonel, leaving Macdonald, who was long his senior, still a *second*-captain. These are a few of the supersessions which the alterations of 1824 occasioned; from which alone it must be manifest that a large number of old officers have been superseded by very young men, and that nothing could be devised more galling to the feelings of the former than an arrangement which, in some measure, involved their degradation.

The statement inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* for last month, p. 221, of the respective standing of each grade, shews, that seven of the majors, and six of the fourth-captains, are of the same period of service. Three of the first-captains are junior in length of service to seven of the first-lieutenants; many of the second-captains are six, eight, and nine years junior to some of the first and second-lieutenants. There are twenty fourth-captains, and eight fifth-captains, of upwards of twenty years' standing. There is one first-lieutenant of twenty-one years; one second-lieutenant of thirteen, and four of twelve: while there are some second-captains of eleven, twelve, and thirteen years standing. There are four first-captains of twenty-nine years' service, two second-captains of twenty-six, two third-captains of twenty-five, and two fourth-captains of twenty-four years. In all probability, the whole of these will not be promoted in less than ten or fifteen years, and then, having served probably forty years, would only be entitled to a retiring pension of £192. 12*s.* 6d. per annum: certainly not an adequate recompence for so long a period of service in a tropical climate.

The Court of Directors must, it is hoped, see the necessity of altering a system, which holds out so unequal and insufficient a reward to their old and faithful servants.

One of the reasons assigned for the plan adopted in 1824 was, that it would keep officers with the men they best knew. Even this was not effected; for it is well known that the officers of one battalion have no knowledge of the men of the other battalion; and in many instances almost an entire change was made, by the officers of the first battalion being removed to the second, and thus brought into contact with those to whom they were strangers, separated from those with whom they had been brought up, whom they knew, trusted, and esteemed, and by whom they were honoured, beloved, and obeyed.

Of all the mortifications and disappointments to which officers are subjected, nothing is so keenly felt as supersession. Many officers of the seasons of 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, have superseded those of 1799 and 1800, of whom some already are, and many will be, lieutenant-colonels, leaving several of their seniors still second-captains! Young men of the seasons of 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, have passed over the heads of many who entered the service in 1805; and one young man obtained his company before another, of equal standing,* was made a lieutenant. It is these extraordinary supersessions which have excited so much dissatisfaction.

An additional ground of complaint is, that nine officers had resigned in England before the 1st of May, and ten became casualties in India, between the 1st of May and the publication of the arrangements, which were issued in June. Yet these non-effectives were posted to regiments as effectives, and their vacancies were filled up by those who were not entitled to the step. Memorials were preferred, praying that cognizance should be taken of these casualties. The Bengal Government, ever attentive to the welfare of their servants, took notice of the casualties which occurred prior to 1st of May, and cancelled the posting of officers where this hardship was felt. Why then should the same redress be denied to the Madras officers? The same regulation was ordered by the Court of Directors to be put in execution at Madras. It has, however, been withheld, the memorials on the subject remain unnoticed, and the evils complained of unredressed.

The augmentation to the infantry of two regiments in Sept. 1826 was conducted at Madras according to brevet rank, all prior augmentations according to regimental rank, but all differing from the systems adopted by the other presidencies.

It has been doubted whether the date of rank held by brevet commissions can, with justice, and according to the nature of the service, be referred to in any augmentation of the Indian army. It was granted to the Company's lieutenants to place them on an equality with the King's, when promotion, in consequence of the war, was more rapid; but now the advantage, if any, is on the side of his Majesty's lieutenants: all are placed on the brevet after a period of fifteen years, the King's reckoning from the date of their ensign's commission, and the Company's from their arrival in India. It is a rank which interferes with regimental duty; and as it confers no real benefit, it might well be discontinued. An officer might serve a whole campaign as a brevet captain, but he would only share prize-money with lieutenants; and if he lost a limb he could only claim the allowance granted to lieutenants.

Whether brevet can or cannot with propriety be noticed, the principles on which the last augmentation was formed were deviated from, for it has always been a maxim that an officer shall not be removed except to his advantage; many, however, were removed to their prejudice.

I here break off the subject for the present, and shall continue the subject in another letter.

I am, &c.

A Madras Officer.

* Capt. White, of the 16th regt.; Lieut. Jones, 30th regt.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the meeting of March 6, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., V.P.

Amongst the donations presented were the following:—from Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, C.B., an extensive and valuable collection of specimens of natural history, preserved in spirits; comprising flying foxes, jerboes, chameleons, scorpions, and white ants of an unusual size, cobra capellas, scolopendra, a variety of lizards; and from Sir George Staunton, Bart., V.P., three folio volumes of Chinese MSS., containing copies of imperial edicts and other public documents received from or addressed to the Chinese constituted authorities, relative to British affairs, during and since the embassy of the Earl of Macartney to that country in 1792: other donations were presented from Mrs. Heber, D. Broughton, Esq., Mrs. C. Lushington, Mr. L. H. Petit, the Royal Academy of Bordeaux, &c.

Captain Sabine, secretary R.S. was elected a member of the society.

The first paper read at this meeting was communicated by Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq. It comprised four documents relating to the History of the white and black Jews at Cochin, that subject being among the "Desiderata" published some time since by the Society. 1st. A fac-simile of two copper tablets, containing privileges granted, at a very remote period (supposed to be A.D. 231), by the then reigning Perumal of the Cheran dynasty, to the colony of Jews at that time established at Cranganore. 2d. A transcript of the preceding in modern Tamul letters, with a literal English version. 3d. An account of this instrument drawn up by C. M. Whish, Esq.; and 4th, an English translation of the grant, taken from the sixth volume of the *Transactions* of the Zealand Society, with explanatory notes, and extracts from a correspondence with the Hon. Adrien Moens, counsellor extraordinary of Dutch India, compared with the accounts of several other writers by Andrianus von Gravezad.

The second paper was from the pen of Colonel Vans Kennedy, Judge Advocate General at Bombay; and was entitled "An Analysis of Muhammedan Law," the municipal division of which formed the subject treated upon: it being in fact a translation of the *Hedaya*, or "Guide," arranged in the manner of Blackstone's *Commentaries*.

The third paper consisted of extracts from the *Maaletchaut e Dara Shekohy*, a Dictionary of Pharmacy, compiled by Hakeem Nour-ud-dein Shirauzy, and dedicated to Dara Shekoh, the accomplished but unfortunate elder brother of Aurungzeb. This is a performance of no trifling magnitude, occupying three folio volumes, and extending to not less than 3338 pages; and it not only treats of the nature of every disease to which the human frame is liable, and the corresponding remedies, but touches nearly on every subject within the compass of human knowledge, so that it might without impropriety be termed the *Encyclopedia Hindustanica*. The extracts read were the twelfth and thirteenth mysteries of discourse the third, upon the measures of time and distance.

At the meeting of March 20, Sir George Staunton, Bart., V.P., presided.

A variety of donations were presented, including, from H. T. Domis, Resident at Pasoeroean in Java, a Malayan and Dutch Vocabulary, and Sketches of Java in Dutch, printed at his private press, by his native servant.

J. Carna Morris, Esq., was elected a resident member; and his Excellency Louis Maclane and M. Bourke, were elected foreign members of the Society.

The reading of a communication from Captain James Low, "On Booddha and the Phrabaat," was commenced. It gave some account of the travels of the Siamese Booddha, derived from Bali and Siamese books: according to one of these, his first journey was to Sanghala Theepaké or Seehala Dweep which is Ceylon, whither he went for the purpose of expelling the Yakshas or demons, who then ruled the island. This expulsion of the Yakshas is asserted to have happened when Booddha was thirty-five years old, consequently 588 B.C. and forty-five years previous to his entering *Nivan*. The second country visited by Booddha was Bharanasee or Benares, the Casi or Casidia of Ptolemy. It is the first of the sixteen countries alluded to in the *Milinda Raja* (a Siamese work), in which shrines were erected over the relics of Booddha. The third journey was to Raja Geha or Girha, which the Siamese place towards Thibet. Its site is well known. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh contain nothing remarkable. In the eighth, Booddha ascended into Indra's heaven, on the mount whose summit touches the alligator constellation, from whence he returned after a stay of three months, by the help of a golden ladder, to Jumbo Deep. The eleventh journey was a grand tour of the four quarters of the world. He next visited Magadha, and lastly Kooseenera (the Hindoo Cusumapuri), at that time governed by Samoula Raja, perhaps Samalya Raja, a contemporary of Chandra-gupta and of Alexander the Great. Here Booddha abode some time in a temple and then entered *Nivan*. In all there are eighteen journeys described.

A further portion of Colonel Kennedy's Analysis of Mahommedan Law, was also read, comprising the sections on the rights of persons,—the king, the revenue, land tax, capitation tax, the people, &c. &c.

The reading being concluded, the meeting adjourned to the 3d of April.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—A meeting was held on Saturday the 1st August.

Letters were read from Messrs. Laughton and Scoular, withdrawing their names from the list of the Society's members, on the plea of inability to afford the expense of subscription, &c.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Spilsbury, on points of professional interest, were read by the secretary; and Mr. Raleigh's paper on disunited fracture was read and discussed by the Society.

Adverting to the subject of cholera, Mr. Spilsbury, in opposition to the views entertained by Dr. Kennedy of Bombay, considers the general impression on this side of India to be, that it is not a contagious disease. In proof of this, he alludes, among other circumstances, to the fact, that when the disease raged in the grand army on the banks of the Sind in 1817, some 5,000 or 6,000 camp-followers deserted, but carried no disease with them; the intercourse between Cawnpore and the camp was very great, and yet it did not reach the former place till April 1818. In 1826 cholera came through Rewah, where it divided, as it were, into streams, one passing *via* Lohalgong, Saugor, and eventually Bhopal; the other down the Myheer Valley, Bellary, Jubbulpoor, but scarcely crossed the Nerbuddah, there being very little at Nursinpoor (or Gurrawarrah), and yet it did not diverge right or left, but kept even on in one steady direction.

In Jamieson's report on cholera, collated and digested from the collective experience of a large number of individuals of the Bengal medical establish-

ment conversant with the disease, and which was published in 1820, it is stated, that the whole body of the medical officers, on this side of India, who had an opportunity of seeing and remarking on the disease, without a dissenting voice, concurred in declaring it not contagious.

The report goes on to show how far a belief in its contagious nature is consistent with the facts of the case; remarking *that the rise and progress* of the disorder were attended by such circumstances as shewed it to be entirely independent of contagion for its propagation. It arose at nearly one and the same time in many different places, and in the same month, nay, in the same week; it was raging, for instance, in the unconnected districts of Behar and Dacca. Instead of daily increasing too, and being perpetuated by the very means on which it fed, it invariably ran a regular course of increase, maturity, decay, and extinction.

Mr. Spilsbury, in his own practice, has, it seems, met with peculiar symptoms, occasioned in the head by the use of quinine; as vertigo, headach, and intolerance of light.

Mr. Raleigh's paper related to a case of disunited fracture, treated on Mr. Amesbury's plan, the first perhaps that has been so treated in this country; and Mr. Raleigh adds his testimony to that of distinguished surgeons in England and America, corroborative of the superiority of Mr. Amesbury's treatment above the modes hitherto in use, of which he considers himself within the mark, in stating, that not one in twenty was quite successful.

Mr. Raleigh's case was that of a seaman, aged thirty-nine years, of healthy appearance and good constitution, who was admitted a patient in the general hospital on the 3d April last. The man stated that four months previous to admission he had his leg broken by the fall of a piece of timber from a considerable height. He remained three weeks and four days without surgical aid, at the end of which period short splints were applied, and worn for about three weeks, when they were removed, not having afforded any benefit. In a word, his limb was useless, and the weight of it, in a sitting posture, occasioned great pain in the fractured part. On examination, when admitted into the hospital, a fracture of the tibia, or large bone of the leg, extending from the commencement of the lower third of that bone obliquely inwards and downwards, and of the fibula, or small bone of the leg, about half an inch higher up, was found. Not having Mr. Amesbury's admirable apparatus for fractures of the lower extremity (which in cases of simple fracture and dislocations below the knee admits of the patient's taking exercise in a carriage, or walking on crutches, without fear of interrupting the process of bony union), Mr. Raleigh made as good an imitation of the machine as circumstances would permit, maintaining the principle, though not the comfort it affords. Next day the patient complained of aching at and below the fracture, and occasional sharp darting pain at the fractured part, and felt that the broken ends of the bones were found pressed together. In a fortnight, the pain occasioned by the steadily and constantly-kept-up pressure had gradually subsided. In consequence of the bandages becoming loose, the apparatus, at the end of the time specified, was taken off and firmly re-adjusted.

On the 11th May the apparatus was taken off, and the limb cautiously examined, when union was found to have taken place, and the patient was able to stand or walk with perfect confidence. "Thus," observes Mr. Raleigh, "by following Mr. Amesbury's practice, a disunited fracture of four months' standing, which would have rendered the man a cripple for life, in which the ordinary method of treatment, even in the recent state, had proved unsuccessful, was firmly united in thirty-eight days, and the sufferer again rendered an useful and active member of society. No deformity whatever exists, and he walks as perfectly as before the accident occurred."

Another meeting was held on the 5th September, at which Dr. Stewart's case of dilirium tremens, Mr. Grant's of traumatic tetanus, and Mr. Piddington's observations on gulunchu and kat karinga, formerly presented, were read and discussed.

The individual whose case is described by Dr. Stewart had for four or five days previous to consulting him been in a state of almost constant intoxication. The general symptoms were high fever, incoherence of manner, tremors of the hands and arms, and an impression that some violent death was inevitable. A composing medicine was ordered, which afforded rest at night; next morning he perspired freely, on being roused seemed greatly agitated, and it was some time before he could answer questions collectedly. Tremors of the limbs were increased, skin hotter than natural, and pulse loaded; purgative medicine was given with free effect, but in the evening he fell into a comatose state, and next day about noon he died.

The principal appearances noticed on examination of the body were, inflammatory vascularity of the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, with adhesion and thickening at several points, an effusion generally between them. About one ounce of fluid was found in each lateral ventricle, and the substance of the cerebellum was softened.

The left lung was found to have been entirely destroyed by previous disease, and the valves of the aorta were thickly ossified.

The subject of Mr. Grant's case was a Parsee. The muscles of the left jaw were throughout in a state of rigid and permanent spasm, with a feeling of considerable pain. By great exertion the jaws on the right side could be unclenched about a quarter of an inch, so as to admit of the man's being sustained by slops. The tetanic symptoms were attributed to a blow on the left eyebrow over the supraorbitary nerve, caused by the end of a palankeen striking it as he was walking the streets. The blow besides bruising the part had grazed off a small piece of the integuments. The pulse was quick and there was a disposition to dejection.

The treatment principally consisted of the exhibition of large opiates, and the extract of belladonna, with exhausting warm baths; a plaster either of opium or extract of belladonna was always kept on the affected part. At one time it was apprehended opisthotonos (or that stage of tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards), would come on, but happily it did not, and the man was discharged well on the twenty-sixth day after admission.

Mr. Piddington, in the documents forwarded by that gentleman respecting gulunchu, adverts to a fact of great importance, which ought to be generally known; *viz.* that during the rainy season the gulunchu contains little or no bitter. We have no doubt that this circumstance has been mainly the cause of some difference of opinion which has been observed respecting the virtues of the plant as a febrifuge.

An extract of a letter from Dr. Hardie, of Oudeypore, dated 1st May last, reports very favourably respecting the effects of extract of gulunchu, which he states as having found to be a very valuable medicine, and has no hesitation in saying that, in every case where Peruvian bark is usually prescribed, it will be found to answer equally well with that medicine, with the advantage of

being more convenient, lying easier on the stomach than chinchona powder.

Dr. Stewart, of Howrah, reports favourably, from his own experience, of the extracts of gulunchu and kat karinga. He found them most valuable, not only in idiopathic fever, but in many of those visceral diseases, the consequence of fever, where bitter tonics are indicated in combination with laxatives and mineral tonics.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of this Society was held on the 13th August, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair.

A considerable number of members were elected; amongst them, the Rev. Dr. Carey was re-admitted a member, at his own request.

An extract of a letter from Simlah was read, recommending the Society to form an establishment in that mountainous region for the purpose of acclimating all Europe trees and seeds, and afterwards distributing them throughout Hindoostan and Bengal. The proposal appeared a very feasible one to the meeting, but the want of funds for the present stands in the way of practical effect being given to it.

A paper was then read by Mr. Bruce, describing the mode of cultivating cotton throughout Persia, where the cotton is of a remarkably fine staple and quality.

A letter was read from Baboo Cossinauth Mullick, accompanying a catalogue made by him of the various fruits and vegetables which are indigenous in this country, or which have been long cultivated in it, although originally brought from foreign countries, together with a list of fruits and vegetables, which have not yet been introduced into Bengal from the western portion of Hindoostan, but which he considers would thrive if introduced. The catalogue contains the names of each fruit and vegetable in Bengalee, also in the English character, the country in which is indigenous, with a description of its qualities and the uses made of it by the natives of India.

In his paper on cotton, as grown in Persia, Mr. Bruce states that this article is much cultivated from the shores of the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, particularly in the low country beneath the range of mountains along the Gulf. The nearer the coast the finer the product is; and along this belt of land, from the base of the mountains to the sea, which varies from ten to about twenty-four miles, the plant lasts many years, even as far as twenty to thirty. During this time the ground is often ploughed up between the plants and sown with wheat and barley. The soil is mostly sand, mixed more or less with shells and a small portion of loamy clay. The quantity yielded by the plant of the raw material is very considerable; and after the cotton is picked sheep and goats are turned in to browse on the leaves and shoots, which no doubt tends to enrich the soil and improve the plant. After the cattle have left nothing but the stalk, the women and children of the poor resort to them for fire, breaking them down close to the ground. When the season returns, these stumps send forth fine shoots, which are soon covered with leaves; flowers follow, and then the cotton is as luxuriant as ever. The cultivation in the interior, however, as in most parts of India, is annual. The produce is greater where it is irrigated, which is not the case with the other: the article, too, is much inferior, both as to staple and fineness. This leads Mr. Bruce to suppose that the sea-coast cotton is improved, not only by being grazed on and so manured, but also from the superfluous stalks being broke off, all the moisture being thus preserved for the roots, which otherwise would be required to nourish

the stalks, so that the roots are in a vigorous state to throw out fresh shoots in the proper season, while the sea air may also be supposed to have a beneficial effect.

Captain Davidson, in a paper on the horticulture of Upper India, states that scientific *pruning* is entirely unknown, every thing being done more by rough guess than according to rule; the undaunted Maulee, with a short saw, a tent-pin, and a sharp chisel, mutilating all the last year's branches parallel to the horizon. Peach trees are thus barbarously destroyed and subjected to gum and canker, &c. about nine-tenths of the branches being chopped off, In consequence of this rude treatment, a tree that, properly treated, ought to produce a thousand peaches equally ripe, scarce bears, at different periods, a hundred. In consequence of this system, ten times the number of trees to what otherwise might be required is needed. There are several varieties of peach at Bareilly, one kind extremely juicy and high flavoured, pale green, and the first of the season, coming in about the 20th of April, and lasting till the middle of June, and varying in weight from twelve to sixteen rupees. There is another variety of a dark red on the sunny side, and bright yellow on the other, weighing about eight rupees, but inferior to the foregoing. The last peach is common but not remarkably either for size or flavour. A variety called the China peach, is of remarkable small growth and dwarfish, and the fruit never ripens. As the season advances, peaches in general deteriorate in flavour and colour; but the contrary, Captain Davidson is of opinion, would be the case, were the trees properly pruned; for having pruned his own trees exactly in the English manner, he found that the fruit remained good during the whole season.—*Ibid.*

VARIETIES.

Connexion between the Sanscrit and Greek.—"In a celebrated chapter on horonomy, called *Mádhavíyám*, by Mádhava Pandita, a native of western India, after the opening verse, he proceeds to say that he will make use of the exotic terms (*upasabdam*) sanctioned by the usage of Vasishtha, Vágíswara, Gargga, and their successors in science, and he further mentions such terms to be *numerous*. The two verses which contain this information commence '*Swakíyasástré bahusópasabdán*,' &c. Another fact is likely to astound European scholars, *viz.* that the author of the *Súryya Siddhánta* had the advantage of Grecian science; for Varáha Mihira, in the *Samhitá*, in the chapter entitled *Graha-yuddha*, the 'wars (conjunctions) of the planets,' in the first verse says, *yuddham yadá yathá vá bhavishyad adityaté trikálajnyaih: tad vijnyánam, karanc mayá kritam Súryyá Siddhánte:*' in which couplet the last line is construed, 'that science is laid down in the *Súryyasiddhántam, karané mayá*, composed by Me.' Thus it appears that the Greeks are apostrophized as Gargga, and their technical words in the sciences are used by Vasishtha and the other Indian sages. Thus, too, there is an instance in the following verse of Parasara: '*nriyugma júka parthónachápa púrwárddha kumbha bhán*,' &c. (in which verse ζυγος and καρκινος are seen: in this, too, *kumbha* is Greek, *viz.* κυμβη, *cymba*; but this is an original affinity, like *madhu*, *tanu*, *garu*, *laghu*, *cháru*, *átmá*, *óka*, *sarma*, which are μεθυ, *tenuis*, *gravis*, *levis*, *cilarus*, αυταρ, αικος, χαρμα, and the like, of which I have a list of perhaps a thousand, quoted by the author of the *Daśáddhyáyí*, a commentary on the *Brihatjátakam*. Also, that in the time of Pánini, the grammarians had a derivative and rather an uncommon one, *viz.* *Yavanáni*, to express 'the letters (written characters) of the Greeks.' Now Pánini was some generations anterior to Chánakya, who comments on

him; and so to Nanda; and so to Alexander the Great, whose conquest over Porus (Párvataka) was in the year that Nanda died. The subject is infinitely curious, and well worth the attention of Asiatic literary bodies and individuals; and in the research amongst the earlier authors for the exotic terms, a Sanskrita scholar would find no more difficulty than the classical scholar on reading the Latin terms, κεντυριων, κολωνια, λεγιων, πραιτωριον, καυστωδια, μαχιλλον, φραγελλωσας, τιτλος, and other such occurring in the Greek Testament.'—*Corresp. of Madras Gov. Gaz.*

Extraordinary Birth.—In Jeypore, according to one of the native Indian papers, a Brahmin woman, living in the district of Bhanpore, has been delivered of two female children and *a snake:* one of the girls and the snake died, as well as the mother, but the other girl is living. The Maharaja, adds the chronicler, was pleased to direct the superintendent of the charity department to adopt the necessary measures* to avert the bad consequences likely to arise from this unfavourable omen.

Pugilism in China.—The art of self-defence is regularly taught in China. It is much practised, although not countenanced by the local governments. In the penal code, nothing appears concerning it. Tracts are printed which would, in all probability, accompanied by their wood-cuts, amuse the fancy in England. The Chinese have no pitched battles that we ever heard of; but we have seen a pamphlet on the subject of boxing, cudgelling, and sword-exercise, in which there are many fanciful terms. The first lesson, for a Chinese boxer, consists of winding his long tail tight round his head, stripping himself to the buff, then placing his right foot foremost, and with all his might giving a heavy thrust with his right fist against a bag suspended for the purpose. He is directed to change hands and feet alternately, restraining his breath and boxing the bag of sand right and left, for hours together. This exercise the fancy call "thumping down walls and overturning parapets." In the second lesson, the pugilist grasps in each hand a "stone lock," *i. e.* a heavy mass of stone worked into the form of a Chinese lock. Then, being stripped and tail arranged as before, he practises thrusting out at a man's length these weights, right and left, till he is tired. He is to change feet and hands at the same time. This lesson is called "a golden dragon thrusting out his claws." Next comes "a crow stretching his wings—a dragon issuing forth from his den—a drunken Chinaman knocking at your door—a sphinx spreading her wings—a hungry tiger seizing a lamb—a hawk clawing a sparrow—a crane and a muscle reciprocally embarrassed," with various other specimens or fanciful nomenclature for divers feats of the pugilistic art.—*Canton Reg.*, *June* 18.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Family Library. No. XI.—*The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus.* By Washington Irving. London, 1830. Murray.

This is an abridgment by Mr. Irving of his larger work on the same subject; it is a delightful little book, uniting in itself the charms of a biography and a book of travels, with the additional interest attending the details of the first discovery of a new continent. Mr. Irving's brilliant talents were never so appropriately employed as in describing the bold schemes, the repeated disappointments, the toils, the dangers, the perseverance, and the ungrateful neglect which marked the extraordinary career of the discoverer of America. The summary of the singular character of Columbus is executed with great ability.

* Liberal gifts to brahmins, we presume.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia conducted by the Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D., &c.—*The History of Scotland,* by Sir Walter Scott, Vol. II. London, 1830. Longman and Co. John Taylor.

This is the second and concluding volume of Sir Walter's History of Scotland. It is, at least, equally attractive with the former volume, which we mentioned with such deserved praise. It continues the history from the battle of Flodden Field to the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in the delineation of whose portrait, Sir Walter displays all that skill which he evinces in his works of fancy, if they ought to be so called. The Cabinet History of Scotland is certain, we think, to meet with what it deserves, popularity.

A Concise System of Mathematics, in theory and practice, for the use of Schools, private Students, and Practical Men, &c. By Alexander Ingram, author of "Elements of Euclid," &c. Second Edition 8vo. 1830. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

This work appears, as far as we have been able to examine it, to be one of the clearest and most perspicuous, as well as succinctest, systems of mathematics ever published. We must confine our character of it to this general statement; its contents, and we may add its merits, are too various to be particularized. The tables of logarithms, sines, tangents, areas of segments, &c. are of infinite use, and were hardly to be expected in a work so condensed as this.

A Compendium of Modern Geography, with Remarks on the Physical Peculiarities, Productions, Commerce, and Government of the various Countries. By the Rev. Alexander Stewart, author of the "History of Scotland," &c. 12mo. 1830. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

We cannot speak in too favourable terms of the admirable arrangement of this work, which does infinite credit to Mr. Stewart. The following will suffice to shew his method and its merits. After a concise description of the country, its divisions, towns, geographical features, &c., there follow remarks on the character, properties, productions, history, &c. of the country. Exercises succeed, with a view of enabling the learner to impress the facts upon his mind. Next comes a copious descriptive table of the places, in alphabetical order, with the mode of pronouncing the names, which is quite new. Maps are added, and an excellent general Index is placed at the end. We are inclined to think with the author, that "in arrangement, in accuracy, in condensation, and in extent of information, this compendium forms the most complete, as well as the cheapest, elementary work on geography, of a similar size, that ever issued from the press."

Valpy's Family Classical Library.—Xenophon. Vol. I. The Anabasis. Translated by Edward Spelman, Esq. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

Mr. Valpy has, with great judgment, adopted the idea suggested by other publishers, and commenced a portable, elegant, and cheap edition of the best English translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics. This fills up a vacuum left by the publishers of the Family Library and the Cabinet Cyclopædia, to which excellent works the Classical Library will form a necessary adjunct. It is not necessary for us to say any thing of the work selected for the third No. of the Library,—the Anabasis of Xenophon; nor of the merits of Mr. Spelman's translation, after the commendation bestowed upon it by Gibbon, who describes it as "one of the most accurate and elegant translations that any language has produced."

The *Encyclopædia Britannica,* seventh edition, with the Supplement to the former Editions incorporated. Edited by Professor Napier. Edinburgh: Black. London: Simpkin and Co. Whitaker and Co. Hamilton and Co. Jennings and Co. Dublin: Cumming.

The first part of a new edition of this highly esteemed work has just made its appearance, under the direction of Professor Napier, with a host of literary and scientific

coadjutors. The prospectus of the new edition promises a variety of improvements on the last improved edition, every article of which is to undergo a careful revision. The admirable dissertations of Professor Stewart are retained, with a sequel continued by Sir James Mackintosh.

The publication-price of this edition is to be reduced to 6s. each monthly part, or 36s. each volume.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Wm. Medhurst, of Batavia, is preparing a Vocabulary of the Japanese Language, which will prove a most acceptable present to Oriental literature.

Ten Views of the romantic Country in the Vicinity of Simla have been sent from Calcutta for publication in England. The original sketches were drawn on the spot by an officer who was resident at Simla for the benefit of his health last year, and it is intended that they shall be copied and finished by Mr. Daniell, and lithographed by Mr. Engelmann, whose Itinerary of the Route to England from Suez is about to appear at Bombay, for the use of persons proceeding home by the communication about to be opened by the government steam-vessels.

A splendid work is in course of publication in numbers, entitled "A Journey in Petra," by Messrs. Laborde and Linant, in which an account of Petra, the capital of the ancient province of Arabia Petræa, is given, accompanied by drawings, plans, and measurements of its ruins and monuments. The work will also contain particulars of the travels of Messrs. Laborde and Linant to the southward of Petra, or Ouadi Mousa, in parts unvisited by Europeans, and disclosing the ruins of an ancient town, with a naumachy and aqueduct. The work will consist of ten numbers, with five plates in each, price £1. each number.

The Life of Bishop Heber, with Selections from his Correspondence, and from his Unpublished Works, by his Widow, will be published early in May, in 2 vols. 4to, with a portrait.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Travels in Kamtchatka and Siberia, with a Narrative of a Residence in China. By P. Dobell, Esq., counsellor to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. 2 vols. small 8vo., with Plates, 21s.

Travels in the Morea. By W. M. Leake, F.R.S., author of "a Tour in Asia Minor," &c. 3 vols. 8vo., with a Map and Plates. £2. 5s.

Narrative of a Tour through some parts of the Turkish Empire. By John Fuller, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Modern Traveller, a Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. Edited by Josiah Conder. 30 vols. 18mo., with numerous Maps and Engravings. £8. 5s.

Fishes of Ceylon; a Selection of the most remarkable and interesting of the Fishes found on the Coast of Ceylon; from Drawings made in the Southern Part of the Island, from the living Specimens, by J. W. Bennett, Esq. Nos. III. and IV. 4to. £1. 1s. each.

Poetry of the Magyars; preceded by a Sketch of the Language and Literature of Hungary and Transylvania. By John Bowring, LL.D., F.L.S., &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Veracity of the Five Books of Moses, argued from undesigned Coincidences to be found in them, when compared in their several parts. By the Rev. I. J. Blunt. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The Holy Bible, according to the authorised Version, with the exception of the Substitution of the Original Hebrew Names in place of the English words "Lord" and "God," &c.

Representation of the State of Government Slaves and Apprentices in the Mauritius; with Observations, &c. By a Resident, who has never possessed either Land or Slaves in the Colony. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Last Days of Bishop Heber. By Archdeacon Robinson, A.M., Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship. 8vo. 9s.

CALCUTTA.

Roostum Zaboolee and Soohrab, from the History of Persia, entitled Shah Namuh, or Book of Kings, by Firdousee. Translated into English Verse, with the original Text annexed. Notes, Plates, and an Appendix. By William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal civil establishment. 8vo. 16 Rs.

The Life and Adventures of James Lovewell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, from the period of his Nomination and proceeding to Haileybury College, to his retiring from the Service twenty years afterwards; in Eight Cantos. To which is added various occasional Poetical Pieces, on Love, Law, and Physic. By the Author of "Shigram Po." 8vo. 16 Rs.

Considerations on the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter. 8vo.

The Happy State of Great Britain in the present advanced Period of the World. A Poem, with explanatory Notes. By John Urquhart. 8vo.

The Military Catechism, for Young Officers and Serjeants of Infantry, revised and adapted to Torren's New System of Field Exercise. By Lieut. J. S. Doyle, 11th Regt. 8vo. 1 R.

Biographical Sketches of Dekhan Poets, being Memoirs of the Lives of several eminent Bards, both Ancient and Modern, who have flourished in different Provinces of the Indian Peninsula. Compiled from authentic Documents, by Cavelly Venkata Ramaswamie, late Head Translator and Pundit in the Literary and Antiquarian Department. 8vo.

A short and plain Explanation of those Festivals of the United Church of England and Ireland which relate to the History of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; compiled for the Use of Young Persons, by the Rev. Richard Prickett, A.B., of Bhaugulpore. 8 annas.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 22, 1829.

Mr. *Minchin* moved to make absolute a rule to show cause why the name of Mr. A. D. Kemp, an attorney, should not be struck off the rolls of the court, under the sixth plea rule, for not having practised for upwards of one year.

Mr. *Clarke*, in showing cause, put in a joint affidavit of Mr. Kemp and his clerk, which stated that it was true he had not practised for twelve months, but he was prevented from doing so in consequence of his business having been stopped in the different offices of the court for arrears of fees, which arrears he was unable to liquidate in consequence of the master holding bills of costs of his, which were taxed, although no fees were due to him, and which he refused to deliver up, though applied to for them, alleging that he had received notice not to do any business for Mr. Kemp, as his (Mr. Kemp's) business was stopped for arrears in the register office. In consequence of this, Mr. Kemp stated that he was unable to go on with his practice, not having funds, and being unable to realize the amount of the bills of costs, which would, even after paying the demands of all the offices of court, leave a balance in his favour.

The *Chief Justice* said the court were of opinion that they could not enter into the subject of the affidavit. The question before the court was, had Mr. Kemp practised within twelve months? If Mr. Kemp had been treated as he had described, his business was to have brought the matter to the notice of the court, and he would have had every legal redress; but if the court were, whenever a similar case was brought before them, to go into the investigation of accounts with the offices, they might be called upon to go into the claims of attornies upon private individuals and on their clients when they were withholding money. His lordship said the affidavit should be sent to the master, who would be directed to come into court and explain.

The *Master*, on coming into court, stated that the entire of Mr. Kemp's affidavit was correct; but that he had refused to give up the bills of costs, as he had received a notice from the register to stop the entire of Mr. Kemp's business.

The *Chief Justice* asked if this was after the taxing of the bills.

The *Master* answered in the affirmative.

The *Chief Justice* conceived the explanation unsatisfactory, and said that the master had construed the 6th plea rule too strictly, and he therefore ordered the rule to be discharged, and the bills to be given up to Mr. Kemp.

June 29.

In the matter of the Martine Charity.—Mr. *Compton* this day presented a petition from Mr. Abbott, agent for the city of Lyons, in the above case, praying that the court would direct payment of the sum of five thousand and odd rupees, costs incurred by him, out of the property of the late General Martine, as directed by an order of the court made in the year 1822.

Two motions to this effect had been previously made in chambers.

The petition went on to state, that the bills of costs had been regularly taxed by the master, that all the proceedings in the master's office were considered necessary by counsel, and that if the costs now demanded were refused by the court, the cause must stand still, as Mr. Abbott had no funds in his hands belonging to the city of Lyons to carry on the proceedings.

The *Chief Justice* said, the court did not doubt that the proceedings were carried on, but they could not know that such proceedings were for the benefit of the parties, or how far they were conducted with a due regard to the interest of the property.

Mr. Compton said, that it was not for the court to presume that, in this case more than any other, there was any departure from the general rule, or that any of the proceedings were useless or unnecessary; such a presumption ought not to arise, unless the court were satisfied that those employed for the other parties neglected their duty and the interests of their clients, by permitting the agent for the city of Lyons to injure the estate by useless proceedings; such a presumption ought not to arise unless the court were satisfied that both the Advocate-general and the counsel for the next of kin neglected the interests of their clients. Mr. Compton said, that whatever scruple the court might have as to the necessity of the proceedings, he thought it was due to the bar of their lordships' court, and for the purpose of setting those gentlemen right with the public, that their lordships should rest satisfied, where counsel were engaged, that no unnecessary or useless expense would be incurred, that they would not lend themselves to injure the property of their clients. He said, but he did so with submission, that though there was every respect due to the bench from the bar,

there was also a respect due to that bar, and its integrity ought not to be impugned wantonly. Mr. Compton, in conclusion, said that the order of court of 1822, which stated that all costs, past, present, and to come, were to be paid out of a particular fund, was still in force, and as binding on their lordships as it had been upon their predecessors till regularly revoked, and if they now refused to allow those costs which they had paid heretofore, he should feel it his duty to appeal; the cause would then be stopped, at least for some time, for the petitioner had sworn that he had no funds to go on, and their lordships knew that the officers of the court would not allow a cause to be proceeded in when the bills were not regularly paid. Under these circumstances, he would give his friend (the Advocate-general) notice, that if he proceeded in the cause he would proceed at his peril, and that no decision of their lordships could affect the right of the city of Lyons. Mr. Compton said that in this case, he had no private feeling, but so far as it held up the profession as ignorant of what they were about, for he declared to God, if he had been asked his advice, from his knowledge of the former decree, of the practice and the law, though perhaps humble, he would not have scrupled to advise his client to proceed.

The *Chief Justice* said the court felt that the attorney might, from certainly a wrong construction of the decree, suffer, in this instance, hardship; but nevertheless, when they saw a course of practice unadvisable, they were bound to stop it somewhere, and they did not approve of those decrees which gave prospective costs. If the executor was in the country the court would feel less difficulty, for in that case they could order payment *nisi*, and let the executor, if he pleased, shew cause; but at present the court had to protect the property: they were both judges and executors. His lordship said that, as a member of the profession, he would ever support it in all its just and its legitimate rights; but he never could go the length of saying, that in all cases where proceedings were conducted by counsel they were properly conducted. His lordship thought that the court would order payment; but they would first require the master to report what sum had been incurred properly for the furtherance of the suit, and what period of time the costs covered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUTTEES.

The following account of a suttee at Chitpore, on the 18th June, which is represented to have been illegal, is given in a letter from a Mr. W. Preston, who appears to be a person of Indo-British birth, which is inserted in the Calcutta papers.

"On the afternoon of the intended suttee, close upon four o'clock, while walking in the orchard of my friend, benefactor, and employer, his Highness the Nawaub Saulet Jung Bahadoor, I received a note from him requesting my immediate attendance. I lost no time in waiting upon him, when he informed me that he had just heard that a grand suttee would take place that evening at one of his ghauts, and wished to know if I would not go to see the same. I asked him if it would be any offence if I interfered; he said no, quite the reverse; it was for this reason I sent for you, being well aware that you are the most competent person for such an hazardous undertaking, in which may God crown you once more with success; if so, I shall be extremely happy! I, thus encouraged by the good-will of the Nawaub, my former success in like undertakings, and urged on by my own natural inclinations on all such occasions, immediately, in his presence, communicated the information to the rev. G. Pearce, soliciting his attendance at the time and place of sacrifice. I then, accompanied by Mr. Motley (from Serampore), hastened to the ghaut, which I had not long reached before a Mr. Christiana, and with him three other gentlemen, made their appearance, and shortly after the Rev. gentleman. Myself being well known to the natives, I no sooner entered the mob than all eyes were fixed on me, and the Hindoos lost no time in pointing me out to the suttee parties as their mortal enemy. I cast my eyes round, said nothing; all was yet quiet; no offence was offered me; a few questions being put to me, I answered them with all the mildness and civility I could command, being desirous, if possible, in my arguments to win the opinions of the people, in which, as usual, I was most successful beyond my sanguine hopes. Seeing some silver sticks, and being given to understand that the parties attending to perform the sacrifice were not less than those of rajahs, fearing resistance (which I have sometimes experienced from the lower orders, or those ignorant of their own shasters), I resolved to have some people in attendance in case of necessity (but not on the spot, lest the sight of them should prove obnoxious, and tend to irritate their feelings. and which it was my duty to avoid, if possible); but am most happy to say, the demeanour of the suttee parties was of the most peaceable nature, and in such a case truly praiseworthy. In the evening the Nawaub, hearing that some gentlemen attended at the ghaut, kindly sent some chairs for their accommodation, and shortly after made his appearance in person, accompanied by his youngest son, Nawaub Ta-

hawer Jung Bahadoor, and entering freely into conversation with me and the gentlemen present, congratulated all parties at the pleasing and peaceful prospect of saving the life of a fellow creature. To the above gentlemen I here beg publicly to tender my grateful thanks, for their prompt and kind anxiety to render me assistance, nor did they quit the field till dark, and hove again in sight at daylight next morning, not quitting the spot till the parties departed in boats. Here may the sons and daughters of peace and good-will, thank the Almighty, who alone enabled them to walk home (for I stood sentry all night), with the pleasing idea that we had been the instruments employed to prevent, for once, murder in cold blood on the shores of Chitpore, which I fear have too often been stained with human gore. I further beg to say, that while I hove in sight (for I too shortly after followed them by water, with a little party of native Christians, as far as Serampore), that I could compare them to nothing but Noah's ark; they floated to and fro from one side of the river to the other; there appeared no hospitable shore for them; they oft changed the position of their fleet to deceive us; the day was a rainy one, and the clouds even seemed to frown upon their inhuman undertaking. What became of them I know not: I did not think it prudent to follow them beyond the boundaries of our own zillah; but having sent a verbal message by one of our party (Mr. Motley) to the Serampore missionaries, and passed the watch-word to the darogahs of the Hoogly zillah, I returned quite fatigued and exhausted, having taken no refreshment for the last twenty-nine hours, with the exception of a little *choorah-okrah*, or parched rice, on our return at Moeishe's ghaut, this side of Serampore.

"Having many times interfered with suttees in different parts of India, and often not without success, I here beg leave to say, that it only requires a government law to be framed and enforced by all those in authority, and this bloody sacrifice receives its death-blow—it falls to rise no more; nor will the majority of the natives, especially those enlightened or of respectability, feel offended, since it may be done without changing or over-ruling their religion. They of the most respectable families whom I have the pleasure to know, have often told me in private conversation, that it only requires a law under which, as an excuse, they may be enabled to take shelter. The shasters also forbid violence, or only require voluntary offerings; and reason teaches us that that which is not voluntary cannot be called a sacrifice."

It would appear from this letter that the writer had succeeded, or supposed he had succeeded, in dissuading the female from burning; but from the following note appended to the letter, this does not seem to have been the case:

"My dear Preston: Having made every inquiry about the unfortunate woman, to save whose life you took so much pains, I now inform you that I am told she was sacrificed (as report says) as usual on the evening of the 17th inst., at a place called Hundyeahdah. She was the daughter of the late Rajah Ramlochun, and sister to the late Rajah Casheenoth, of Indoale; was married to Gunganarain Ghoss, son of Byrase Ghoss. His and her relations searched for a place of sacrifice as far as Terpanee (or Terbanee), but at last returned to the above-mentioned place."

We subjoin the remarks of two Calcutta papers on the subject:

We have copied, from a cotemporary, a letter from Mr. Preston, the person who interfered so actively to prevent the suttee at Chitpore, to which we have before alluded. We cannot but commend the zeal that rises in arms against a practice so cruel and inhuman as the suttee; but Mr. Preston's mode of putting it down, as described by himself, is not that which we can regard as either the most prudent, or the most likely to be attended with success. If the zeal, however, of which he and others is setting the example, shall lead government to take the matter into its own hands, we certainly shall not quarrel with its display in this instance.—*Cal. John Bull, July* 1.

A contemporary has suggested, that if the enlightened native gentlemen who feel desirous of witnessing the abolition of the dreadful rite of the suttee, would get up a general meeting for the purpose of appealing for it, such a measure would probably at once decide the government to adopt that course, for which humanity and reason so loudly call, and which the most urgent considerations of policy could alone justify them in refraining from so long. It is the recorded opinion of not a few of the enlightened servants of the Company, that many natives, who dare not hint at any disapprobation of the dreadful practice we deprecate, would secretly hail with pleasure the enactment of a law which would abolish it; and we firmly believe this to be the case, for we hold it impossible that the edicts of lawgivers, or the force of habit, great as it is, should utterly triumph over the instincts of nature, and make a child anxious for the destruction of its parent—that parent the mother who brought it into the world, and from whose breast it drew the nourishment of life.—*Beng. Chron., July* 4.

SHIPWRECK.

The brig *Neilson*, which left this on the 26th ultimo, for the Mauritius, was lost on the 6th inst., on one of the Anda-

man Islands, in lat. 13° 36′, long. 92° 53′, driven off by the natives, and obliged to take to their boat on the 7th; picked up in the eastern channel on the 26th inst. by the *Flora* pilot vessel. They had been in the boat fourteen days, a passage of 515 miles, almost without water and provisions. Captain and Mrs. Laughton, and twelve men, the crew of the brig, all saved.—*Bankshall Report, July* 1.

The melancholy situation of the crew of the ill-fated bark *Neilson*, wrecked on the Andaman, gives them an irresistible claim on the humanity of the public, which will not, we feel assured, be made in vain. Fourteen days and fifteen nights were these unfortunate beings, eighteen in number, including the commander and his wife, in a small open boat (sixteen feet by six, a mere Isle of Wight punt), in the Bay of Bengal, exposed to the elements in the height of the monsoon, with scarcely any thing to subsist on, and scarcely hoping for other termination to their sufferings than a watery grave, from which, indeed, their escape is truly miraculous: indeed they would inevitably have perished, even in sight of the pilot vessels, but for the prompt humanity of Mr. Branch Pilot Fabian, who instantly that he saw the boat guessed their melancholy situation, and cutting his cable without hesitation, hastened to their relief, and was scarcely in time to save them, as the boat which had borne them 600 miles through a tempestuous ocean, at the worst season of the year, went down soon after they were taken out of her by the pilot vessel, on board of which they received every possible care and kindness. They were all slung and hoisted on board, being too weak to ascend the vessel's side.—*Beng. Chron., July* 4.

A collection was made on behalf of the sufferers, which has reached a considerable sum. Messrs. Fergusson and Co., the consignees of the lost vessel, contributed 1,000 rupees.

SUBSTITUTION OF NATIVES FOR EUROPEANS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Civil Finance Committee having, it seems, proposed the substitution of native assistants for Europeans, in some of the government departments, the proposition has raised the indignation of some of the reformists of Calcutta, who, although they have very frequently and very recently urged the policy as well as justice of admitting natives to public employment, are now labouring to prove that such a measure would be neither politic nor just.

In the *Bengal Chronicle*, a long paper appears, the object of which is to show that natives are unfit for the office proposed to be assigned to them, and that the measure would be a sacrifice of utility and security to a mistaken economy. An extract of the paper is subjoined, to show how well these writers can argue on either side of the question:

"No saving would accrue by the substitution of *native* for European *labour*, because what would be immediately gained by a lower scale of salary from the employment of natives, would be ultimately lost by procrastination in the performance of duties entrusted to them—the physical energies of natives are never found to equal those of Europeans; this arises as much from constitutional listlessness, as from moral incapacity. The supineness of natives in the performance of duties has been long the subject of very general complaint, and the want of moral rectitude arising from the anodyne precepts of their religious tenets offering such easy terms of absolution from moral evils, as to render their integrity questionable when temptations offer for the attainment of present benefits. Under such circumstances, were checks to be removed, their inherent proclivities would soon be manifest, and the trifling savings accruing to the state consequently greatly overbalanced by the evils resulting from the change of system. The natives are doubtless good and efficient *subordinate auxiliaries*; but they would no more be *found* effective leaders in departments of accounts than the sepoys would, with all their physical courage, be *found* the same bold and intrepid soldiers without their European officers. In matters of accounts, if left to themselves, the natives perform their work with much tediousness and prolixity, arising from their deficiency in systematic rules, and the work *performed* by them consequently requires revision.

"In mercantile houses, where it is obviously their interest to obtain the cheapest labour consistent with commercial advantage, it is found an ultimate saving to have European assistance, because the labours of natives are found insufficient, excepting in as far as the immediate receipts and payment of monies—*indeed* even in those government offices, where the greatest number of Europeans are engaged, work is performed with *greater efficiency* and with a less aggregate amount; but where there is a predominance of natives there is less work, though, if their salaries (trifling in each individual case) were consolidated, the work would bear an undue proportion to actual expenditure.

"Where assistants are entrusted with monied transactions, it would be hazardous to trust solely to native agency, for wherever peculations and defalcations have been experienced there, it has been found that too much reliance has been placed in natives; and as in the above office each controlling assistant has the granting of orders for advances, the removal of his check would render the granting of those orders liable to abuse.

"There are, no doubt, exceptions in the native character, some of whom might be found capable of confidential trust; but the instances are so rare, that it would require some labour in the research.

"The defalcations in the salt department would shew what trust can be reposed; their whole and undivided thoughts, both sleeping and waking, are upon the one subject of acquiring money and raising a competency; and men whose energies are solely directed to one specific object, acquire a force and stimulus sufficient to attain the object of their chief solicitude; and hence no opportunities are allowed to pass that shew the smallest prospect of realizing their wishes.

"In framing accounts, if any difficulty be in the way, no scruple is observed in forcing a balance. Witness, as has been stated, the native who conducted the civil annuity accounts, who, finding a small sum at variance, accommodated the adjustment by making a rateable addition to each item, so as to shew the wished-for balance."

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

The contents of the native papers are, as usual, full of frivolous details of etiquette, &c., but barren of interesting matter. A few wonderful occurrences interlard the reports of the Asiatic court newsmen. At Delhi, it was reported to his majesty that a female child was born in the house of a peasant with seven locks of hair upon her head and holes in her ears and nose. At Oude a snake having made its appearance, according to report, amongst the buildings of the palace, the Begum Tajmahal sent 1,000 rupees to be distributed to the poor! Upon investigation, however, no person could be found who had seen the snake; whereupon the rupees were returned to the begum, and the poor were disappointed. At Gwalior, the Maharaja, Scindia, and his adopted mother, the Beeja Bae, are stated to be in good health and spirits. "The demand for pay from the army is not so urgent; they have all received a little, and contrive to receive little by little." This is the successor of a man who, a few years back, shook India to its centre, held the Mogul emperor in bondage, and threatened even the British power with destruction. Runjeet Sing continued at his capital up to the 31st May. He is employed in introducing judicial establishments throughout his territories. The Mooltan ukhbars state that an order of the king has been promulgated by the hakims or governors of Mooltan, that a court of justice should be established in each jagheer, which has been carried into effect: such jagheerdars as declined the proposed benefit have been dispossessed of their estates.

The *Jehan Numah* thinks it is of sufficient importance to announce, that on the 2d June, Koemar Ratun Singh, the news-writer at Deodhyat, was dismissed, and Soonnat Buksh was appointed in his room; and that Radha Crisna has been nominated the reporter of the news in general.

The same paper contains the following marvellous occurrence:—

"*Human Sacrifice.*—In the plain of Katchepur, in the district of Hooglee, there is an image of Siddeswaree. A few days ago the worshippers of this deity, after performing the usual daily services, shut up the door of the temple and went to their houses. During the night some person or persons came to the place and gave offerings to the shrine of the goddess: they killed a buffalo and goats, and the slain animals were left at the place, amongst which the decapitated body of a man was found. Next day the worshippers came, and were struck with consternation at the sight of the sacrificed animals, and a report was made to the officers of authority, who instantly equipped themselves with arms and the ensigns of authority, and proceeded to the place for holding an investigation. They saw what had been done, and set on foot a particular inquiry into the business. We think that these atrocious acts have been done by some robbers or highwaymen."

THE ANNA POST-OFFICE.

Mr. D. Clark, the projector and proprietor of the anna post-office, which is established in the Old Court-House Street, Calcutta, and commenced operation 15th June, has published an outline of the plan and the rules.

There will be three deliveries and collections of letters in town (Sundays excepted), at the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon; and two deliveries and collections in each of the under-mentioned places, at the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, *viz.* Cossipore and Chitpore, Mirzapore, Balliaghaut, Entally, Balligunge, Bhowanipore, and Talligunge (including gaol and hospital), Fort William, Cooly Bazar, Allipore, Kidderpore, Garden Reach, River, Howrah, and Sulkea.

The delivering peons, as they enter their respective districts, will ring a bell to signify their approach, and will continue to ring for half an hour, during which time they will have finished the delivery and obtained a fresh collection.

No letter or parcel will be received at the office, or by the receiving peons, unless accompanied with the postage.

Parcels exceeding three sicca weight

shall be taxed at two annas, or double postage, and so on in proportion.

When cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value, are enclosed in letters (notes or drafts for money excepted), it should be mentioned, on putting in, to the office-keeper, or to the peons receiving it; but bank-notes, or drafts payable to bearer, should be sent in half, and the second half not sent till the first is acknowledged. This office is not liable to make good any property sent by post.

To prevent the possibility of letters being surreptitiously obtained from the office, the peons are strictly forbid to return, to any person whatsoever, letters after they are once delivered, under whatever circumstance the recovery may be urged.

All letters refused by the party to whom they are addressed shall be returned to the writer, or the person who brought it, who shall not be required to pay return postage. If, however, the writer cannot be discovered, the letters shall be entered in a list and put up in a conspicuous part of the office, and advertised in one of the Calcutta newspapers. When applied for they shall be delivered to the sender, on payment of the return postage, which in this case will be charged to defray the expense of advertisements.

To prevent, as far as possible, the practice of fraud among the peons, all letters, after they have passed the forms of office, shall be stamped with the office stamp; persons receiving unstamped letters are particularly requested to acquaint the proprietor with the circumstance.

FEES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We are happy to be able to give our readers such information as has reached us on a subject of great importance to India, and one on which much has been said and written; and though, as far as we can learn, nothing has been done towards the final extinction of a great evil, yet as every innovation on a system of this kind is a step towards its being, at one time or other, placed on a just and equitable footing, we hail with joy even the re-modelling of part—the removal of at least some of the grievances so frequently and so justly complained of. Monday was the first day of term: forty-seven new rules of court were read and registered. These rules, though they do not affect the fees of the register, but rather add to the emoluments of his office, nor the fees of sworn clerk, reading clerk, or sealer, yet they materially diminish the overgrown emoluments of the Master's Office. Of the enormous charges of this equitable office the public have long and frequently complained; the fees on the different proceedings in the course of a cause have hitherto been so great a tax on public justice, that few could afford to pay even for the swearing and re-swearing of the necessary witnesses, and the swearing, for perhaps the twelfth time in the course of the same day, of the master's sworn interpreter. In matters of this kind the fees are reduced from twelve rupees to one; and all the master's charges for business done in this office are for the future to be taxed by the junior judge.—*Beng. Chron., June* 18.

LIEUT. R. BEDINGFIELD.

The death of this officer, who was murdered at Nunklow, in the Cossya mountain, 4th April 1829, in the 27th year of his age, must ever be lamented by his friends, and on account of the youth himself, for, from his first entrance into Assam, Lieut. Bedingfield's exertions in the public service have been eminently conspicuous. Advanced to the command of the flotilla on the Berhampooter at a very early age, his conduct in that capacity was marked with praise in General Orders; but in the management of civil affairs, his deserts were not less eminent: applying from the first to the study of the Assamese language, he was enabled to discharge with credit to himself, the duties of political agent at Suddyah for upwards of a year, during the absence of Captain Neufville, at a period when much temper and discretion were required, to conciliate the minds of the barbarian tribes on that frontier. On being relieved from this duty he was selected as a fit person to undertake the survey of Lower Assam, and we believe was one of the first persons who employed native surveyors under European superintendence in that description of field work, hitherto entirely conducted by Europeans; an innovation which, if successful, must be productive of a great saving to government, as the expense of the ordinary process has been proved to be enormous, and their progress extremely slow.

In his private disposition, the frank, manly, and affectionate temper of Lieut. Bedingfield endeared him to his friends, and his mild and conciliating manners rendered him no less beloved by the natives. The leading feature in his character was a warm and expanded benevolence, embracing mankind at large, and this disposition was most strikingly manifested in his unwearied exertions to afford the natives medical aid, at a time when no professional assistance could be procured. Lieut. Bedingfield had cultivated the medical art with a diligence and success seldom evinced except by professional men, and his disinterested labours in this way were no where greater than among those savage mountaineers, by whom his mortal career was closed.—*India Gaz.*

THE PRESS.

Attempts are making, it still appears, to procure the rescinding of the press regulations at this presidency; a requisition to the sheriff to call a meeting of the inhabitants to consider the propriety of petitioning the local government on the subject is stated to be in preparation. The newspapers, on both sides, seem to concur in opinion about the propriety of abolishing these restrictions, but on very different grounds: the radical papers insist upon the state of subjection in which the regulations hold the press; the papers on the other side consider it expedient to do away with what has become a dead letter, inasmuch as the regulations are never put in force, however they may be contravened, and although they are almost daily stigmatized in public. The *John Bull* says: "want of candour and fairness can misrepresent. We have at this moment a law, enacted by the Supreme Government, and sanctioned and registered by the supreme judicial authorities, which, among other things, specially provides, that the newspaper-press shall abstain from remarks on the acts and measures of Government, tending to bring them into contempt and disrespect. This law the editor of the *Hurkaru* is in the almost daily habit of holding up to the public as 'odious and disgraceful.' In our humble apprehension this language is itself a breach of the law in question; and looking to the object in view in giving this law a place in the local statute-book, we have ventured to suggest whether that object would not be less palpably defeated by blotting it out of that book, than by permitting it to remain to be spoken of in the terms so frequently applied to it by the radical print. In the reign of Lord Amherst we frequently saw the Governor-general held up personally to ridicule and contempt in the columns of our radical papers. We are well aware of the feelings on the part of government, to which those who vilify and abuse its measures are indebted for the immunity they experience: and they are feelings that we cannot but commend as amiable. But when the inhabitants of Calcutta are invited by this paper to join in publicly affixing the stigma of 'odium and disgrace' on the laws which bind the press, it is time to speak out. That they will listen to such a demand, we cannot bring ourselves to believe; and until the friends of the liberty of the press learn to evince more respect to the authority under which it is now restricted, they are taking any thing but the right road to get its trammels removed."

The sentiments of Lord Wm. Bentinck on the subject of the Indian press are on record in Sir John Malcolm's *Political History of India*, in which it is stated, that "when that able and respectable nobleman, Lord Wm. Bentinck, was at the head of this government (Madras), one of his Majesty's judges sent to the Government a copy of his charge to the grand jury at the preceding sessions, with a request that it should be printed; which request was not complied with, as the charge in question was considered to contain an attack on the civil government of the country. The governor took this occasion of expressing his sentiments in the most decided manner regarding all such publications. 'It is necessary, in my opinion,' his Lordship observed, 'for the public safety, that the press in India should be kept under the most rigid control. It matters not from what pen the dangerous matter may issue; the higher the authority the greater the mischief.' This was the just and deliberate opinion of a nobleman deeply imbued with the true principles of English freedom, but, at the same time, too well acquainted with the frame of our Indian government to admit any part of that to suffer injury when in his hands, from a desire either to evade responsibility or to court popularity."

CHARGE AGAINST A JUDGE.

In one of the radical papers appears a letter signed "Prying Paul," which appears to be written by a native, wherein a serious charge is brought against a commissioner of revenue and circuit of gross extortion. The writer states that the commissioner alluded to, though allowed 6,000 rupees a year for travelling expenses, "takes advantage of his situation to make those amenable to his powerful clutches pay his expenses." He adduces the following specific instance in proof. The commissioner, being in want of a pinnace to go his circuit, applies to a certain raja, a highly respectable person, paying Government 60,000 rupees a year, for the loan of one, which is civilly refused. A second application is made: and the raja, fearing the consequences of a second refusal, "as the commissioner has been known to vent his rage against those who dare not to comply with any thing he wishes," consents, against his will, to lend the pinnace, although he always lived in it in the rains. This was not enough; the raja is told that he must provide the crew, pay their wages, and provide food for them *at his expense!* "Fear precluded a refusal;" and the commissioner, it is said, boasted that he had "done the *feller* out of his pinnace."

This statement attracted the attention of the court of Nizamut Adawlut, the registrar of which was instructed to apply to the editor of the paper for such information regarding the writer of the letter, his place of residence, the commissioner of circuit referred to, and the name of the

raja to whom the allusion is made, as would enable the court to make inquiry into the subject.

We trust that the result of the inquiry will be, that a severe example will be made of the commissioner, if he has thus disgraced his office, or of the writer of the letter, and the editor of the paper in which it appeared, if the charge be false. We look upon the latter as the most probable of the two: for the paper (the *Bengal Hurkaru*) is notorious for the misrepresentations it contains. But a day or two previous, we learn, it state dthat one of the commissioners of the Court of Requests behaved with great rudeness to a suitor in that court; a statement followed the next day by an explanation, that, on the contrary, this very commissioner had behaved to the suitor with great politeness!

THE WEATHER.

The weather at Calcutta has, this season, been hitherto, with the exception of a day or two last week, of a more temperate nature than we remember before. The highest range of the thermometer in our office has never been more than 92½°; and we believe, generally speaking, a more healthy season has seldom been known in Calcutta.—*Cal. John Bull, June* 12.

INDIGO CROP.

The Jessore planters are now at full work, manufacturing their October plant, and the prospects in that quarter are favourable; but much yet depends on the rise of the river. Accounts from Tirhoot were not quite so good as formerly; want of rain, and extreme heat—an unusual rise in the river at Furuckabad.—*Cal. Pr. Current, June* 25.

Letters from Mymensing received in town on Sunday, mention that the whole country was under water, the Burrampooter having risen already as high as it was last year in the middle of July. At one factory, where it was expected that 500 maunds would be obtained, hardly 200 will now be got. The district of Dacca must also have suffered from the rise of the Burrampooter.—*John Bull, June* 30.

NEWLY DISCOVERED COAL MINE.

The meritorious officer, whose proceedings we noticed in our last number, has, since the date of the letter therein-mentioned, visited and reported on the coal mine lately discovered in the Palamao district. There are three localities where coal is found; two of them being near the spot marked *coal mine* in Arrowsmith's map, and at the junctions of the Amanut Naddi with the Colga river, at a place which is marked in the map Sidra, but its proper name is Singra. The Amanut Naddi is also laid down wrong in that map: it is made to flow into the Fulgo, which runs by Gayah; but instead of going in that direction, it flows due west by Jubra and Tirhussy to Sidra. The coal is at the point of junction, and has been laid open by the Amanut Naddi. The whole of the coal which is above the water line is good for nothing; it contains no bitumen, or rather the bitumen has undergone such a change as to deteriorate the coal. Under the water line it is not much better, at least in the two places where trials have been made. A shaft was sunk ten feet deep into the rock below the upper seam without coming at another. From the appearances, however, it is thought another seam will be met with on piercing sufficiently deep. The route followed furnishes two interesting lines of communication and corroboration with those of the late Dr. Voysey. Between Sherghâti and Palamao, and between Palamao and Merál (15 miles S.E. of Untári) no rock is observable but granite gneiss; the same which Dr. Voysey found in his passage of the Vindiya range in proceeding from Rániganj to Sherghâti, and again from Sambalpúr to the place where he died. But in all the streams which fall into the Cél river, and also in the bed of that river, there are seen beds of gritstone and micaceous sandstone, sometimes accompanied with beds of slate clay, which frequently include large lenticular masses of dark grey compact limestone, and very frequently seams of bad coal. These sandstone deposits are evidently superficial, lying upon primary rock. They greatly resemble the rock of the Mahadeo Hills, which appears to be the same as the millstone grit of Connybeare, termed by Phillips old sandstone, and distinguished from primary sandstone. The coal of this formation is generally bad, and in this respect the character holds, for the coal in the Mahadeo and Palamao hills is equally bad, I think.—*Calcutta Gleanings for Science.*

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Eighth Report of the Calcutta Baptist Female School Society has just been published.

The committee of the society advert to one or two features in the present character of native female instruction, which it is conceived distinctly shew that real advance has been made in the work of native female education. It is generally known to those who have felt interested in female schools for the natives of India, that at the commencement of them the greatest unwillingness prevailed among the natives to engage as teachers, owing to the novelty of the measure at that period, and the opposite views that were generally entertained respecting female education. Consequently few persons that valued their reputation could be found that would enter on this kind of employment. This feeling has now, however, in a great degree subsided in the districts where schools have been established, and several respectable Brahmins may at present be found in these humble seminaries. Connected then as the character of a school generally is with that of its preceptor, it is evident that in this point of view no inconsiderable advance has been made.

Another thing worthy of being mentioned is, that every year witnesses the decline of prejudice on the part of parents against the instruction of their female offspring, so that in Calcutta the obtaining of scholars is comparatively an easy task. It is not any objection to this statement, that the reports of successive years have not exhibited a large increase in a number of children; since this is rather to be ascribed to want of additional efficient superintendence, without which the establishing of schools is but a waste of money.

The alteration of feeling on this subject among the natives, the result of this and similar institutions, is also evinced by the fact, that several of the most respectable of the Hindoo community are at this period having their daughters instructed in their own houses. A short time ago only, one of the superintendents received two applications from different Bengalese gentlemen, requesting that teachers might be sent to their houses, in order to instruct their female children.

Instances like these speak volumes, and afford the most gratifying hope, that the revolution of sentiment respecting the instruction of females that has commenced among the natives will soon become much more rapid and extensive.

The report gives a particular account of each school (amounting in all to twenty), which cannot but prove satisfactory to every friend to the moral enlightenment of the natives.—*Cal. Gov. Gax., June* 25.

NEW UNION BANK.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held at the Exchange Rooms for the purpose of electing the trustees, directors, secretary, and treasurer of the Union Bank. The meeting was numerously attended, but the proceedings appeared to be conducted with a singular want of arrangement and foresight. No concert seemed to exist among the different gentlemen who have taken the lead in this measure. One point in dispute was, whether every shareholder should have only one vote, or whether he should have as many votes as the number of shares he held. The latter principle, it was assumed, was acceded to by the meeting, and scrutineers were appointed by the chairman to receive the votes. There was very active canvassing for the treasurership. The following gentlemen were finally elected:—*Trustees*, Mr. T. Dickens, Mr. H. Compton, Rajah Nussingshunder Roy.

Directors — Messrs. A. Apcar, Wm. Boyd, Thos. Bracken, W. Bruce, Jas. Cullen, John Dougall, G. J. Gordon, A. Muller, John Palmer, John Smith, Wm. Smithson, Wm. Sutton, Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore, Rada Madub Banerjee, Rajchunder Doss.

Secretary, Mr. Hurry—*Treasurer*, Ramanauth Tagore.

We have heard that some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the native shareholders that so few native gentlemen have been chosen to the direction. The fact is, that the relative number of native and European directors has not been determined by any rule of the institution, but solely by the number of votes which each candidate respectively received. Of the three native gentlemen elected, the one who had the smallest number of votes had several votes less than the European director who had the smallest number: and the number of native directors therefore could not be increased, without excluding an equal number of European directors who had a greater proportion of votes.—*India Gazette, June* 25.

AFFAIRS OF CABUL.

The Lahore Akhbar states that Hakeem Ajmoodeen Khan was ordered by the Maharajah, Runjeet Sing, to inform Yar Mahomed Khan, hakeem of Peshwar, that Mulla Abdoor Shukur, the vakeel of Shah Shuja-ool-Moolk, was now come to the court, and submitted a request for a settlement about Kabul and Peshwar, and he has offered jewels to the value of four lacs of rupees to pay a tribute, and one lac in ready money immediately; besides these, horses and other articles are promised to be given from year to year: but from the consideration of the friendship and alliance which exists, he has not yet accepted of the proposal; but wanted that the famous rider called Luella be sent immediately, together with the presents which were promised to be given, and which must now be doubled, and enter into an engagement; but if he fails, that Shuja Moolk will be sent with an army to take possession of the country.

POLITICS OF BOMBAY.

The decision of the Privy Council on the subject of the transactions of Bombay, and the appointment of the late Advocate General at that presidency to the chief seat on the judicial bench, have roused the indignation of the Calcutta journalists, who committed themselves by a hasty and ignorant decision upon the subject. They are further exasperated by a supposed letter

from a member of his Majesty's government to the head of the Bombay government, disapproving in pointed terms of the extraordinary course pursued by Sir J. P. Grant. The following extract from the *Bengal Chronicle* of June 23, will shew the temper of these writers, and also the truth of a preceding remark, that the press regulations are really a dead letter:—

"We understand, moreover, that in order to inflict every possible humiliation upon the Bombay judge, for presuming to obey the dictates of his conscience rather than sacrifice his sense of duty to the sic volo of power, Mr. Dewar, the new chief justice, is to be knighted by Sir John Malcolm with the utmost pomp and solemnity. The assigned or ostensible cause of the proceeding is, that it may produce on the natives a deep and lasting impression of the political over the judicial authorities: but we have little doubt that the real object of it is, to heap every possible indignity upon Sir John P. Grant, for the unpardonable crime of daring to be independent. He will still be so, however; for unhappily for those who seek to degrade him, the ingenuity of man has never yet supplied power with an instrument for shackling the mind; and sustained by the proud consciousness of right, Sir John P. Grant will still maintain an elevation of soul, which will enable him to look down with supreme contempt upon the littlenesses by which our mighty men seek to wound his honourable and sensitive mind, and to degrade him in the eyes of the people. They will indeed degrade the office of a judge, but they cannot degrade the man whom they punish for a conscientious performance of its duties!!"

Madras.

THE PRESS.

The exercise of the censor's powers at this presidency, to which we have heretofore alluded, is still the topic of animadversion at the sister presidency. In the *Madras Courier* of the 23d June, a column and a half of stars appear, indicating an erasure to that extent. In the *Bengal Chronicle* of July 9, the expunged matter is inserted, which turns out to consist of remarks on the new uniform coat approved for the British army at home. The only allusion to the Indian army was in the following sentence:—"In India, thank heaven! the folly of these distinctions is unknown, and experience has proved to us at Assay, at Mahidpore, and in Ava, that the Company's forces, if less externally brilliant, are not less internally brave." No part of the article appears to an ordinary reader the least objectionable. The person who sent the expunged matter to the Calcutta editor accompanied it by the following letter:—

"You must not judge our journals merely by the presence or the absence of vacant space, or by the placing or the omission of stars; columns after columns have been struck out of the paper in one day, when no intimation of it has been given to the public. Often, too, when stars appear, they bear no proportion to the quantity struck out. The enclosed was struck out by the chief secretary from this morning's paper; I leave you to judge whether with reason. One article he struck out I ascertained was on the state of Ireland. India was never adverted to in it. One on Lord Liverpool's character. It was a fair and dispassionate view of it. Another article was a letter on the administration at home; and he struck out also articles on the Indo-Britons, and on the Bombay Governor's dispute with the Supreme Court of that presidency. In fact, on no question, whether connected with India or not, are the editors secure."

The different principles applied to the press in Calcutta cannot be better shewn than by the insertion of the following remarks upon this exertion of authority, which occur in the *Bengal Chronicle*.

"The censorship is, we need not tell our readers, wholly illegal: it has not a vestige of foundation in law. Europeans submit to it, because if they did not they would be expedited over the surf by order of the chief secretary, enforced perhaps by a file of bayonets; but what if an Eurasian of talent and public spirit were to establish a journal under the very nose of the government, and under also the protection of British law. What would become of the censorship then? While the proprietor or editor kept within the bounds of the libel law, he might laugh at and defy it. Do the Madras authorities then really think this a consummation devoutly to be wished? Do they think it one, for bringing about which they would receive the thanks of their honourable masters? We apprehend they would find themselves mistaken if they cherish such a belief, and it may be worth their while, therefore, to consider whether the course they are adopting is not directly calculated to defeat the object they have in view."

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 17.

Mr. *Justice Grant's* Charge (*concluded*).*

"Having thus stated to you, gentlemen, the reasons which induced the court to suspend its functions for a short time, as it supposed, until it could receive the determination of the Governor-General, and now having received his answer, to resume them, it remains for me to call your attention to the great change which has been made in the law we are assembled to administer, since this court of oyer and terminer last sat. I had occasion, when I had the honour of addressing the last grand jury, to express the deep obligation which British India owes to Mr. Wynn, since his retirement from the office of president of the Board of Control, which he filled with so much ability, for the introduction of two acts of Parliament greatly wanted here, the Insolvent Debtors' act, and that for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East-Indies, to which I am now to call your attention. It was hardly possible to conceive any thing more satisfactory, in a country where there is little of what concerns the laws and administration of justice entirely satisfactory, than the state of the criminal law. To all the acknowldged defects of the English code, as lately subsisting, it added in this presidency most of those which subsisted at the restoration, and had been corrected in England since. It is true, it also escaped the errors which had been committed since; but upon the whole, it laboured under great defects and many perplexing uncertainties. When the great work of reform of the English criminal code, which Mr. Peel, so fortunately for his glory, has been able to connect with his name, was accomplished by the law he proposed to Parliament, Mr. Wynn thought his knowledge of Indian affairs, and his still longer acquaintance with English law, could not be devoted to a more useful purpose than by following up this measure, by a similar reformation of the English law binding in the British territories in India, in all cases where English criminal law is administered there."

* From *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 745.

The learned judge then gives a minute exposition of this act. In treating of the new powers conferred on justices of the peace, he remarks upon the provision that "beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction, meaning the criminal jurisdictions of his Majesty's courts of justice, it shall be lawful for one justice alone either to commit to prison, or to admit to bail, at his discretion. This," he observes, "is a very important enactment: it is a greater degree of confidence reposed by Parliament in justices of the peace, and larger powers are conferred on them than the Legislature has thought it safe to entrust to them before." In respect to the clause giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace, where a person charged on oath and summoned to appear does not appear, to proceed, *exparte*, or otherwise, to issue the warrant for apprehending such person, the learned judge says: "this power to proceed *exparte* is, I am bound to state, contrary to the fundamental rule of law, that no one can be tried for a crime in his absence. The power, however, is given to justices of the peace by this act; but it is a power to be exercised with great caution." He adds: "this act of Parliament appears to be declaratory of the intention of Parliament in regard to the power to be given to justices of the peace in India, in addition to those they already possess by law. If I am right, there can no longer be any question what regulations should be made on this subject by any local authority in India, because it appears to me that Parliament, having had the matter before it, has made such regulations as it has deemed fitting, and has thus pronounced its judgment, by which all persons are bound."

Referring to the alteration of the law regarding principals and accessaries, he says: "there is a material extension of jurisdiction conferred by the new act, for it says that the offence of the accessary may be inquired of and punished by any court which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felon; and that in case the principal felony and the offence of counselling, or the act by reason whereof any person shall have become an accessary, shall have been committed in different places, the last-mentioned offence may be inquired of and punished in any of his Majesty's courts having jurisdiction to try either of the said offences. Thus, for instance, if a man at Poona should counsel a man at Bombay to commit a murder, and the murder be committed in Bombay, the counsellor may be tried for the principal felony before the Supreme Court, here as if the felony had been committed by him in Bombay, although such person, if he had committed a murder at Poonah, would not have been subject to the jurisdiction of this court."

The large extent of discretion vested by the act in the court, in awarding punishment for certain felonies, short of capital punishment, draws the following remarks from the judge: "this is a power which, I trust, the court will not only exercise with humanity, but also with a due regard to all the considerations which it involves, and especially to the state of the society for whose benefit it is to be exercised. You must be aware that the former punishments which the court had not in its power to modify, were often in effect opportunities for an indulgence of habits of indolence rather than due punishments for crime. These imprisonments in the common gaol were hardly felt as a punishment by natives of the description of those on whom it was inflicted. This has been often represented to me by several respectable native gentlemen, from an anxious and a laudable desire to see a change for the better brought about in the

moral character of their countrymen. I hope a few days of solitary confinement, or hard labour, will operate as examples to restrain the lower orders of the natives from those vices and crimes to which many of them are but too strongly addicted."

The speech concludes as follows:—"Gentlemen, I have detained you greatly too long, but I have had much to go over which I could not pass without notice, out of respect to you and out of duty and propriety towards the public, to whose judgment all courts of justice, all public institutions, and all public men, are amenable. I felt myself bound to explain from this seat the circumstances and motives which led to the temporary suspension of the functions of the court, and the subsequent events and considerations which have influenced it now to resume them. I think I could not have done so in less space, to have made the explanation in a manner satisfactory to you, to the public, or to myself."

June 22.

Bastio de Coota was tried on a charge of felony, in robbing his master, Mr. John George Green.

The prosecutor stated that he was a cavalry officer on the Madras establishment, residing at Girgaum; that the prisoner had charge of his silver articles in daily use, glass, &c.; that he lately missed a silver soup-ladle, some silver forks, a coffee-pot, and other articles, silver and plated. He deposed that, upon interrogating the prisoner, he at first denied the theft, but afterwards acknowledged it, and took him to a marwaddy, with whom he had pledged them, and they were mostly recovered. On his examination by the court, the prosecutor stated that he had left the Madras service, having been suspended by a Court of Inquiry; that he had offered articles to pledge with marwaddies and others; that when he was in want of money, he had said to others of his servants, perhaps in Bastio's hearing, "go and get some;" that the prisoner's wages for a month before he was taken up were not paid.

Mary Elizabeth da Cruz, an ayah, employed to take care of Mr. Green's child, confirmed his evidence, and identified the property. Being asked if she ever sleeps with Mr. G., she declined to answer.

Several money-lenders deposed to the prisoner's coming with articles to pawn, as from the prosecutor, carrying them openly, and riding a horse belonging to Mr. Green. He stated that the money was for his master.

A police officer deposed that the prosecutor was unwilling to prosecute his servant, desiring he might be released, and saying he would rather lose his property than hurt the prisoner.

Mr. Gray, a police magistrate, deposed to the same effect.

Mr. *Justice Grant* told the jury that this was a case of great difficulty, and painful to decide, for if the verdict were against the prisoner, it would attach to him a stigma of the deepest dye; whilst, on the other hand, an acquittal would leave an imputation equally disgraceful on the prosecutor.

The jury found the prisoner *not guilty*.

July 24.

At the third Quarter Sessions, Mr. *Justice Grant* delivered a charge to the grand jury, wherein, referring to a case of perjury, he spoke of the native propensity to this crime in the following terms:—"I think the prevalence of this crime, at once the most frightful and the most disheartening thing, in considering the state of this country. Not a single case comes on to be tried in which the judge feels that he can place implicit confidence in the witnesses. His occupation of mind is, how little to believe, what witnesses to disbelieve, and how much of the remainder he may safely give credit to. It is surprising how far he usually succeeds, but it is a most perplexing and distressing duty. Truth is not so general a virtue any where, as is usually supposed; but here it is lamentably disregarded. All the court can do, is to punish the violation of it with the utmost rigour when detected, and to impress on juries, and the community at large, particularly on the respectable natives, the necessity of combined efforts to detect and bring it to punishment when committed, and to discourage it by private reprehension and disgrace."

He adverted to the new appointments to the bench as follows:—"From this bench I cannot with propriety allude to what has only reached me through the medium of common report, and what I have no official knowledge of. By whom, therefore, these vacant chairs are to be filled, is a matter on which I cannot properly address you. But I may be perhaps so far permitted to depart from this rule as to say that if common report be correct as to one of the gentlemen who are to fill these vacant places, a gentleman well known to us all, no appointment, so far as my private feelings are concerned, could be more agreeable to me. I am persuaded, that here, side by side, we shall proceed with the same amicable feeling, and the same honest and anxious desire to discharge with fidelity and zeal our important duties, that we felt when we were differently situated."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Malcolm yesterday left Bombay for the Deckan. We understand his Excellency does not return to Bombay immediately unless the contents of certain despatches to be expected early from England render it necessary, but will proceed, as soon as the season permits, on a tour to Guzerat, whence he may not be expected until the spring of next year.—*Bom. Cour., July* 18.

On the previous Monday, Sir John gave a large party, at Parell, to the society of the settlement. Many new arrivals helped to increase the crowd of the ball-room.

RENTING OF LANDS BY EUROPEANS.

We some time ago announced to our readers the gratifying fact of Lord Wm. Bentinck's having laid the corner-stone of colonization and agricultural improvement in permitting Europeans to hold lands for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. &c., free from all restrictions not essential to the peace of the country, and the protection of native prejudices and religious practices.

We have now the pleasure to state, which we do on good authority, that the Government of this presidency, actuated by a similar desire for the general application to useful purposes of the disposable soil throughout these territories, has it in contemplation to grant permission to the European merchants and others of Bombay, to rent lands for the purposes of cultivation, or for the establishment of manufactories. We have not heard the particulars of this beneficent and politic measure, which we believe is not finally settled, but as soon as the time arrives for the disclosure of the details, we shall endeavour to make ourselves acquainted with them for the benefit of our readers.—*Bom. Cour., July* 25.

THE EAST-INDIANS.

A meeting of the East-Indians of Bombay took place, on the 30th May, with a view of co-operating with their brethren at Futtygurh. The following are the principal resolutions adopted at the meeting, which was attended by some Europeans, friends of this class.:—

That this meeting, viewing with solicitude how inadequate those occupations in which East-Indians have been principally engaged will be, within a short period hence, to provide for their rapidly increasing numbers, are impressed with the necessity of opening new sources of employment for the rising generation of East-Indians.

That it appears that the best means of attaining this end, and at the same time of promoting the best interests of the East Indian community, would be, the establishing of East-Indian families and individuals in agricultural pursuits, and mechanical trades, arts, manufactures, and commerce.

That for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolution (preference being given to agricultural pursuits), a fund denominated the "*Bombay East-Indian Amelioration Fund*" be instituted, to which all East-Indians and their European and native well-wishers be solicited to contribute.

That the affairs of this fund be conducted by a committee of management, consisting of seven members, including a corresponding member and secretary, to be chosen annually; any three of whom may form a quorum for the transaction of business.

That all monies originated by the third resolution, or in any other manner, be vested in the name of the fund, and that the committee of management for the time being be empowered to apply the same for the puposes mentioned in the second resolution.

That all lands, tenements, and other property, of which the fund may become possessed, by purchase, bequest, lease, or in any other manner, be held in the names of the committee of management for the time being, in trust for the benefit of the fund.

That the committee of management transmit a copy of these resolutions to the committee of the fund instituted with similar views at Futtygurh, and to the opulent, influential, and respectable part of the East-Indian community at Calcutta and Madras; and solicit their aid, by contributions and general co-operation, for the objects of this fund.

That the committee of management exert themselves to procure every information respecting the various tenures on which land can be obtained in the several districts under this presidency, and the expense of establishing an individual, or family, in each, on a farm of which the extent shall be defined by the committee of management.

That as soon as the requisite information is collected, and the state of the fund admits it, the terms on which lands will be provided be made public, and families and individuals be invited to occupy them as actual farmers.

That the farmer shall be exempt from the payment of rent for the first year, and be allowed a monthly salary for that period, if it be deemed necessary, by the committee of management. In addition to these, he shall be provided with a cash advance, at the discretion of the committee of management, as also with a dwelling-house with out-offices, apprentices to assist him in cultivating the soil, cattle, a stock of poultry, and such implements of husbandry as may be considered requisite, at the expense, in the

first instance, of the fund; which shall, however, be gradually reimbursed for these by the farmer from the fruits of his industry in future years.

That the proprietary right in the lands, buildings, cattle, implements, &c. furnished to the farmers, shall remain and continue with the committee of management, as provided for in resolution sixth, until the same shall be purchased and paid for by the farmer.

That all persons contributing as a donation the sum of fifty rupees, or an annual subscription of fifteen rupees, or upwards, be considered members of the fund, and entitled to vote, viva voce, or by proxy, at general and special meetings.

MODEL OF ELLORA.

A letter from Aurungabad states that "an ingenious artist in this city, who works well in brass, makes carriages, and even grinds specula, has lately made a most admirable model of Kylass, the chief temple of Ellora; it is perfect in all its parts, and so small that a lady may almost put it into her reticule. It is now in the possession of W. C——, Esq., of Ahmudnuggur."

CULTIVATION IN GUZERAT.

Our letters from the northward mention that the rains had set in most favourably throughout Guzerat; that from the 18th to the 30th June the showers were mild and frequent; and that cultivation was every where begun under the most promising circumstances.

Our correspondent remarks that the talented and judicious administration of Sir John Malcolm in Central India now begins to tell upon Guzerat, which formerly, during the distracted state of Malwah, used to export vast quantities of grain inland eastward, but as the upper provinces, through the able and efficient settlement of the late commissioner, can now supply itself, the surplus in Guzerat occasions such a diminution of prices in the articles of food for the lower orders, as must, before long, have a sensible effect on the prices of labour and other produce; and may probably enable government to introduce the cultivation of indigo, for which the Ahmedabad pergunnah is said to be admirably qualified.—*Bom. Cour., July 11.*

ROBBERY IN THE NORTHERN CONCAN.

We understand that on the 8th March last a daring attack was made on the house of one Dadoo Ragoonath, a Brahmin, patail and ameen of the district of Sheergaum, in the Northern Concan. The depredators were nearly thirty or forty in number, and robbed the patail's house of every thing (of value nearly 15 or 20,000 rupees) and wounded two or three of his sepoys. The patail and his family had a very narrow escape by precipitately quitting the house, when they perceived the thieves had got into it armed with dangerous weapons.

By the exertions of the civil authorities in the Concan, twenty-two of the robbers were apprehended, viz. eighteen in Manoree (a village in Versova), and four at Aleebaug. Sixteen of the former were tried at Tannah in the criminal court, convicted, and sentenced to transportation to Penang, while two were sentenced to imprisonment in the Tannah gaol.

It seems that the four remaining prisoners who were apprehended at Allybaug (in Angria's territories), went there to dispose of the stolen property, as is customary with Bombay robbers on a large scale. They have proved to be the leaders of the banditti, and their trial is postponed to the next sessions at Tannah.—*Bom. Mercury, June 2.*

KOLAPORE.

In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th April, it is said, that the rajah of this state had fallen a victim to the cholera.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

It affords us great pleasure to record an instance of disinterested liberality in Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who, having heard of the low state of the funds of the Education Society, sent to the secretary an order for Rs. 1,000, being a donation to the institution of Rs. 800 from himself, and Rs. 200 from his son Cursetjee Jamsetjee. —*Bom. Cour., July 11.*

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Damaun, May 24th, 1829.—The *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th inst. arrived here yesterday, in which was found the cheerful news of the recovery of his majesty's health, the King of Portugal, Don Miguel 1st. It was immediately made public to all inhabitants, by order of the governor, and was received with the greatest pleasure; his Excellency the governor caused a solemn *Te Deum* to be performed in the church of *N. Sra dos Remedios* outside the fort, at five o'clock P. M., which was attended by the governor, all civil and military officers, in full dress; during the *Te Deum* the port and ships in the harbour saluted according to usage on such occasions; all the ceremonies of the church being finished, a battalion of the regiment of the garrison that was in line of the churchyard fired three volleys of musquetry, intermissive with a salute of twenty-one gunshot of the park of light artillery which was placed in the wings of the line, after which the governor, with all authorities, took place before the colours of the battalion, and gave three vivas

to his majesty, the king our sovereign; from thence he and all other persons retired, walking to the senate-house, and there the governor, after having received the due compliments, requested all gentlemen present would go to his palace to a ball and supper. The town was spontaneously illuminated by the inhabitants, who gave all possible manifestation of their attachment and allegiance towards their beloved and lawful sovereign.—*Correspondent of the Bom. Gaz., May 27.*

Ceylon.

On the 29th June, the day of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, the term of the ministry of the most Rev. Father Sebastian Pereira, as superior and vicar general of the Roman Catholic congregation on this island having elapsed, his reverence resigned his office to the Rev. Father Francis Xavier, in conformity to the appointment from Goa from the congregation of the Oratory of St. Philipp Nerius.—*Ceylon Gaz.*

Singapore.

SIAMESE TRADE.

The commerce carried on between this settlement and Siam, by means of native vessels, is very considerable, as will appear from the following brief sketch. The particulars which we now lay before our readers, have been gathered from repeated conversations with several commanders of these vessels, and with some of the Chinese merchants settled here. We have found many of the statements made by the different parties we have conversed with upon the subject from time to time, to differ, but not very materially, in some particulars. With regard to the number of the junks which have arrived from the different ports, and the extent and value of their respective cargoes, their accounts do not exactly coincide. The greatest reluctance is manifested, by some, to give any thing like clear and distinct information on points with which they must necessarily be familiar; arising, evidently, from a suspicion that the information which we appear so desirous of obtaining, would not be sought after with so much anxiety unless we had some intention of making use of it for our own benefit, and probably for their injury. This spirit of low, sordid jealousy—one of the most distinguishing characteristics of ignorance and barbarism—we have, with some difficulty, in many instances overcome, and we have no doubt but the following statements will be found to furnish a tolerably correct outline of the nature and extent of our trade with this country.

One of the most valuable branches of trade which we enjoy is that with Siam. According to the reports of imports and exports which are published in the *Commercial Register*, it appears that only thirteen junks have arrived this season from Bankok; but we have been informed that at least sixteen or eighteen have come down this year; if so, some of them have either not reported themselves at all, or their cargoes have been placed under the head of "Imports by Native Vessels." The Siamese junks are considerably smaller than those of Amoy and Canton. They are of the burthen of from 100 to 350 tons, the major part from 150 to 200. Their import cargoes are composed of sugar, rice, coconut-oil, sapan wood, garro wood, dried fish, and a small quantity of gamboge, sticklac, elephants' teeth, raw silk, and onions; and are said to be of the value of from 3,000 to 15,000 Spanish dollars each. Many of these vessels belong entirely to their commanders, and the others to parties residing in Siam; and nearly the whole of each cargo belongs to the respective owners of the junks. In those junks, the owners of which remain in Siam, the commanders, officers, and men, are allowed to bring a certain quantity of goods freight-free on their own account; which quantity, of course, varies according to the size of the junk. In one which carries about 3,000 peculs, the usual allowance is, for the commander and chief-officer, 100 peculs each; clerk, 50 peculs; and each seaman 8 peculs. From what we can learn, however, it does not appear that there is any particular custom existing among the owners of these vessels as to the exact tonnage allowed to their crews: it almost entirely depends upon the agreement that is entered into on joining the vessels; but, in a general way, the above allowances are made. The disposal of that part of the cargo which belongs to the owner is invariably intrusted to the commander, and the whole is generally sold within a few days after arrival to some of the Chinese merchants who are settled here, and with whom they have been in the habit of doing their business formerly. The returns are also selected by them, and are, of course, procured through the merchant who purchases the import cargo. The most valuable article of import is sugar, of which they have brought about 6,000 peculs, of very fine fair quality, this season. It is nearly all taken by the European merchants, and shipped for Europe. Siam sugar, indeed, is almost the only article of any consequence, which comes to this market, at all adapted as a remittance to Europe, upon which the free-traders have to depend for deadweight, and the quantity is not nearly sufficient for the number of free-traders which come here. The sapan wood, ele-

phants' teeth, and gamboge, are also, for the most part, sent to Europe. The rice, salt, garro wood, tobacco, &c. are taken off by the various native traders who visit the settlement at stated periods during the year.

Of the numerous tribes who annually come to this place for the purposes of trade, the Siamese export the greatest quantity of manufactured goods, both Indian and European. Their return cargoes chiefly consist of Bengal sannahs and gurrahs, chintzes (of twelve cubits), Madras moories (blue), Europe longcloths, cambrics, chintzes, long ells, camblets, woollens, a little bees'-wax, camphor (Barus), gold dust, and a few rattans. In addition to these articles, there has been a very general inquiry this year (for the first time) for cotton twist. It does not appear, however, that any great quantity has been bought by the native traders, but considerable shipments have lately been made to Bankok by Europeans. The importation of opium into the kingdom of Siam, we are informed, is prohibited; or at least it is subjected to a species of tax which amounts to a prohibition. If any individual is discovered by the government to be selling opium, or to have it in his possession for the purpose of sale, for every chest that he may either so possess, or have sold, he is required to pay ten, or an equivalent of the same value; and if, as must almost invariably be the case, he is unable to meet this exorbitant demand, his whole property is forthwith confiscated: and if that is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law, he is himself, together with his whole family, at once condemned to perpetual slavery. Notwithstanding the severity of this law, however, the junks regularly take from this, from one to five chests each, which shows that their hopes of being successful in smuggling it, and of being rewarded by obtaining ultimately a large profit, predominate, in their minds, over the fear of punishment.

The trade carried on by these vessels is entirely confined to Chinese, some of whom are natives of China, but the majority are descendants of Chinese who have been long settled in that country. The Siamese are represented as being an exceedingly indolent race, and totally destitute of those habits of patient industry, and that spirit of enterprize and adventure, for which the Chinese have ever been distinguished, and the possession of which is so necessary for the successful prosecution of objects of foreign commerce.

We can obtain little or no satisfactory information as to the geography of Siam, not even regarding the natural appearance, productions, and cultivation of the earth. It appears, however, that till within the last few years, rice was the principal object of culture. The cultivation of sugar was commenced by the Chinese emigrants not many years ago, and is still in their hands, and is said to be increasing very rapidly. The climate and soil, it is ascertained, are exceedingly favourable, and the country, from its extent, is capable of producing an almost unlimited quantity. The very high rates which have been given for it for the last two years, and the still increasing demand, will doubtless act as a stimulus upon the cultivators, and the production will unquestionably, in a short time, be very considerably augmented. The cultivation of rice, and the manufacture of salt, is solely confined to the Siamese.

The junks of Siam are constructed upon the same principle as those of Canton and Amoy; and, like them, are calculated only to sail before the wind. The chief part of them leave Bankok in the month of January, and others in February and March. They invariably come down the eastern side of the Gulph, close in with the coast of Cambodia, as they are afraid of being driven by the N.E. winds and currents which prevail during that season into the bight on the western side of the Gulph, out of which it would be impossible for them to beat, and they would, of course, have to remain until the change of the monsoon, and then be obliged to return again to Siam, which would necessarily ruin their voyage. After they leave Pulo Oby, which is situated off the most southern point of Cambodia, they make as much easting as they possibly can for five or six days, and then steer for these straits. They are generally thirty or forty, and sometimes fifty days, in making the passage. They usually leave Singapore with their return cargoes in the month of May, and invariably creep along the Malayan coast the whole way up. The commanders of these vessels are destitute of all knowledge of navigation as a science. They make no use of either books or charts, and have no nautical instrument except the compass. A junk of about 150 tons burthen carries from twenty-five to thirty-seven seamen. — *Sing. Chron., May 21.*

COCHIN CHINESE TRADE.

Our trade with Cochin China is not, by any means, so extensive and valuable as that with Siam. The native commerce with that country is also carried on by means of junks of the same size as those from Siam, as they vary from 100 to 200 tons. From thirty to forty of these craft have arrived this year, from various ports along the whole line of coast of that immense country, as well as from the island of Hai-lam and the gulph of Tung-quin; the whole of which are usually termed "Cochin Chinese junks," or "supes."

Their imports consist almost entirely of rice and salt; but they also bring a small quantity of sticklac, gamboge, sapan wood, tortoiseshell, coarse sugar, cocoa-nut-oil, hogs' lard, and a few pigs, goats, and coco-nuts. A cargo of this description in such small vessels cannot be very valuable. They are said to be worth only from 1,000 to 4,000 or 5,000 dollars each.

The mode in which these traders transact their business is similar to that of the Chinese and Siamese. The principal part of these vessels, indeed, also belong to Chinese, chiefly natives of the province of Canton, who have emigrated to Cochin China. About one-fourth only are owned by native Cochin Chinese. The mode, certainly, in which business is conducted by the latter class, may be considered in one particular to differ, inasmuch as every thing is carried on through the medium of writing, the written language of Cochin China and of China Proper being exactly the same, and differing only in pronunciation. The return cargoes of these vessels are composed chiefly of opium, each tope taking from one to four chests. They also take a few pieces of long ells (scarlet), Europe longcloths, cambrics, Madras moories, and a small quantity of gambier and rattans.

The importation of opium into any part of Cochin China is, as in Siam, strictly prohibited; but from the quantity which is annually taken from this place, it is quite clear, that the law which is even more severe than that of Siam, is very little regarded. In all countries, indeed, where arbitrary governments prevail, and where the liberties of the subject are always at the disposal of some tyrannical despot, the punishments awarded for the commission of the most trivial offences, are almost uniformly characterized by their extreme barbarism and cruelty. Death and mutilation are the common punishments in every part of Cochin China; and in the case of the enactment against the importation of opium, it would appear that the "rulers of the land" are more anxious to gratify their thirst for human blood, than to prevent the morals of their subjects from being corrupted by the unrestricted use of that pernicious drug. It is the duty of all good citizens in that country to inform of any one whom they may find in the act of selling opium, and if the informer succeeds in bringing the vender before his ruler, the sentence of the law, which is death, is immediately carried into execution upon the unfortunate dealer in the drug; but should the party against whom the information is given make his escape in the interim, the informer is forthwith doomed to the like punishment for his stupidity!

We have not been able to ascertain the names and situations of the various ports from which these junks come, as the parties from whom we have collected our information seem to confound the idea of a country or province with that a town. We are told by the commanders of these vessels, however, that there are only four principal places to and from which they are in the habit of trading, and which they themselves designate Kang-kow, Hail-am, Anam, and Saigon. On being shewn a chart which exhibits the whole extent of coast at one view, they were unable to point out, with any degree of exactness, the different places to which they gave the above appellations. By Hai-lam, however, they no doubt mean the island of that name; and by Saigon they evidently intend the city which appears on all our charts by that name. Kang-kow and Anam, it would appear, are situated on the mouths of the Saigon river. We are told, also, that many of these vessels came from ports as far north as the Gulf of Tung-quin; but these people seem to have such a very imperfect idea of the objects and uses of charts, that we apprehend very little confidence is to be placed in their representations on these subjects.

The Cochin Chinese junks, and the principal part of their cargoes, generally belong to their commanders. The whole of the crews, however, are invariably interested, more or less, in the cargoes of the vessels to which they respectively belong. Like the junks from China and Siam, they also take their departure from their different ports for this place in the month of January, and are usually about a month or six weeks in coming down. They sail again from Singapore on their return, in the latter end of April and beginning of May.—*Ib., June 4.*

In the sketches which we give from time to time relative to the nature of the trade carried on betwixt Singapore and the adjacent countries, we repeat, that we wish it to be understood, that we do not vouch for the correctness of all the statements we make on the authority of the natives, although we believe these sketches will be found to furnish a "tolerable correct outline" of the different branches of trade we touch upon, which is all we attempt, and all that we can ever hope to accomplish.—*Ibid.*

THE CHEVALIER DE RIENZI.

This unfortunate gentleman, who was shipwrecked in the vicinity of this settlement,* has published in the *Singapore Chronicle*, in the French language, a statement, addressed "to the editor and the public," of his losses and crosses. The style of the address is, upon the whole, of a very strange character; and were it not

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxviii. *passim.*

extremely long, we should be tempted to transfer it to our pages, especially as the Chevalier expresses a wish that it should be dispersed throughout Europe and Asia. He commences with an allusion to the death of certain relatives and his own sickness; laments that he was not born a labourer or an artizan, and that he had ever quitted his home. He then, in what he terms "*avis et reclamation*," says: "Deprived of the documents which attest the infamy of my enemies, and disdaining to have recourse to satire, I am disarmed before them; I have no other shield than God, my conscience, and my friends; I can demand nothing of my debtors, and my once creditors, who had been already paid, may, if they are dishonest, claim payment again. There is nothing, even to the certificate of my birth, the seal of my arms, my genealogy, my commissions, my property, my diplomas, which I have not lost." He then details, in pathetic language, the history of his shipwreck, and his literary losses; and he adds a protest in the following terms: "I protest against every work which shall appear, at whatever time, and in whatever place, and under whatever title or form, of which the plan or details, the prose or verse, the charts, designs, inscriptions, &c. shall be taken from any of my works, or voyages and discoveries made by me." The writer then inserts a list of his lost manuscripts, the titles of some of which we subjoin:

Rama, or the Rolando of India; a poem in six cantos, in the oriental manner.

Epistle to Arthur O'Connor, on the employment of time, in reply to his epistle.

Epistle to my dog Castor and to my horse Leclair, with the reply of these *Messieurs*.

Epistle to my Caleoon (Persian Hooka).

Dialogue between Satan and his well-beloved servants Villèle, Peyronnet, Corbière, and Mobriel.

A Dithyrambic upon God.

Ditto to Apollo.

Justification of several Philosophers accused of Atheism.

Essay towards a Grammar and Dictionary, Ethiopic, Egyptian, Hieroglyphic, and French, with annotations.

Two copies of verses inserted in the Albums of the Misses Marshman at Serampore.

A speech delivered at a meeting of the Wesleyans at Colombo.

&c. &c. &c.

The list, as will be seen by the aforegoing specimen, contains an incongruous collection of subjects. The Chevalier observes: "My shipwreck and my losses have been similar, in almost all their circumstances, to those of Camoens: but alas! I have not saved, like him, an immortal work, not even my imperfect translation of his sublime *Lusiad*." He concludes with a tribute of gratitude towards certain hospitable individuals at Singapore, observing that, "on whatever shore his fate may cast him, he trusts he shall convince them that if multiplied misfortunes and a cruel disease have robbed him of the memory of the mind, he will never lose the memory of the heart."

The address is a very singular one.

Netherlands India.

DUTIES ON BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

A letter from Batavia, dated March 28, 1828, inserted in the *Singapore Chronicle* of May 7, contains the following passage:

"We have had no government *besluits*, or decrees, of late, but mischief is often brought about without the publication of a *besluit*. Our blessed *Maatschappij* have lately urged the government, in the most pressing manner, to augment the duty on British cotton goods, and have, I regret to say, partially succeeded, though in an underhand way. Government, in place of at once openly increasing the present exorbitant *ad valorem* duty of 26¼ per cent., subject our manufactures, especially the coarser sorts, to a taxation at the custom-house far above their market value; thus forcing us to pay in reality 40 to 50 per cent. on many of the goods we import. The unfairness of this mode of proceeding requires no comment. The fact is, our Dutch friends feel annoyed and disappointed at the successful competition which our British piece goods, even loaded with heavy duties, hold with the Netherlands manufactures. The *Maatschappij* have about 3,000 cases of printed and white cottons at present in store, whilst the English houses have not a case on hand. Hence arises the interference of the former at the custom-house, of which we have such just reason to complain. This unfair mode of increasing the duties by a high tariff, and the attempt to avoid incurring the odium that an avowed augmentation of our present extravagant rates would occasion, deserves exposure."

The editor of the *Chronicle* adds:

It is known, we presume, to most of our readers, that the above-mentioned *ad valorem* duty has been levied for some years upon all woollen and cotton goods of foreign manufacture, imported into Java direct from foreign countries westward of the Cape of Good Hope, and that the values have been hitherto regulated by a tariff drawn up by two Dutch and two English merchants every three months. Against this mode of fixing the values we have never heard any objections started; but, on the contrary, we believe, it has always been considered as exceedingly fair, and invariably approved of by both parties. It appears, however, that this system has been departed from; and we cordially concur with the writer of the above extract, that the low, underhand way in which the Dutch Company are endeavouring to crush their rivals, deserves to be exposed in the most public manner.

By referring to the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 8th of May last, the reader will perceive that about that time the government of Java laid on an additional duty of ten rupees per picul upon bees'-wax, over and above the former import duty of six per cent., if imported on a Dutch, and twelve per cent. if on a foreign bottom. This measure, it was said, was adopted on the recommendation of what the writer of the foregoing letter calls the "blessed Maatschappij,"—by which term is meant, we believe, the Netherlands Trading Company: not for the purpose of increasing the revenue; but to protect its interests, and encourage the manufacture of imitation battick handkerchiefs, sarongs, &c. in the mother country. Bees'-wax, it is well known, is essentially necessary for the manufacture of these goods, the Javanese invariably using it for the same purpose as our calico-printers in England use common paste; and it is equally as well known that the consumption of batticks is very extensive, they being almost universally worn, not only by the Javanese, but by all the different tribes of Malays in the archipelago. To the inhabitants of these countries, indeed, they have become, by taste and long custom, one of the *necessaries* (as political economists have it) of consumable commodities. This being observed by the sagacious Trading Company, and it having been completely beaten out of the fair field of honourable competition by these simple people, it proceeded, in the true spirit of monopoly, to urge the government to impose the vexatious tax to which we have alluded, with the view, no doubt, of ruining its more successful rivals. The cruelty and impolicy of this oppressive tax was very distinctly pointed out, and very justly reprobated in the number of this journal to which we have referred; and now that the measure has been in existence for about twelve months, we are happy to have it in our power to state, from very good authority, that the article of bees'-wax is regularly smuggled into the island; and we know it to be a fact, that European commanders of Dutch vessels trading to this port have offered to take it on freight and smuggle it; so that the native manufactures proceed, and the revenue is defrauded of the duty of six per cent. which existed formerly, by means of the imposition of this additional tax, which is a very just and natural consequence of all such attempts at legislation for the protection of commerce, instead of leaving these matters to find their own level. The augmentation of the already enormous duty upon British cottons, it is said, is also done at the instigation of the Dutch Company, and exactly upon the same enlightened principle as that to which we have adverted, and we doubt not but it will be attended with precisely the same success. It so happens that the chief part of the British cottons imported into Batavia are white shirtings and cambric muslins, the majority of which are manufactured into battick cloths, against which manufacture the unfortunate bees'-wax duty was directly levelled. Finding, therefore, the adoption of one measure for the injury of this branch of native industry completely frustrated, it would appear that the Company is not at all discouraged, but is determined to effect its object by urging the government to the trial of other means. In the first place it found it could not compete with the natives on fair grounds, and the government favoured it by imposing an additional tax upon a commodity, without which the goods could not be produced by the natives. The operation of this tax having been successfully evaded, the protection of government is again solicited, and the duty upon the importation of British cottons, which are used by the natives in preference to the Dutch, is to be increased, although in an underhand manner, to forty or fifty per cent. upon their value. This measure, the intended object of which is evidently to drive all competition out of the market, it is imagined, no doubt, will prove all-powerful.

We apprehend, however, that the operation of this measure will be counteracted by smuggling. We have been informed by intelligent commanders of vessels who have traded on the coast of Java for years, that it is next to impossible to prevent smuggling, in almost any degree, without occasioning an enormous expense to the government; so that the effect of this additional duty upon the importation of British cottons, in all probability, will be, that the quantity of goods which, under the former heavy duty, was legally imported, will now come on to this port and Rhio, from whence they will unquestionably find their way to the coast of Java, and be poured in along its whole extent, free of all duties, in spite of every effort on the part of government to prevent it. This at least is the opinion of every one whom we have heard speak upon the subject. The island, therefere, will be regularly supplied, and the native manufactures will flourish as usual, whilst the 'blessed Maatschappij' and the Netherlands manufactures will certainly not derive very much benefit from the measure. Should the additional tax pro-

duce this effect, we think we may predict that the day is not far distant when the government will no longer listen to the pressing calls of the Trading Company for protection.

JAVA.

Accounts have been received from Batavia to the *30th of July*. They bring a report of Lieut.-col. Le Baron de Vixela, commander of the troops in Padjang, respecting an expedition undertaken by him in pursuit of the rebels who had assembled in force in the southern mountains. This expedition was successful, the Lieut.-Colonel having made himself master of a strong diasa of the enemy's, called Giger, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, after having made six attempts to carry it by storm. On this occasion the notorious Jomogolo and a priest, with a number of the insurgents, were killed; three cannon, with a quantity of arms and ammunition, were taken. The commander was of opinion that this victory would entirely restore tranquillity to this part of the country.—*Dutch Paper*.

SUMATRA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Penang, dated 14th April 1829:—

"Milne, of Haswell and Co.'s house at Batavia, is here. He has had a serious conflict with some Achin people on the West Coast of Sumatra, on board the Raja Mooda's schooner. Milne has nearly lost two fingers of the left hand, and was wounded in the breast by a *kris*, but is doing well. Some of his shipmates were also wounded: but they had ample revenge taken on the spot."

What was the nature of the revenge taken, or the means by which it was accomplished, are not explained.—*Beng. Chron., June 18.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, April 10.—*Rex*, v. *Hall*. This was an information filed, *ex-officio*, by his Majesty's Attorney-General, against the defendant, Mr. Edward Smith Hall, editor of the *Sydney Monitor* newspaper, for a seditious libel contained in that journal of the 22d of Nov. 1828, reflecting upon Governor Darling, whom the writer accused of nominating juries of assessors unfairly, with reference more particularly to a prosecution for a libel against the defendant in September 1828, of which he was convicted. The present libel was in the following terms:

"Sufficient it is to say, we consider the article, which the military jury, selected by the governor, were pleased to pronounce libellous, a fair and just comment on the public acts of a public man, and of which we feel proud."—"With respect to our criminal court juries, we will here take the opportunity to observe, that the custom used to be to take the officers of the garrison in rotation, according to a course of order called a roaster."—"This was the method which, for the sake of greater delicacy, we suppose, former governors adopted; but his present Excellency has been pleased lately to cross out the names of officers on the list of jurors when it has been his Excellency's pleasure, by which such officers sit on the juries now-a-days as the Governor approves."—"To be convicted of a libel, therefore, under such circumstances, will, we doubt not, when it comes to be known to the British public, cause them to think with favour and pity of all persons who shall be found guilty hereafter in New South Wales."

The *Attorney-General* stated, in his address, that the subject of juries was one of a peculiarly delicate nature, and any insinuation against the manner in which they were nominated must be highly dangerous; that the defendant, the veteran libeller, as he termed him, did not, as libellers in England, discharge his artillery at once, but kept a running fire through successive weekly papers, hoping to escape prosecution by the comparative weakness of each separate attack. It was from a friendly feeling towards the liberty of the press—that noble plant, which he hoped and wished might flourish as vigorously as in its original soil, the mother country,—that he watched the growth and prevented the spread of those noxious weeds which, if suffered to cling around it, would convert its fruit into poison. He intreated the jury (consisting of military officers) to discard from their minds the idea that the defendant had endeavoured to impeach their honesty in the discharge of the duties of jurors, and if they conscientiously believed the publication harmless, to pronounce the defendant not guilty.

Evidence was then given as to the tendency of the alleged libel. Each of the witnesses, on the publication being put into his hands, and having read the paragraph contained in the information, deposed to his belief that it was intended to impute improper motives to the Governor in the selection of juries, and that it was generally calculated to bring his Excellency into contempt. On their cross-examination, however, by the defendant's counsel, they admitted that they did not know the law regulating the appointment of jurors in this colony, or that the Governor had the power of nomination. Mr. Mitchell (a merchant of Sydney), in particular, stated that after hearing the clause in the act of Parliament, giving his Excellency power from time to time to nominate and appoint the officers composing the juries appointed to try criminal cases in the Supreme Court, read, he would not put an offensive interpretation on the word "select;" as, if the Governor had the power to nominate, he certainly could select.

Dr. *Wardell*, for the defendant, contended that the whole sting of the alleged libel lay in the inuendo attached to the word "selected," which signified no more than a dry selection, such as the Governor was not only authorized, but bound to make. There was nothing in the word which insinuated that corrupt motives were attributed, or that it was made for the purpose of obtaining such officers as were likely to find a verdict against the defendant. The passage was a discussion on the jury-law of the colony, and the object of the writer was to show that it wanted that portion of the constitution which is esteemed the most valuable.

The *Chief Justice* left the question to the jury, who, after a considerable time spent in consultation, found the defendant *guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conference with the Blacks.—The annual conference which the Governor holds every January with the aboriginal tribes, took place on the 19th inst., in the town of Parramatta. There were about 200 natives present, who had come from 100 miles in various directions, and some so far distant as Port Macquarie. We have beheld several similar scenes, but we do not recollect, upon any occasion, to have seen so great a number decently clad; and it would seem that a sense of modesty at length prevails amongst these benighted sons of Ham. An opinion having been entertained by many of the natives, in former years, that the Governor had a design upon the children, very few of the latter usually accompanied their parents; but on Monday last the children were particularly numerous: one mother, we are told, had borne no less than eight, which is considered, under the circumstances, a singular if not unparalleled case. From ten to twelve they exhibit all the marks of age, having grey hairs, shrivelled faces, and trembling steps. Three or four of the *fair* furnished tokens of having lived beyond the ordinary time allotted to such poor mortals. The venerable Boongaree, with his *gin*, and daughters (one of whom, Miss Diana, is distinguished by a less sable hue than her parents), was present in the midst of the interesting and delighted group. The Hon. Mr. M'Leay paid particular attention to Miss Boongaree, who would not venture to look up until her angry sire gave a *sensible* token of his displeasure, accompanied with expressions which could not have been grateful to the young lady's ear. A number of chiefs, many of whom held the honorary rank of bush constables, were conspicuous, as well from their official aspect, as from the plates that were suspended beneath their chins. At one o'clock the Governor, attended by his Staff, entered the ground, and took his station in the midst of the circle which had been formed by means of ropes, which enclosed trees, that shaded the company from the effects of a scorching sun, and gave additional interest to the scene. The moment his Excellency arrived, dinner was served up. Soup, roast-beef, vegetables, bread, plumb-pudding, and plenty of grog, with other *etceteras*, constituted the dinner. As soon as the cloth was removed, that is, when eating was reluctantly abandoned, and the party had amply supplied their wants with the superfluities under which the tables groaned, large quantities of negro-head tobacco were plentifully distributed to all. The chiefs were presented with hats and jackets, as well as all the old men. The ladies were not overlooked, for each had something, in the dress way, to carry home to her family. No stone was left unturned to render the party satisfied, and to excite lasting gratitude.—*Sydney Gaz., Jan. 22.*

The Swan River Settlement.—The *Sydney Gazette* contains the following account of the first discovery of this part of the country.

In the year 1696, the ship *Geelvink*, commanded by Cornelius De Vlaming, sailed from the Texel, in quest of a Dutch East-Indiaman, supposed to have been lost on the coast of New Holland during her voyage from the Cape to Batavia. In December of that year, Vlaming made the West coast, in about lat. 32° south, and landing on a densely-wooded island in the offing, in company with the pilots of a dogger and small galley, likewise under his orders, found the soil, which was exceeding sterile, perforated in every direction, forming horizontal burrows, the operations of what he considered a kind of rat; and hence was suggested the name the island has ever since borne, *viz.* Rottnest. These burrows, however, have since been fully ascertained to be the retreats of a *nondescript animal*, having the habits of a brush kangaroo, but nevertheless (according to M. Peron, the able French naturalist) forming a genus distinct in itself, of remarkable character. From the western side of Rottnest Island, the shores of the neighbouring main (named Edel's Land), and the estuary of a river, were described by these early navigators. In this riv r, which was explored to some distance from its mouth, Vlaming and his companions disturbed many swans, who instantly on their approach took to the wing; and as numbers of these birds were

met with as they ascended the stream, of which the sketch of Van Keulen, who was of the party, is still extant, the name of "Black Swan River," then given it, was suggested.

It does not appear that any further notice was taken by navigators of Swan River, during the succeeding century; in 1801, however, the French national ships of discovery, *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, under the command of *Commodore* Baudin, touched on our opposite shores, and surveying this river, explored its channel considerably further than the point to which the Dutch navigators had examined it; and Captain de Freycinet, who published an account of Baudin's voyage, gives the results of the boat-survey in the "*Voyage aux Terres Australes*."

Swan River was again visited, in 1827, by Captain Stirling, of the royal navy, whose observations on the fertility of the soil, and general capabilities of the circumjacent country, coupled with those of Mr. Frazer, the colonial botanist who accompanied that officer in the *Success*, proved, on their return, of the most flattering description. Should these, therefore, be fully confirmed (of which we entertain not the shadow of doubt), a colony will doubtless be planted, to which the views of emigrants may be rather directed than to our side of the continent, inasmuch as the voyage outward will be at least one month shorter, and the communication with India, the Cape, and Mauritius more readily effected.

The Bar of Australia.—In a late number we casually adverted to a contemplated arrangement by the judges of the Supreme Court, whereby a separation would be made of those gentlemen who had been admitted as barristers in England, *from* those who had merely practised as attorneys or solicitors, but who, notwithstanding have hitherto performed the functions of barristers at the Australian bar. We have since *heard*, that a rule of court is prepared on the subject, and that four of the senior solicitors, who were admitted under the oldest charter are to have the choice, either of practising as barristers or as attornies.—*Sydney Gaz. Jan.* 10.

Lake in the interior. The following description of the lake in the interior of New Holland was given by the natives to Mr. Jamison, preparatory to that gentleman's expedition thither, which has been, however, laid aside.

The interpretation of three of the Bathurst natives, held separately with the lake native guide, agreed in the following description of the country, the journey, and the lake:—that the party would start from Mr. Rankin's estate, situated on Lachlan, and follow the course of that river for three days; that they would then proceed one day's journey in a north-west direction, when they would come to what was formerly a sheet of water as extensive as Bathurst Plains, but, from the drought, now reduced to a mere swamp in its centre; its native name is Cowel: that the natives can reach Cowel in three day's journey from Mr. Rankin's estate on the Lachlan; but that this direct line of the country, though open and pastoral, was without water, and that they depended for drink on the acidulated water they could procure by tapping apple-trees: that from Cowel they would follow the banks of a well-watered creek for six days, in a westwardly direction, and the seventh day they would proceed to the northward of west, when they would arrive at the great lake, named Walambingie: that it took the natives three days' journey to walk round the banks of the Walambingie, that is to say, seventy-five miles: that its water was very deep, and that it gave source to a large river, which seemed, to run in a parallel direction with the Wellington; that the Walambingie abounded with large fish, and that there were animals in it similar to large dogs, which splashed about much on the surface of the water, and the natives were fearful of being caught by them; and that the water of the Walambingie was not only fresh, but remarkably fine; that the plains surrounding the Walambingie lake were much more extensive than those at Bathurst, and that the country generally was thinly timbered, with a fertile black soil, and possessed rich pasturage, and exceedingly well watered; that vast numbers of emus were to be seen there, and a large species of red-coloured kangaroo; and that the natives were much more numerous than in the Bathurst country.

Relics of La Perouse.—The brig *Guide*, Ashmore, on the 14th of Sept., off Timor, fell in with the French discovery ship *La Bayonaise*, one of the vessels sent in quest of the wreck of La Perouse. She had visited the Manuicolo Islands, and had procured many articles which had escaped Capt. Dillon's observation.—*Sydney Gaz.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Press.—In consequence of his Majesty having disallowed the act of this island to regulate the printing and publishing of newspapers, and which required a license for a newspaper, the restrictions on the Tasmanian press have ceased. This is announced in a proclamation by Colonel Arthur. The *Hobart Town Courier*, adverting to this occurrence, observes:—

"We hail its return to us (a free press) with the most hearty welcome, because it comes to us at a time, when we are proud to affirm, the most perfect unanimity prevails in our community, which, little though it be, was at one season almost torn asunder by dissensions—at a time when those public writers, who, of very opposite sentiments from us, had a powerful share in exciting that dissension, are now, we believe, with scarcely an exception, converts to our opinion, and are opening their eyes and gradually recovering from the mischiefs, that, however unwittingly, they brought upon themselves and the colony. Whether the home government was aware of the state of things when the minister removed the restriction we do not know, but we rejoice that the measure has taken place before the arrival of the address or petition from certain of our townsmen to remove the restriction, and which we declared to the gentlemen who projected it, appeared to us more calculated to perpetuate than to remove it. Neither can we help now remarking, that we think those gentlemen, however good their intention might be, would have acted with more discretion, knowing as they did that the measure in the first instance emanated from the home government, and knowing also the original causes which induced the government so to act, had they forborne their remonstrance until they had seen what steps the local government would take upon the occasion, and the result of them."

Polynesia.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. Williams, dated Paihia, Bay of Islands, Jan. 19, 1829.—"Our examination of the native scholars will, I hope, give an important turn to general progress. All parties entered into it with great interest, and an expectation very far exceeded by the event. The appearance of the children was highly gratifying, being uniformly clad. They were examined in the catechism, reading, writing, and addition; many pieces of workmanship were produced, and the girls each shewed a specimen of their needle-work, which would have done credit to an English school. In the afternoon all assembled on the green before my brother's and my own house, and being placed in a square, the girls formed one side, the boys two, and strangers, our friends from without, the fourth, ourselves in the centre, consisting of every member of the mission; they were served with 250 lbs. of beef and pork, soup, kumara, kumara-pudding, 400 gingerbread cakes, and to each a ¼lb. of flour and tea: all appeared much delighted. They arrived on the Tuesday, and on Wednesday, early, were assembled in our chapel, which was entirely filled; the utmost order was observed, strangers were looking in at the windows. The service was performed in the native language, that is, the liturgy with lessons."

China.

AFFAIR OF THE "NAVIGATEUR."

The *Canton Register* contains some particulars respecting the act of piracy committed on the French vessel *Navigateur*, for which several Chinese were executed.* The following are the depositions of the French sailor Francisco (or Mangiapan, as he is called in the *Register*), and of Tsae-kung-Chaou, the Chinese who was on board the piratical vessel, and who saved the sailor's life, for which he has been liberally rewarded.

Extract from the declaration of the French sailor Mangiapan:—

I left Bordeaux on the 15th May 1827, in the French ship *Navigateur*, Capt. J. Sainta Romain, bound to Manila. In October we put into Turon, in consequence of having received some damage; and, as it was not possible to repair our vessel, she was abandoned and sold to the Cochin Chinese government. On the 13th or 14th July we embarked in a China junk, which Captain Sainta Romain had chartered to take him to Macao, with the rest of the crew and a passenger, in all fourteen persons, as well as a part of the *Navigateur's* cargo, which consisted of wines, liqueurs, silks, hats, clothes, treasure, &c. (about 410 or 415 packages). We sailed from Turon on the 15th, and a few days after we began to experience all manner of vexations, which increased as we approached our destination; but the hope of soon parting with our disagreeable companions made us bear them with patience. On the 30th or 31st July an old Chinese, who appeared to be the pilot of the junk, tried by every possible means to make Captain Sainta Romain understand that he ought to be upon his guard, being apprehensive that we should be maltreated. The same day another Chinese, who paid us some attention, also tried to convey the same impression to us, and even that our destruction was contemplated. But having much difficulty in understanding what was meant, and the conduct of the Chinese crew being always nearly the same, we were in hopes that these suspicions were ill-founded, or that the fear of the crime being discovered would prevent its commission. On the 3d of August, being eight or nine leagues from Macao, in sight of the Ladrone Islands, where twelve Chinese passengers landed, about one P.M., Captain Sainta Romain wished to send on shore at the same time four sailors, who were ill of a fever when they embarked, and whom the fatigue of the

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. pp. 108 and 109.

voyage had rendered extremely unwell, and also some more of the crew. The Chinese captain, however, dissuaded him from this, giving him to understand that he would get near Macao during the night, and anchor near the town, and that it would be very easy for him to procure there what boats he might require to land his crew, as well as any part he might wish of the goods that were at hand. Captain Sainta Romain, confiding little in this proposal, persisted in wishing to land a part of his people, and to leave on board only three or four men to take care of the goods; but the notice which we had received, respecting the bad intentions of the Chinese crew, inspired us with but too just apprehensions, that those who remained on board the junk would lose their lives; we refused to obey the captain's orders, and even to cast lots who should remain behind, wishing that all should land or remain together on board; and unfortunately we took this last resolution. Next day, August 4, having kept watch till two A.M., I went to bed in the cabin upon the poop, where were the captain and other passengers. Between four and five I was awakened by the cries of my comrades, who were attacked by a part of the Chinese crew, who had killed one of the men then upon deck and wounded another. In an instant about sixty Chinese were opposed to the few of us who were able to assemble upon the poop, where we could make but a feeble resistance, having few arms, and being surrounded by so great a number of the Chinese, armed with lances and long bamboos, with which they tried to wound and knock us down, whilst others from below removed the poop-deck from under our feet, that they might break our legs and kill us the more easily. After firing some pistol-shots, the chief mate and two sailors were killed. Mr. C. was knocked down, mortally wounded, and Captain Sainta Romain, under whose feet they had succeeded in breaking open the poop-deck, was seized by the legs and dragged below; his cries made us suppose that they murdered him in a shocking manner. The few of us who were still capable of resistance, seeing our officers and messmates cruelly massacred, and having no longer any hopes of saving our lives, we resolved to rush upon the Chinese, in order to put an end to our sufferings, and try to make them pay dear for the existence of which they wished to deprive us. Having executed this project, I succeeded in disengaging myself, and leapt into the sea, and in an instant after I saw Etienne do the same. Having approached him, I saw him all covered with blood, being severely wounded in the head and neck; more fortunate than he, I had only received some severe bruises. The junk, continuing her course, was in an instant far away from us, and being upwards of two leagues from the shore, it is probable that the villains, who had just committed so atrocious a crime, believed it impossible for us to escape destruction, and that their crime not being discovered, would remain unpunished. Fortunately their boats were too much encumbered to put into the water, or they might have pursued and drowned us. We were about an hour striving with the waves, when a small Chinese vessel passed us, and we succeeded in placing ourselves upon her rudder; but the crew made signs for us to be off, threatening to bamboo us if we did not let go our hold immediately; and absolutely refusing to let us stay or to receive us on board, they threw out a plank at last to assist in keeping us afloat. I laid hold of it immediately, and my comrade did the same; but he was unable to hold out long, his strength being exhausted by the enormous loss of blood which continued to flow from his wound. Wearied with the motion of the plank, he soon let go his hold, and bidding me adieu, he disappeared. After being in the water about two hours a second vessel passed, and I succeeded in getting to her, and, after some intreaty, was received on board. They were humane enough to throw me a rope, and haul me out of the sea. When I had recovered a little I gave them five dollars, which I had preserved in a handkerchief round my neck, and tried to make them understand that I belonged to Macao, from whence I set out in the morning with three friends to amuse ourselves in fishing, and that unfortunately the boat having capsized, my companions were drowned. Having given me some clothes and a little food, they called a fisherman, to whom, after some discussion, they gave four dollars for conveying me back to Macao, and gave me back the remaining dollar. About midnight of the 4th I was put on shore, and the boat went off immediately, Having proceeded along the Praya Grande, I came to the guard-house, and after putting a few questions to the sentinel, I lay down close by and fell asleep. At daylight, not knowing where to go, I proceeded towards the Senate Square, and meeting a Portuguese, requested him to direct me to the house of the French missionaries. My strange language and Chinese dress induced him to put some questions to me, and, acquainting him with what had happened, I was conducted by him to the house of the Dezembargador, where I made my deposition.

Deposition of Tsae Kung-Chaou:

On the 7th of March the circumstances which took place on board the *Navigateur* were deposed to by this fortunate man, as he may now be called, at Macao, whither he went to see the English and other gentlemen, who had subscribed the sum of 1,500 dollars for him and the French sailor who was saved.

He describes himself as a native of Tung-gan Heen, in the district commonly called Chin-chew (Tseuen-chow), in the province of Fo-kien. He has been in the army 24 years, and once was a petty officer, although he is unable to read and write. His family consists of a wife, two daughters, and two sons. The eldest son, about thirty years of age, is a profligate man, addicted to opium-smoking and kindred vices. He left home, and was supposed to be at Singapore. On the 22d of March * 1828, the father sailed from Chinchew, with a design of going to Singapore, in search of his son, to bring him home again. A gale of wind, however, drove the vessel into one of the ports of Cochin China. Some time in June application was made by the French captain through a Fokien broker, named Yang-chih-hea, for a passage to Macao in a Fo-kien junk. He was to give three dollars for each package or case, and the thirteen passengers were to go free. This being all agreed upon, one of the two sailing captains of the junk, named Keang-shih, wanted the captain to advance 450 dollars, to be deducted when they arrived at Macao. The French captain, however, refused. The other Chinese captain, named Woo Kwan, was also in want of money, and conferred with Keang-shih, whether to give them a passage or not. Keang-shih left it to Woo kwan to do as he pleased. Thus the matter rested till the 17th of July (as the deponent stated from memory), when the French captain put his things on board and his people embarked. On the 18th the junk sailed from Cochin China, and at this early period Woo-kwan had formed the plot to murder the foreigners and seize their property. As soon as the deponent heard it, he made signs with his hands to the French captain of an intention to murder him; but he did not believe it, and treated it lightly, saying, as the deponent understood him, "I have fire-arms; for every attack he makes, I have the means of repelling him; what can he do to me?" The deponent also dissuaded Woo-kwan from his purpose, telling him that the foreigners had fire-arms, and it would be impossible for him to succeed.

On the 27th of July, as the French captain was sitting on the water reservoir, Woo-kwan engaged four men with hatchets concealed in their sleeves to begin the attack; but the captain perceived it, and ever after avoided those men, and would not sleep near them, but moved to the deponent's place to sleep. On the evening of the 29th, it was again intended to murder the captain, but on seeing him armed, the people were afraid to attack him.

On the 31st of July the hills of Macao were seen, and as the passage was not known, fishing-boats were hailed. Three of them came and talked about the price of piloting: they asked thirteen dollars each; making thirty-nine in all. The French captain would promise them only thirty dollars, and eventually retained only one, to whom he was to give ten dollars. In the evening of August 3 the junk arrived at the entrance into Macao, and twelve Fokien passengers went on shore. Woo-kwan then called the foreigners to take a boat and go on shore; seven of them wished to go, and the deponent tried to induce them to go; but the captain, hearing that they were so near Macao, thought whether they went or not that night was of no consequence.

Afterwards, at the fifth watch (about four o'clock in the morning), two Chinese, Lin-che-tung and Poo-keang, with sticks or clubs, beat to death five foreigners, who were down below to watch the property. Lin-che-tung killed three, and Poo-keang killed two. The eight foreigners on deck were not aware of what happened when these two murderers came on deck to search for the remaining eight, and destroy them also; but the foreigners awoke, and were ready to defend themselves. The deponent sought for weapons to deliver secretly to the foreigners to enable them to resist their enemies, the Fokien men. The French captain at this time fired and wounded two of the Chinese, one mortally, who died; the other survived. The powder being expended, and the last shot having burst the pistol and shattered the captain's hand, all the crew of the junk set upon the foreigners with long spears. After this a foreigner jumped overboard into the sea (Francisco). Woo-kwan immediately called out to pursue him with a boat; the deponent, hearing this, contrived to conceal the scull, which being done, prevented the foreigners being pursued. At daylight the combat was renewed: there were three Chinese (Chang-woot-esou, Tsang-leen, and Lin-tan) who pursued the captain, cutting at him to kill him; they also pressed upon the mate and murdered him. There was a purser who, not being dead, knelt, and implored them not to kill him but to throw him into the sea. While in this position a Chinese came suddenly behind, cut him down with a hatchet, and pushed him overboard. There was also a young foreigner, about eighteen years of age, who was cut down and thrown overboard. Twelve foreigners in all were murdered. After the bodies were thrown into the sea the chests and cases were searched; 4,300 dollars were found; eighteen small gold

(F)

* The deponent gave the Chinese dates, which have been changed for the European.

coin were found in the mate's chest. The deponent did not regard how they distributed this money.*

During the night of August the 4th, the deponent dreamt that the twelve persons deceased knelt down before him, and implored him to give information against the murderers, and they pointed particularly to a small box that he might notice it. After he awoke, at daylight, he went to look at this box, and on opening it saw foreign papers (thirty), and papers with Chinese characters (three): Cochin Chinese documents: these he secreted about his person.

On the 9th of August the junk anchored at Hea-mun (Amoy.) Woo-kwan then told those who had no share in the affair, that they might go on shore, in small boats, to be hired. Then Woo-kwan and those who entered into his plot, fifty-four in number, consulted about getting the junk under-weigh, and proceeding to Teen-tsin to sell the goods; but suddenly, without wind, the junk was dismasted. Woo-kwan then engaged small boats to transfer the goods to his own house.

On the 11th of August the deponent went with the Fokien captain, Keang-shih; the mate, Lin-heang-sin; the Ting-tow; Yet-in-ching; Ying-fook-eang, &c. to obtain a permit to repair the junk. The deponent's real intention was to entice them before government, that he might give information of the murders they had committed for the sake of gain.

The civilians at Amoy, on first receiving the petition attended to it; but on the 30th of August they all declined interfering with it. On the 26th of August the deponent presented a petition to the magistrates of Amoy, and delivered the papers as a proof of what he said; but they affirmed that he presented a false accusation, and said he wished to extort money from the owners of the junk. They likewise remarked that nobody understood the papers with foreign letters on them, and that the complaint could not be admitted. They forthwith inflicted eighty slaps on the deponent's face, and thrust him out.

On the 28th of August the deponent presented a petition to Taou-tae of Hea-mun (Amoy) against the fifty-four persons who had plotted murder for the sake of gain. Although the petition was received no answer was given, till, on the 1st of September, an official despatch arrived from the government of Canton to that of Fokien. Then the Taou-tae issued warrants to take up the accused; and he obtained thirteen who were really murderers, and six who were bought to be substitutes for murderers. On the 11th of September forty-two persons were taken into custody, and forwarded to the metropolitan Fok-chow-foo.† There was still a want of proof, and the Taou-tae was ordered by the governor of Fokein province to search the junk. Still no plunder was found (for Woo-kwan had previously removed the French commodities). On the 24th of October the deponent took the French and other papers, and delivered them to government as proof.

Owners and captains of the junk were four in number. One died in prison, and the two who were on board suffered death at Canton.

The latter part of the deposition seems hurried, the parties having sat about four hours and late at night.

P.S. It is scarcely credible, to those who know little of China, that substitutes for murderers should be procurable by pecuniary bribes; but there is no doubt of the fact. Another scarcely credible, but no less certain fact has been exemplified in the horrid case referred to above, a petite cannibalism. It is falsely believed that various parts of the human body have great efficacy in medicine; and that the gall of the human being increases human courage: therefore the gall of human beings is in great request among cowards. The custom is to steep 100 or 200 grains of rice in the gall-bladder, and when dry to eat ten or twenty in a day. The executioner, who decapitated 10,000 men, shewed to Europeans, on the late occasion, the gall-bladder of Woo-kwan, which he extracted after having cut the murderer to pieces. He had grains of rice steeped in the gall, and ate of them daily.—*Canton Register, April* 18.

* He was heard to say privately that some got only thirteen dollars; and probably he took his share, from fear, among the rest.

† He informed at first against fifty-four; but afterwards withdrew the names of some who declared their innocence as to the actual co-operation.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 27th of September haved been received to-day. It is stated in them that the fears which had latterly prevailed of an invasion on the part of the Caffer tribes have entirely subsided. Every person who has had access to the frontier, represents it in a state of profound quiet; and the Caffers, so far from invading the colony, were likely to be themselves invaded. The *South African* of the 26th, assures its readers that on no cause whatever will they ever venture to molest the colony, being now, as for many years past, too well acquainted with its strength to think of invading it. The Governor was on a tour of inspection in the interior. He was last heard of from Beaufort, whence he was on the eve of proceeding to Graaff Reinet. We find in the *South African* of the 23d, the following comparative statement of the exports and imports of the years 1827 and 1828. The consumption of colonial produce by the garrison, &c. is not included in this statement, and is added to the gross amount of exports:—

"*Cape Trade.*—Comparative view of the Import and Export Trade of Cape Town, in the years 1827 and 1828:

	in 1827	in 1828.
Value of Imports		
From Great Britain	£214,157	£200,933
From British colonies	61,792	40,904
From foreign states	10,103	19,125
	286,052	260,962
		286,052
Decrease of imports in 1828, as compared with 1827		25,090
	in 1827	in 1828.
Value of Exports		
To Great Britain	£145,521	£134,156
To British colonies	48,220	90,962
To foreign states	18,058	28,784
	211,799	253,905
Increase of exports in 1828, as compared with 1827		42,104
Value of Colonial Produce exported in 1828:		
To Great Britain		£132,300
To British colonies		75,465
To foreign states		26,082
		233,847
Value of exports of all descriptions in 1827		211,790
Excess of value of colonial produce alone, exported in 1828, over the whole value of exports in 1827		22,048

Our duties paid on goods imported during the eight months ending 31st of August last, exceeded the duties paid in the corresponding period of 1827 by 44 per cent."

MANUFACTURES.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that the manufacture of coarse hats is gradually spreading over the colony, and is likely to become of very great importance. Some fine hats are also made of otter and other furs, which are much approved of; but hitherto the hatters have experienced a great deficiency of fine materials. The supply of suitable wool for coarse hats is annually becoming more abundant and improving in quality; nor can it be uninteresting to witness the consequent progressive improvement in the manufactured article. Whether the effect of prejudice, or of sound discrimination, we cannot at present say, but the farmers certainly prefer the Cape-made coarse hats to those of a similar fabric from England, and Hottentots not unfrequently exchange a new English-made hat for a half-worn Cape one.

It is greatly to be desired that our Cape hatters may pay all possible attention to quality and finishing, and by preferring a rapid and extensive sale, with light profits, to a more confined scale of operations, induce the merchants to find them foreign markets for the article. The Isle of France, Australia, &c. would probably, in time, take off very large quantities.

We conceive that hatters would find it their interest to introduce the rabbit as well in the wild as the tame state, very generally, into the interior of the colony.

A correspondent suggests that vast quantities of horse-hair, which is a very valuable article of export, might be annually collected in this country if the farmers only knew that they could obtain purchasers for it. The suggestion is of some importance, and we therefore give it publicity.—*Com. Adver., May* 2.

Laws.—The following ordinances have been promulgated by the Governor of this colony, since the commencement of the year 1829:—

For regulating and defining the mode of collecting taxes and rates in Cape Town and the district thereof, and for instituting a general survey of the same.

For altering and amending the ordinance No. 25, entitled "An Ordinance for the better regulation of the Post-Office in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope."

For regulating the payment of the expenses of witnesses attending to give evidence on criminal trials and preparatory examinations.

For preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known; and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects, and also for restraining the abuses arising from the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels.

For the provisional regulation of bankrupt and insolvent estates.

For declaring the age of twenty-one years to be the legal age of majority in this colony.

For establishing boards for the registration of marriages at the Pearl and Port Elizabeth.

For regulating the due collection, administration, and distribution of insolvent estates within this colony.

For authorizing a sum of money to be raised in shares, for erecting an English church at Cape Town.

For establishing certain regulations for the protection of the public health, in cases of arrival of vessels from foreign countries in the ports of this colony, with malignant diseases on board of an infectious nature.

Silk.—We understand that the silkworm thrives well in the open air in this colony, and that one or two individuals have collected considerable quantities of cocoons from their mulberry trees.—*South Afr. Adv.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BADGE OF DISTINCTION TO THE 35TH N. I.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, May 4, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify to the army, that the 35th regiment of Native Infantry has been permitted by government to bear the word "Delhi" on their colours and appointments, in addition to the other badges by which the regiment is now distinguished.

REMOVALS OF ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, May 13, 1829.—In consequence of the 3d company 6th battalion of artillery being withdrawn from Keitah to Cawnpore, the 6th company 7th battalion is removed from Cawnpore to Dum-Dum, where it will in future be stationed.

BROWNING ARMS.

Head Quarters, Pooree, June 12, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief having learnt that there is a want of uniformity in the mode of browning arms, is pleased to direct that the barrel only of the muskets, and the socket and neck of the bayonets, are to be subjected to this operation. Repeated browning is found to be injurious to the locks, which are to be kept bright and well polished.

It is usual to stain slightly the locks of new muskets in England, before they are sent on board ship for transmission to India, in order to preserve them from the injurious effects of the sea air; but they are to be rubbed bright when served out to corps. Men rejoining from fatigue duties or escorts, especially in the rains, should always carefully clean their muskets; and they should be exempted from duty for two or three days on this account, that they may get all their appointments into complete order.

GARRISON OF ALLY-GURH.

Fort William, June 19, 1829.—The appointment of garrison engineer and executive officer of Ally-gurh is abolished from the 1st proximo.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT AT ALLAHABAD.

Fort William, July 3, 1829.—The duties of the barrack department at Allahabad will be conducted in future by the executive engineer of the division, under instructions with which that officer will be furnished by the Military Board.

THE TOMAN OF NUJEEBS AT HISSAR.

Fort William, July 3, 1829.—*The* Governor General in Council directs the discharge from the 1st proximo of the toman of nujeebs at Hissar, the men receiving their length of service, as that sanctioned the same scale of donations, agreeably to in the second clause of General Orders, No. 123, of the 5th ultimo, on the occasion of reducing certain provincial battalions.

PRACTICABLE REDUCTIONS.

Fort William, July 10th, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers in charge of public establishments, who may find the scale of the fixed establishment placed under them greater than the duties of their situations essentially require, shall make an immediate report to the head of the department to which they belong, specifying the several reductions it may be practicable to effect.

ADMISSION OF EUROPEANS, EAST-INDIANS, HINDOOS, AND MAHOMEDANS, TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, July 10th, 1829.—1. The right hon. the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Military Board, is pleased to notify, that the subordinate branch of the department of public works is henceforward to be open to the admission of such Europeans, East-Indians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, as may be found qualified to perform the duties of the department with efficiency.

2. The department will consist as at present of four classes, to be designated supervisors, assistant-supervisors, overseers, and assistant-overseers, on the rates of pay as follows:—

Supervisors as conductors, pay, &c.....Rs.	145	0	0
Assistant-do., as sub-conductors, do.....	105	0	0
Overseers as serjt.-overseers, do.....	84	4	8
Assist.-do. as barrack-serj. do.....	69	4	8

3. No individual will be admitted on this branch of the service, who shall not be found to possess a sufficient knowledge of English writing and accounts, to enable him to keep and prepare the various books and returns required by the existing regulations, and such a knowledge of plan drawing as to enable him to frame an estimate, and to lay down a building from a plan. The Europeans will also be required to possess such a knowledge of the native

language as to qualify them to converse in it with fluency.

4. The above qualifications are to be ascertained by personal examination, by a superintending engineer of public works, or by two executive engineers, who shall forward a report on the qualifications of each applicant for admission to the department to the secretary to the Military Board.

5. Appointments to the department will be made by the Military Board, under the sanction of the Governor General in Council in each instance, to the extent of establishment that may be authorized by government from time to time, with reference to the wants of the service. Promotions from the lower to the upper grades, when vacancies occur, will also be made by the Military Board, on the recommendation of superintending engineers, and with reference to comparative length of service and merits, such promotions having previously received the sanction of government.

6. It is to be considered the special duty of the district executive engineers, to afford every instruction in their power to the subordinate officers of the department of public works, and to encourage them to a prosecution of all studies connected with that branch of the service: superintending engineers in their annual tours of inspection, will see that this important duty is duly fulfilled.

7. Executive engineers are authorized to admit apprentices into their offices without pay, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the duties of the department. These apprentices when reported duly qualified, will be considered eligible to admission into the department. It is expected that by a judicious adoption of this system, the office of each executive engineer will become a kind of school for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, connected with the department of public works; and his Lordship in Council relies with confidence on the zeal and liberal spirit of the officers of the corps of Engineers, to give the fullest effect to an arrangement which will afford them the means of disseminating through the country the benefits of that scientific education, which they have acquired in Europe.

8. The conductors, sub-conductors, serjeant-overseers, and barrack-serjeants, now in the subordinate branch of the Department of Public Works, will remain subject to existing regulations, and be promoted as vacancies occur the same as heretofore.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Dinapore, Jan. 8, 1829, private Daniel Kavanagh, H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, was charged with mutiny on Thursday evening, *the 11th* Dec. 1828, between the hours of *six and* seven o'clock, when a prisoner in the regimental barrack guard, in having made use of the following mutinous and threatening language, *viz.* "as soon as I get out of the guard-house I will have Serjeant Donovan's life; I have already received 300 lashes for him, and I do not mind getting 300 lashes more," or words to that effect; also with mutiny in having, on the day above-mentioned, made use of many other expressions of a mutinous and threatening tendency against Serjeant Donavan, his superior officer. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to twelve months' solitary confinement within the fortress of Chunar.

At Fort William, Feb. 9, 1829, Serjeant John Barber, H.M.'s 19th Foot, was charged with mutiny, in having, on the 16th Dec. 1828, at the king's depôt, Chinsurah, stabbed and wounded with a bayonet the Garrison Serjeant Major H. McMurray, his superior officer, then in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and to suffer twelve months' solitary confinement—which comparatively lenient sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-chief, as it appeared that some doubts existed as to whether Serjeant Major McMurray was or was not in the performance of his duty as serjeant major, at the period referred to in the charge.

At Agra, in continuation of proceedings of Nov. 8, 1828, private James M'Gregor, 1st comp. 1st European Regiment, was charged with having, on the afternoon of the 14th Dec. 1828, in the barracks occupied by the 1st company of the 1st European Regiment, in the military cantonments at Agra, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, murdered private James Robertson, of the 1st company of the 1st European Regiment, by stabbing him in the body with a knife, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he (private James Robertson) died soon after, on the same afternoon. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead,—which sentence was afterwards commuted by the Commander-in-chief to transportation for life.

At Moelmyne, Jan. 6, 1829, private Ossery Harding, H.M.'s 45th Regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. For having, near the cantonments of Moelmyne, on the forenoon of Saturday, the 3d Jan. 1829, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, beaten and otherwise maltreated Paaoo, a native residing at the village of Nantay. 2d. In having robbed the aforesaid native Paaoo, of the sum of Madras rupees twenty, or thereabouts near the cantonments of Moel-

myne, on the forenoon of Saturday, the 3d January 1829, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock. Such conduct being in breach of the 4th article of the 24th section of the Articles of War. The court found the prisoner guilty on both the charges, and sentenced him (being born of European parents) to be transported beyond seas for the term of fourteen years.

At Muttra, May 15, 1829, Serjeant Wm. Thompson, 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, was charged with manslaughter, in having, in camp, at the village of Acberpore, on the march of the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery from Cawnpore towards Muttra, on the morning of the 8th Feb. 1829, unlawfully chastised, by beating with a rope and striking repeatedly with his hands, Gheenah, a native cook boy and camp follower, inflicting, by the said unlawful chastisement, certain wounds, bruises, and injuries on the face and body of the said Gheenah, of which wounds, bruises, and injuries the said Gheenah died on the afternoon of the day abovementioned. The court found the prisoner not guilty, and accordingly acquitted him.

At Cawnpore, May 19, 1829, Gunner Andrew Laird, 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, was charged "with having at Cawnpore, on or about the 3d March 1829, wilfully mutilated himself by firing a pistol, loaded with gunpowder and ball, through his right hand, with intent thereby to incapacitate himself for further service: such conduct being contrary to the duty and disgraceful to the character of a soldier, and a breach of the articles of war."—The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be placed in solitary imprisonment for twelve calendar months within the fortress of Allahabad.

At Dum Dum, June 6, 1829, Gunner William Comerford, 1st comp. 5th batt. artillery, was charged "with mutinous conduct, in declaring in the presence of a regimental court-martial, assembled for his trial, on the 19th May 1829, at Dum Dum, and in contempt of the said court, that he would shoot Capt. Brodhurst, the captain of his company, through the head the first opportunity, or words to that effect; and for twice repeating threats of a similar tendency, when leaving the court."—The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive 1,000 lashes, in the usual manner.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 30. Mr. W. B. Jackson, magistrate of zillah of Behar.

General Department.

May 19. Mr. H. W. Torrens, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Meerut.

June 9. Mr. G. F. Harvey, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Tirhoot.

July 7. Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, assistant to magistrate and to collector of ditto at Seharunpore.

Mr. W. F. Thompson, assistant to magistrate and to collector of ditto, at Bareilly.

Mr. W. Onslow, assistant to magistrate and to collector of ditto at Allahabad.

Mr. P. C. Trench, assistant to magistrate and to collector of ditto at Benares.

21. The Hon. Robert Forbes, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Nuddeah.

Mr. A. R. Bell, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of ditto of northern division of Moradabad.

Mr. F. P. Buller, assistant to magistrate of Moradabad and to collector of ditto of southern division of that district.

Mr. Henry Unwin, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of ditto at Balasore.

W. Moore, Esq., deputy postmaster of Calcutta.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 15. The Rev. Thos. Thomason, senior chaplain of Old Church.

The Rev. Anthony Hammond, district chaplain of Benares.

The Rev. Thos. Dealtry, junior chaplain of Old Church.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 26, 1829.—12th N.I. Lieut. Fred. Mullins to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Cecil to be lieut., from 3d June 1829, in suc. to A. Lermit dec.

Head-Quarters, June 15, 1829.—Lieut. C. Norgrave to act as adj. to 18th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Anson; dated 26th May.

Lieut. F. Thomas to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 73d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. M'Nair; dated 25th May.

June 16.—Assist. Surg. J. Eccles nominated to medical charge of a detachment of H.M.'s troops proceeding to Cawnpore; and when relieved from that charge, directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. of that division; dated 10th June.

Lieut. E. A. Monro, 39th N.I., app. to perform duties of station staff at Hussingabad; dated 26th May.

June 18.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Griffin, 24th N.I., to have charge of deputy qu. mast. general's office at Cawnpore, on departure of Lieut. Col. Barton, on sick leave, as a temp. arrangement; dated 2d June.

Fort William, July 3.—Cadets of Infantry, H. C. Jackson, Geo. Newbolt, R. A. Herbert, and J. T. Daniell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, June 19.—Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d N.I., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 16th Foot, until further orders.

June 20.—Assist. Surg. A. Walker (2d) directed to do duty with H.M.'s 44th Foot; dated 3d June.

Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood directed to do duty with H.M.'s 16th foot; dated 12th June.

Assist. Surg. B. Dickson directed to join and do duty with 30th N.I.; dated 4th June.

June 22.—Lieut. M. Huish, 74th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 64th N.I., v. Lieut. F. Knyvett, who resigns that appointment.

June 24.—*30th N.I.* Lieut. M. J. Laurence to be adj., in room of Lieut. Payne, who resigns appointment.

32d N.I. Lieut. C. C. J. Scott to be adj., v. Clegg, who resigns appointment.

June 27.—Surg. H. Cooper removed from 22d N.I. to 5th L.C.; and Surg. T. Stoddart from 5th regt. to 22d N.I.

Fort William, July 10.—Cadets of Infantry F. Torrens and T. E. Colebrooke admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Alex. Storm admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Supernum. Lieut. C. Terraneau, 5th N.I., brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. W. Thursby dec.

July 17.—Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, M.D., to be attached to Commercolly commercial residency, v. Assist. Surg. M. O. Donaghue, M.D., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller to officiate at civil station of Jessore, during absence of Mr. Francis, v. Dunlop.

Supernum. Lieut. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., brought on effectivestrength of regiment, v. Lieut. H. F. Broderip, dec.

Ens. R. Deverell, 47th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist. Surg. H. Fulton, medical department, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Messrs. W. P. Andrew (M.D.), F. H. Fisher, and R. H. Irving (M.D.), admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Local Lieut. Jas. Turnbull, 8th Local Corps of Irregular Horse, transf. to 1st corps, on strength of which he will be borne as supernumerary.

Head-Quarters, June 29.—Veterinary Surg. J. Hough app. to do duty with 3d L.C., at Cawnpore.

Removals of Ensigns, at their own request. R. M. Gurnell from 1st Europ. Regt. to 12th N.I.; J. Grant, from 2d Europ. Regt. to 22d N.I.; C. E. Steel, from 57th N.I., to 61st do.,—all to enter regts. to which they are now posted as juniors of their rank.

July 11.—Assist. Surg. A. A. McAnally app. to medical charge of detachment of H.C. recruits proceeding to Upper Provinces.

1st-Lieut. C. S. Reid to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat. of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Dallas; dated 8th June.

Lieut. M. Huish to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 74th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Offic. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Spens; dated 4th June,

Lieut. W. L. L. Scott to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. Bradford; dated 9th June.

Fort William, July 17.—Surgeon John Turner to be surgeon to General Hospital; Surg. J. R. Martin to be presidency surgeon; and Surg. John Grant, to be superintendent gen. of vaccine inoculation,—all in consequence of departure of Surg. Wm. Russell, from Cape of Good Hope to Europe.

Surg. Geo. Playfair to be garrison surgeon of Fort William, v. Martin.

Lieut. W. E. Baker, of engineers, to be an assistant to superintendent of canals at Delhi, with an allowance of Sonat Rupees 250 per mensem, in room of Lieut. G. T. Greene.

Head-Quarters, July 13.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett app. to do duty with H.M. 44th regt. until further orders.

Lieut. T. F. Flyming to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 36th N.I.; dated 15th June.

W. B. Reade to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. G. Reid, on general leave; dated 16th June.

Surg. D. Harding to officiate as superintending surg. at Barrackpore, from 23d June, in room of Mr. Robinson app. to the Medical Board; as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. Col. G. T. D'Aguilar, invalid estab., app. to 2d bat. Nat. Invalids.

2d-Lieuts. of Engineers appointed to do duty. B. W. Goldie and A. S. Waugh, with sappers and miners, at Allyghur.

Cornets of Cavalry appointed to do duty. F. Beauclerk, with 3d L.C., at Cawnpore; G. E. Anson, 2d do., Kurnaul.

Ensigns of Infantry appointed to do duty. J. Gordon, with 29th N.I., at Meerut; T. H. Hunter, and G. Skene, 5th do., Goruckpore; J. Lipstrott, and K. W. Elmslie, 19th do., Bareilly; H. McMahon, 59th do., Barrackpore; C. E. Goad, and E. K. Elliott, 32d do., Meerut; D. Pott, 55th do., Benares; S. Toulmin, 65th do., Agra; J. Waterfield, 33d do., Cawnpore; A. Dennistoun, 2d do., Barrackpore; J. W. Bennett, and B. Kendall, 33d do., Cawnpore; W. B. Lumley, 9th do., Neemuch; G. J. Montgomery, 2d do., Barrackpore; C. A. Jenkins, 31st do., Secrora.

Assist. Surg. T. Hodgcs to have medical charge of above officers as far as Cawnpore.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming app. to do duty with H.M. 44th regt. until further orders; dated 25th June.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean to take medical charge of the Mhairwarrah local battalion; dated 21st June.

Lieut. A. A. Anstruther to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 54th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Learmonth, or until further orders; dated 1st July.

Lieut. E. R. Mainwaring to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I.; dated 25th June.

Superintending Surg. W. Thomas app. to Barrackpore.

Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour is app. to Neemuch circle of superintendence.

Assist. Surg. F. Hartt directed to do duty with 64th N.I.

Fort William, July 24.—Assist. Surg. Isaac Davidson app. to civil station of Jaunpore, v. Forbes dec.

Lieut. Col. Povoleri, invalid estab., to command Dacca prov. bat., v. Bedell dec.

Head-Quarters, July 16.—Lieut. E. Maybery to act as adj. to the 37th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Barstow; dated 18th June.

Lieut. G. L. Trafford to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 10th L.C.; dated 16th June.

Lieut. J. Sissmore, 35th, and Lieut. J. Ramsay, 23d N.I., permitted to exchange regiments.

Cornet Arthur Hill posted to 5th L.C.

Ens. F. Torrens app. to do duty with 29th N.I., at Meerut.

July 18.—Ens. H. McMahon app. to do duty with 38th N.I., Barrackpore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. H. Sibbald, 41st N.I.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, June 5, 9, *and* 20, 1829.—In compliance with his Majesty's gracious commands, the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions of officers serving in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay:—

To be Colonels in India. Lieut. Col. John Daniell, 49th Foot; Lieut. Col. F. S. Tidy, 44th do.; Lieut. Col. R. Torrens, 38th do., adj. gen. H.M. forces; Lieut. Col. G. H. Murray, 16th Drags.; Lieut. Col. M. Childers, 11th do; Lieut. Col. Jas. Cassidy, 31st Foot; Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Finch, h.p., unattached, military secretary to Commander-in-chief—all dated 5 June 1829.

To be Colonels in India. Lieut. Col. Sir Edw. Miles, Kt., 89th Foot; Lieut. Col. C. A. Vigoureaux, 45th do.; Lieut. Col. Sir E. K. Williams, 41st do.; Lieut. Col. R Armstrong, 26th do.; Lieut. Col. Arch. Campbell, 46th do.; Lieut. Col. Colqu. Grant; Lieut. S. Boyse, 13th Drags.; Lieut. Col. H. Oglander, 26th Foot; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sewell, 49th do.; Lieut. Col. R. B. Fearon, 6th do.—all dated 5th June 1829.

To be Colonels in India. Lieut. Col. H. Sullivan, 6th Foot; Lieut. Col. T. Willshire, 2d Foot; Lieut. Col. H. Thomas, 20th Foot; Lieut. Col. N. Wilson, 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. Col. H. Rainey, half-pay—all dated 5th June, 1829.

(See also Promotions from the *London Gazette*, inserted in the Home Intelligence.)

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 26. Ens. Thos. James, 21st N.I., for health.—July 10. Ens. Maughan, 21st Madras N.I., for health.—17. Capt. H. J. Bland, 9th N.I., on private affairs.—2d-Lieut. Jos. Greene,

of artillery, *for health* (via Chinsa.—Surg. Wm. Russell, for health (already at Cape of Good Hope.—24. Lieut. A. C. *Beatson*, 2d N.I, on private affairs.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—May 21. Lieut. J. McCaffrey, 4th L.Dr., for health.—Surg. W. Wallace, Queen's Royals, for health.—30. Lieut. *Barr*, *3d Bulls*, on private affairs. Lieut. Mylius, 16th F., on ditto. June 9. Lieut. and Adj. Hollingsworth, 30th F., for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—July 10. Lieut. F. Bellow, com. gen. at Sandoway, for six months, for health

To Mauritius.—July 10. *Capt. T. Thubrill, of* artillery, for eight months, for health.

To St. Helena.—July 24. Lieut. C. Dallas, regt. of artil., *for health* (to be absent for two years).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 30. L'Amitie, Faurdeaux, *from* Bourbon, Madras, &c.; and *Faithful*, Morin, from Bordeaux, Rio, and Mauritius.—*July* 2. *Earl of Morley*, Walford, from London and Penang.—3. *Burrell*, Metcalfe, from London; and *Morning Star*, Barker, from London and Madras.—5. *Corinthian*, Curtis, from Baltimore (America); and *Jupiter*, Wilbey, from New South Wales.—10. *Colonel Young*, Heron, from Batavia and Singapore.—14. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, from Mauritius and Madras; and *Clyde*, Munro, from London and Madras.—19. *Lotos*, Moriarty, from Salem and Java.—26. *William Wiseau*, Burchett, from Bombay and Madras; and *George Canning*, Jackson, from Bourbon.—27. *Persian*, Plunkett, from N. S. Wales, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.—31. *Hercules*, Wilson, from Bombay.—*Aug.* 1. *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool; and *William Young*, Reynolds, from N. S. Wales.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 28. Hero, Brodie, for Mauritius.—*July* 2. *Smyrna*, Henry, for Boston (America).—3. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, for Mauritius.—5. *Laurel*, Tait, for Liverpool.—12. *Palambam*, Nash, for Liverpool; *and Superior*, Leslie, for Mauritius and London.—13. *William Glen Anderson*, McMillen, for Bourbon.—19. *Lord Rodney*, Blaxland, for N. S. Wales.—21. *Abgarris*, Edwards, for N. S. Wales; and *Competitor*, Steward, for London.—23. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Liverpool; and *Earl Kellie*, Wemyss, for Bombay.—24. *Catherine*, Kincaid, for Mauritius.—25. *Morning Star*, Barker, for Mauritius; and *Louisa*, Clifton, for Singapore and China.—27. *William*, Maher, for Madras.—29. *Royal George*, Grant, for Mauritius.—30. *Diadem*, Wilson, for Mauritius.

Departures from Saugor,

June 20. H.C.S. Bridgewater, Manderson, for China.—*July* 2. *H.C.S. Lady Melville*, Clifford, for China.—15. H. C. S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, for China.—*Aug.* 4. *H.C.S. Hythe*, Arbuthnot, *for* China.

Freight to London (Aug. 1)—£4 to £6 *per* ton, and very scarce.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. W. Souter, 66th N.I., of a daughter.

May 2. At Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a son.

31. At Hurripaul, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., civil service, of a son.

June 9. At Bellaspore, the lady of Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, *of* a son.

13. At Serampore, the lady of John Marshman, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. Lyons, 34th regt., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of A. De Fountain, Esq., of a son.

— At Mysooree, the lady of Captain Dongan, commandant of 2d Local Horse, of a daughter.

17. At *Baaleah*, *the wife of* Mr. James Archer, of a son.

18. At Sylhet, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg Turnell, of a daughter.

19. At *Bhaugulpore*, the lady of *J. L. Turner*, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. H. Wiseman, commanding the H.C. steam-vessel *Burnampooter*, *of a daughter.*

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Bartlett, *of* a son.

29. At Calcutta, the *wife of* Mr. J. L. Dunnett, Emaumbang Veterinary Repository, of a son.

— At Chuprah, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq., commissioner of revenue and circuit, *of* a daughter.

30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. H. W. Watke, 44th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Burdwan, the lady of David Scott, Esq., jun., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of John Abraham, of a daughter.

July 1. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Gray, printer, Hurkaru press, of twins, boys.

— At Goruckpore, the lady of F. Currie, Esq., civil service, *of a son.*

2. At Chowringhee, the Hon. Lady Rumbold, of a son.

4. At Rosoolpore factory, district of Cawnpore, *Mrs. H. R. Cooper, of* a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. Fleury, *of* a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Farrington, Horse Artillery, of a son.

6. At Purneah, Mrs. J. Brandt, *of* a son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. F. Bowbear, of twin boys, one of them still born.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of A. F. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Cawnpore, Mrs. William Gee, *of* a son.

10. At Chowringhee, the lady of R. M. Tighman, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Benares, the wife of Mr. Geo. Tuttle, *of* a son. the firm of Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, *of* a son.

12. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. E. Debrett, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anley, Esq., *of* a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Jacob, *of* a son.

14. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Bruce, assist. com.gen., of a son.

16. At Cawnpore, Mrs. D. R. Hodgkinson, *of* a son.

20. At Malda, the lady *of J. W. Grant*, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq., *of a son.*

23. At Calcutta, the *wife of Mr. W. S. Barnard*, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. H. Hollingbery, *of* a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. *Gomes*, of the general department, *of* a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. *Wood*, of a son.

25. At Coolie Bazar, Mrs. M. Hanlon, *of* a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Court, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Rodrigues, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Strafford, of a son.

Aug. 2. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Wm. Montgomerie, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 13. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Hudson to Miss Mary Wilson.

20. At Calcutta, J. D. Dow, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Allan.

22. At Cawnpore, Lieut. R. S. Trevor; 3d regt. L.C., *to* Miss Mary *Spottiswood.*

26. At Cawnpore, J. R. A. Amman, Esq., *to* Miss Mary Ann Cuppage, second daughter of the late Colonel Wm. Cuppage.

29. At Calcutta, W. R. Young, Esq., son of *the late* Greek professor at Glasgow, and a senior merchant in the H.C. civil service, Bengal, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George John Siddons, of Garden Reach, Calcutta.

4. At Adjeghur, Lieut. S. Williams, 8th N.I., to Mary Amenda, second daughter of the late W. Blanchard, Esq.

July 6. At *Calcutta*, J. D. King, Esq., to Ann Eliza, widow of the late *Lieut. H. Lewellin*, H.M. 24th Dragoons.

8. At *Digah*, Brigadier-General A. Knox, commanding the Dinapore division, *to Charlotte Re-*

sina, eldest daughter of the late Major John Gerard.

10. At Chandernagore, J. H. Drugeon, Esq., son of the late Colonel Drugeon, and nephew of Baron Drugeon, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas T. Basset, of the Bengal establishment.

— At Calcutta, Mr. P. Robert Sinclair, pilot establishment, to Miss S. A. Smithurst.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Smith, of the quarter-master general's department, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mercade, of the Presidency Pay-office.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. McClean, jun., to Miss Francisca Albris.

12. At Ballygunge, John MacRitchie, Esq., of Bancoorah, to Miss Ross.

18. At Calcutta, the Rev. A. Hammond to Anna Pillans, the fifth daughter of the late Thomas Templeton, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert D'Cruse, to Mrs. Martha Derego.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. L. F. Gomess, to Eleanor Ann, only daughter of Thomas D'Bruyn, Esq., deceased.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter John D'Rozario to Eleanor Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. O. Jore, of the judicial department.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Greenaway, of the firm of Gunter and Hooper, to Ann Hooper, eldest daughter of Edward Stone, Esq., of Moreton in Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Lately. At Calcutta, Lieut. F. B. Lardner, 13th N.I., *to Mrs. Wm. Senior*, widow of the late Lieut. Senior, of the Bengal service.

DEATHS.

May 31. At Neemuch, W. L. Dunlop, Esq, assistant surgeon.

June 5. At Delhi, in his 86th year, Captain Manuel Deremao, formerly commandant of Hansi, Hissar, Futteahbad, Buthnear, &c., under the Mahrattah government, and late a pensioner of the British government.

16. At Dinapore, after a few days illness, John McEntie, Esq., indigo planter, aged 32.

19. At Goadna, twelve cos above Dinapore, Alexander Robert Augustus, youngest son of the late Mr. John Price, of Allipore, aged *eight years.*

20. At Meerut, Mr. Assist. Surg. E. McAndrew, M.D., aged 26.

23. At Calcutta, of consumption, Mrs. Caroline Gomes, aged 19.

— At Delhi, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. Walter Thursby, 5th N.I., in his 22d year.

25. At Rungpore, of a Rungpore fever, F. J. Becher, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Monghir, on board her budgerow, Madame de Laval, aged 65.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bolleau, lady of Simeon Henry Bolleau, Esq., aged 35.

30. At Calcutta, John Dowling, Esq., head assistant in the commercial accountant's office, aged 63.

July 1. At Serampore, Mr. Emanual Lunday, aged 22, late an assistant in the Marine Board.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Higgins, an assistant in the military department, aged 29.

7. At *Calcutta*, Mr. Thomas Brown, aged 24.

8. At Chowmook Factory, near Commercolly, Mr. Henry Mitchell Shephard, aged 27.

— At Rosoolpore Factory, Master H. W. B. Cooper, aged four years.

10. At Calcutta, James, only son of the late Mr. James Scratchley, aged 9 years.

11. At Barrackpore, Lieut. H. F. Broderip, 38th N.I., aged 30.

12. At Bobcha Factory, near Juanpore, suddenly, Mary Anne, second daughter of George and Matilda Fraser, aged 4 years.

14. At Burreesol, in zillah Backergunge, Mrs. M. Pereira, by child-birth, aged 36.

17. At Chinsurah, Eliza Isabella, *wife of Capt.* Wm. Bell, artillery, after a painful illness, aged 23.

— Drowned in the river, Mr. Malcolm Brown Morrison, aged 23.

20. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Eastgate, deputy port and postmaster at Diamond Harbour, aged 36.

21. At Chowringhee, Robert Moseley Thomas, Esq., attorney at law, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Angus Shaw, pilot establishment, aged 22.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Burn, aged 36.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Druem, sen., aged 56.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Herman, widow of the la e Mr. Herman, indigo planter, aged 36.

29. At Calcutta, Louisa Clementina, lady of Mr. George Strafford, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Master Julien De Chat, aged 14 years.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Strafford, seaman, aged 36.

31. At Calcutta, Master J. D'Merces, a ward of the Parental Academic Institution, aged 18.

Aug. 2 At Calcutta, Mr. John Lewis, aged 18.

Madras.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 14. *Nelson*, Freeman, from Ceylon.—16. *William Wilson*, Burchett, from Bombay.—18. *Austen*, Ladd, from London and Johanna.

Departures.

July 17. *Louisa*, Serjeant, for Pondicherry, Mauritius, and Bourbon.—19. *La Gironde*, Ducroix, for Pondicherry, Bourbon, and Bourdeaux; and *William Wilson*, Burchett, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

June 9. At the Neilgherry Hills, *the lady of* Capt. Chase, commanding the Governor's body guard, of a son.

30. At *Hauper*, the lady of Capt. Alex. Carnegy, 15th N.I., of a son.

July 1. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Wynch, horse brigade, of a son.

2. At Palamcottah, Mrs. Rhenius, of a daughter.

Lately. At Coel, the lady of W.H. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 18. At Madras, Mr. C. Gillies, to Miss Mary McDowall.

DEATHS.

June 5. At Cuddalore, John Hart Jollie, Esq.

7. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Eleanora Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. J. B. Barnett, 7th N.I., aged five years.

29. At Salamcottah, Chas. Wilkinson, Esq., assistant surgeon 22d N.I.

July 9. At Madras, Austin Flower, Esq., in his 61st year.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON OF ASSEERGHUR.

Bombay Castle, March 20, 1829.—In consequence of the separation of Malwa from the military control of this government, the Gov. in Council is pleased to declare the garrison of Asseerghur a separate command, but will remain subject to *the political control* of the resident at Indore.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, April 3, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the appointment of troop quarter-master in the Horse Artillery be abolished.

EXTRA BATTALIONS.

Bombay Castle, May 2, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of a subadar major to the establishment of the extra battalions, also the appointment of a farrier-major to the head-quarters of the horse brigade at Poona on a staff pay of rupees twenty-one per month.

DESERTION OF EUROPEANS.

Bombay Castle, June 11, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following advertisement be published in General Orders:—

"*Advertisement.*—Many instances of desertion having occurred among the European troops in the garrison of Bombay from the facility afforded of communicating with the numerous shipping in the harbour, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a reward of ten rupees will be given to any person or persons who may detect and produce at the town major's office any European soldier who may be proved, to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of his corps, to have deserted or attempted to desert from the garrison.

"The owners or crews of all boats plying at the different bunders are hereby prohibited, on pain of legal prosecution, from receiving on board their boats and conveying to the shipping in the harbour any European soldier, without such soldier producing his passport."

PUNDITS TO GUN LASCARS.

Bombay Castle, June 18, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a pundit be maintained with the gun lascars attached to each of the battalions of European artillery.

ORDNANCE ASSISTANT TO COMMANDANT.

Bombay Castle, June 26, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the view of attaining every possible efficiency in the control of the ordnance department, to appoint the major of brigade of artillery to be "ordnance assistant to the commandant," and to increase the salary of that office, so as to make the aggregate amount of emolument derivable from his staff situation Rs. 400 per mensem, independant of an office establishment; the amount of increase being considered as a distinct salary for his new appointment.

The Governor in Council, considering that the extent of responsibility imposed on the senior officer of the artillery of the Deccan, independant of his exercising a regimental command, renders the assistance of a public staff officer absolutely necessary, sanctions the appointment of a major of brigade for the artillery of the Poona division of the army.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. THOMAS.

Bombay Castle, July 6, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received with regret a communication from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanying proceedings on a Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Lieut. Thomas, of the 22d regiment N. I. commanding an out-post in Cutch.

Though the statement of the villagers who have complained of this officer appears to be much exaggerated, sufficient is admitted by Lieut. Thomas to prove that his conduct was very culpable. He has pleaded his inexperience, and Government is not willing to treat a young officer with severity, but it cannot allow such conduct to pass unnoticed.

Lieut. Thomas has shewn himself ignorant of the first principles of his duty as an officer of the Indian army, which is to treat the natives of the country in which he is employed with kindness and liberality; and if there is no proof of his having committed the positive acts of injustice and oppression with which he is charged, there are also none of his having left favourable impressions of the good name of a British officer in a community where it is of so much consequence that that character stand upon the highest grounds.

SEPOYS' SAVINGS FUND.

Bombay Castle, July 13, 1829.—Applications and claims having been at various times preferred by sepoys, for loss of money carried about their persons or with their baggage, and it being impossible, and contrary to every principle, that government should be accountable for private property carried about at the caprice of individuals, yet being desirous that the sepoy should be afforded every facility in the way of depositing his savings in a place of security, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that any native commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private, who may wish to deposit a sum of not less than five rupees, upon application to the officer commanding his company, may deposit it with the paymaster of the regiment, who will grant him a receipt for the amount, countersigned by the commanding officer. When the sum total of any individual's deposits shall have amounted to twenty-five rupees, an interest of four per cent. will be allowed from the day on which the last deposit is made, provided that it is not called for within three months.

2d. On the completion by the party of the sum of twenty-five rupees, it will be the duty of the regimental paymaster to obtain from the division, or district paymaster, an acknowledgment according to the form A, specifying the date of the last payment, which acknowledgment should be then given to the individual, who will return to the former officer the receipts which had been previously granted by him in order to be cancelled.

3d. The paymaster of every corps, on the receipt of such deposits, is to prepare at the end of each month a list (B), in duplicate, of the names of the persons who may have made deposits of twenty-five rupees each, and the companies to which they respectively belong, specifying, in a column against each individual's name, the sum deposited by him with the date, and pay over the aggregate amount to the paymaster of the division or district, who will remit the same immediately to the sub-treasurer, by a draft on the military accountant, accompanied by a general detailed list (C.)

4th. Should an individual require to take up any part of his money, so deposited, he may do so, provided the amount be in even sums of twenty-five rupees, or fifty rupees, in the case of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In such case a receipt, in duplicate, signed by himself and bearing the counter-signature of the commanding officer and paymaster of the regiment, should be presented to the division or district paymaster or the collector, in the absence of these officers, charging the same to "territorial books."

5th. The interest accumulating on such deposits is to be discharged half-yearly, as provided for above, in a similar way.

6th. When the deposit of any individual shall amount to 100 rupees, the regimental paymaster will, upon application from the party, transmit, through the division or district paymaster, the acknowledgments, duly receipted by the person himself, to the sub-treasurer, for the purpose of being exchanged for the usual treasury bill or other government certificate, in such man's name (bearing four per cent. interest per annum). These treatury bills may be transferred under the counter-signature of the commanding officer, the interest on which is to be paid half-yearly by the division or district paymaster, and the principal with the interest thereon may be discharged at the expiration of one year by the same officer, or renewed by the sub-treasurer, on being transmitted through the prescribed channel.

7th. In order to provide safe custody for the accumulated subscriptions of corps before they shall have amounted to twenty-five rupees each, division paymasters are directed to receive and retain in their treasuries such sums as may be tendered by regimental paymasters, as deposits on account of the savings fund, and to open a private account-current of the general receipts and payments between regiments and themselves under that head, to afford every facility to regimental paymasters, in taking up such sums as may be requisite for the purpose of being regularly invested, according to the third paragraph of these regulations, when individual subscriptions shall have amounted to the prescribed sum on which interest is allowed.

8th. Any persons, not included above, who may be detected in depositing sums in the name of any one entitled to the benefit of these regulations, shall forfeit the sum so deposited.

(Here follow forms A, B, and C.)

INDIVIDUALS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Bombay Castle, July 17, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that on every occasion of an individual who has been dismissed the service, failing to place himself under the orders of the town-major at the presidency, as directed, he shall forfeit all claim to the present liberal allowance of passage-money and to subsistence; and will further subject himself to be sent to England as a charter-party passenger.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Bombay Castle. July 21, 1829.—In consequence of the marine having been subjected to the same mutiny act as the army, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Judge Advocate General of the army to be "Judge Advocate-General of the Army and Marine," on a salary of 1,200 rupees per mensem, from the 1st instant.

The Marine Judge Advocate-General will in future be denominated "Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Marine."

July 25.—In consequence of the appointment of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army to be Judge Advocate-General of the Army and Marine, the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the allowance, drawn by that officer, on account of establishment, to 150 rupees per month, to have effect from the 1st instant.

HILL FORTS IN THE DECCAN.

Bombay Castle, July 23, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the office of inspector of hill forts in the Deccan be abolished from the 1st of December next.

BRIGADE-MAJOR OF ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, July 23, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant an office establishment of sixty rupees per month to the brigade-major of artillery at the presidency, for his distinct office of ordnance assistant to the commandant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

July 10. Chas. Norris, Esq., to act as chief sec. to gov. during absence of Wm. Newnham, Esq. on sick certificate; also to conduct duties of secretary to government in military department for same period.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 5, 1829.—Temporary Appointments confirmed. Maj. J. Gibbon, 5th N.I., to assume command of troops at Sholapore as senior officer, from 10th May.—Maj. R. Thomas, *Ist L.C.*, to assume command of troops at Sholapore as senior officer, from 24th May.—Brig. Maj. W. *Wyllie* to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., and receive charge of public buildings at Sholapore from 14th May.—Lieut. Poole, 9th N.I., to act as deputy paym. at Sholapore from 14th May.—Lieut. Bell, 10th N.I., to act as 3d assist. com. gen. at Sholapore from 14th May.—*Lieut. R.* Hughes to be acting adj. to a detachment of 3d N.I. stationed at *Broach*.

15th N.I. Lieut. G. Macan to be capt., and Ens. N. *Goslin* to be lieut., in suc. to Goodliff dec.; dated 9th Feb. 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. Wm. Robertson to rank from 22d May 1829, and to be posted to 15th N.I., v. *Goslin* prom.

Assist. Surg. Thomson to continue to have charge of medical duties at residency at Bussora.

20th N.I. Ens. Wm. Jones to be lieut., v. Wall dec.; dated 22d May 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. Edw. Baynes to rank from 22d May 1829, *and* to be posted to 20th N.I., v. *James* prom.

June 8.—Cadet of Artillery J. B. Woosnam admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Infantry G. J. D. Milne admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 13.—8th N.I. Lieut. W. Keys to be capt., and Ens. Wm. Edwards to be lieut., in suc. to H. Adams dec.; *dated 8th June 1829.*

Sen. Supernum. Ens. R. Dennis to rank from 8th June 1829, and to be posted to 8th N.I., v. Edwards prom.

Lieut. J. Sinclair, artillery, directed to conduct duties of executive engineer at Surat and Broach on departure of Capt. Brown from station; dated 30th May.

June 18.—Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M.'s 6th Foot, to perform duties of military secretary to *com. in chief*, during absence of Lieut. Col. Rainey on leave to Deccan.

Capt. J. Bonamy, 6th Foot, to be private secretary to his Exc. the Acting President in Council.

June 19.—Assist. Surg. T. Graham to have medical charge of Lunatic Asylum during absence of Assist. Surg. Howison, on sick certificate.

June 20.—6th N.I. Ens. Fred. Mayor to be lieut., v. Levery dec.; dated 1st June 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. E. C. Burt to rank from 1st June 1829, and posted to 6th N.I., v. Mayo prom.

Temporary Arrangements confirmed. Capt. M. Sopplitt, *26th* N.I., to assume command of troops at Sattara from date of departure of Lieut. Col. H. Smith for presidency.—Capt. W. Foquett, 20th N.I., to conduct duties of brigade major's office in northern districts of Guzerat on departure of Maj. Mant for Surat.

June 23.—Lieut. E. P. De l'Hoste, *26th N.I.*, to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. at Sholapore during absence of Capt. N. Campbell at Baroda.

June 26.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., to be adj. to Guzerat Prov. Bat.

Capt. W. Jacob to be major of brigade of artillery head-quarters, and ordnance assistant to commandant (a new appointment).

Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave to be major of brigade of artillery of Poona division of army (a new appointment).

June 27.—Cadets of Infantry E. W. Agar and D. D. Chadwick admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 4.—Capt. Corsellis, 18th N.I., to conduct duties of engineer department at *Asseerghur*, as a temporary arrangement.

July 10.—Lieut. H. Jacob to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 19th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Dampier.

July 11.—Cadet of Artillery D. J. Cannan admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Engineers T. S. Kennedy admitted on estab., and prom. to *2d-lieut.*

Cadets of Infantry R. H. Young, R. P. Hogg, W. H. B. Watkins, H. Lavie, H. W. Diggle, H. P. H. Hocken, and Geo. C. Hickshank admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. F. S. Arnott, Thos. Brickwell, and W. Arding admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Subedar Major Shaik Woolly Mahomed, 9th N.I., *to command "Concan Ranges."*

July 15.—Assist. Surg. Kays to be assistant to marine surgeon.

July 16.—Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. E. G. Stannus, C.B., to be lieut. col. commandant, v. Egan, dec.; date of rank 21st July 1829.—Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland to be lieut. col. commandant, v. Lawrence dec.; ditto *8th* Feb. 1829.—Lieut. Col. Commandant K. Egan, deceased on 20th Jan. 1829, prior to his promotion on 5th June 1829, his commission of col. to be cancelled, and Lieut. Col. Commandant E. G. Stannus, C.B., to be *colonel*; ditto 5th June 1829.—*Lieut. Col. Commandant* J. Sutherland to be *colonel*; ditto 5th June 1829.—Sen. Major F. Farquharson to be lieut. colonel, v. Stannus, prom.; ditto 21st Jan. 1829.—Sen. Major F. *Roome* to be lieut. col., v. Deschamps, dec.; ditto 3d Feb. 1829.—Sen. Major J. Elder to be lieut col., v. Sutherland prom.; ditto 8th Feb. 1829.

1st Europ. Regt. Capt. C. Ovens to be major, and Lieut. T. Stalker to be *capt.*, in suc. to Elder prom.; dated 8th Feb. 1829.—Ens. H. J. Woodward to be lieut., v. B. Mitchell, resigned service; ditto 10th May 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. A. W. Bevan to rank from 5th June 1829, and to be posted *to 1st Europ. regt.*, v. Woodward *prom.*

N.B. Lieuts. J. M. *Mitchell* and H. J. Woodward, and Ens. A. W. Bevan to be borne *as supernumerary* to establishment.

20th N.I. Capt. A. Seymour to be major, and Lieut. T. Apthorp (prom.), to be capt., in suc. to Roome prom.; dated 3d Feb. 1829.—Ens. H. James to be lieut., v. Wall dec.; dated 22d May *1829.*

Sen. Supern. Ens. E. C. Cotgrave to rank from from *5th June* 1829, and posted to 20th N.I., v. James prom.

N.B. Lieuts. W. Jones and H. James and Ens. E. C. Cotgrave to be borne as supernumerary to establishment.

22d N.I. Capt. J. D. Crozier to be major, and Lieut. H. Kensington (dismissed) to be capt. in suc. to Farquharson prom.; dated 21st Jan. 1829.—Lieut. H. Cracklow to be capt. and Ens. R. *Lewis* to be lieut. in suc. to Kensington dismissed service; dated 5th March 1829.

Sen. Supern. Ens. W. T. Cormack to rank from 5th June 1829 and to be posted to *22d N.I.*, v. Lewis prom.

N.B. Lieuts. C. Rooke and R. *Lewis*, and Ens. W. T. Cormack to be borne as supernumerary to establishment.

1st or Gr. N.I. Ens. H. C. Rawlinson, interp. in Hindoostanee, to be qu. mast.; dated 9th July 1829.

Maj. R. Robertson, 2d Gr. N.I., directed to assume command of troops at Sattara from 7th June, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Morsing appointed an acting assist. surgeon for service in marine, for so long a period as his services may be required.

July 21.—Capt. Bonamy, H.M.'s 6th regt., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Acting President in Council from 17th July.

July 22.—Ens. J. M. Browne, 1st or Gr. N.I., to act as interp. to detachment of H.M.'s 40th regiment now at presidency.

Cornet C. J. Owen to act as adj. to 1st L.C. during absence of Lieut. Mackenzie, on sick certificate.

Capt. J. S. Down, 1st N.I., to command detachment stationed in sequestered districts south of Baroda, in room of Capt. Forbes.

Cadets of Infantry J. C. Supple and W. B. Ponsonby, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 25.—Lieut. Col. S. R. Strover, of artillery, directed to assume command of troops at Ahmednugger from 15th June, as a temporary arrangement.

July 28.—Lieut. Davidson removed from presidency and attached as 3d assist. com. gen. to Poona division of army, in room of Capt. Le Messuier proceeded to Europe.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, 24th N.I.—Capt. C. Benbow, 15th N.I.—Lieut. E. P. Brett, 5th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I.—Assist. Surg. D. Stewart.—Capt. W. Hamond, 3d L.C.—Capt. Alex. Leighton, 21st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 11. Ens. F. Twynam, 21st N.I., for health.—July 2. Ens. W. Topham, 7th N.I., on private affairs.—3. Lieut. T. Donnelly, 1st or gr. N.I., for health.—11. Assist. surg. J. Bowstead, 1st Europ. Regt., for health.—16. Cornet A. Prescott, of Cavalry, for health.—Veterinary Surg. E. Ovans, 1st L.C., for health.

To Madras.—July 1. Lieut. J. G. Hume, 10th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.—10. Lieut. H. Dampier, 19th N.I., for ditto ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 27. Fergusson, Groves, from New South Wales.—*July* 3. H.C.S. *Atlas*, Hine, from London.—4. *Helen*, Langley, from Calcutta.—7. *Exmouth*, Graham, from Calcutta.—12. *Annandale*, Fergusson, from London; and *Cumberland*, Steel, from New South Wales.—13. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Singapore.—14. *Curler*, Ryland, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—17. *Valleyfield*, Johnson, from London and Madeira.—19. *Turners*, Loader, from Liverpool and Johanna.—26. *William Money*, Fulcher, from Calcutta, Pondicherry, and Island of Bourbon.—28. *Neptune*, Wittleton, from Glasgow.—*Aug.* 2. *Harriet*, Oldham, from Liverpool.

Departures.

June 27. Elizabeth, Brown, for Isle of France.—*July* 2. H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, Hope, and H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, both for China.—3. *Runnymede*, Weldridge, for Madras and Calcutta, and *Pallas*. Miterals, for Pondicherry.—6. *Isabella*, Blake, for Ceylon.—15. H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, for China.—16. *John Bannerman*, Daly, and *Caledonia*, Lyon, both for China.—21. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Crawford, for China.—24. *Rifleman*, Bleasdale, for Cape of Good Hope.—28. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, for China.—29. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for China, and *Hutton*, Leneprew, for Isle of France.—30. *Royal George*, Embleton, for Isle of France, Cape, and London.—*Aug.* 3. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for London.

Freight to London (Aug. 1.)—£2 per ton

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

June 17. At Bombay, the lady of Colonel Whish, of a son.

24. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. D. N. Fraser, Nagpore service, of a daughter.

28. At Poonah, the lady of Wm. Carstairs, Esq., medical storekeeper, P.D., of a son.

July 3. At Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hardy, quart. mast. gen., of a daughter.

5. At Bombay, the lady of Henry Hancock, Esq., 19th N.I., of a son.

10. At Rajkote, Mrs. James Gillies, of a daughter.

11. At Poona, Mrs. Augustus A. Summers, of a son.

17. At Sans Souci, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Probyn, pioneers, of a son.

22. In the Fort, the wife of Mr. H. Enderwick, artificer in the new mint, of a son.

22. At Colabah, the lady of John G. O. A. Houghland, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Bombay, Capt. Robt. Woodhouse, 6th N.I., second son of the late O. Woodhouse, Esq., Advocate-General, Bombay, to Margaret Charlotte Saulton, yonngest daughter of the late Donald Smith, Esq., Inverness.

18. At Bombay, F. C. Trash, Esq., superintending surgeon, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Goodridge.

July 9. At Bombay, Edward, second son of S. Luke, Esq., M.D., of Cavendish Square, London, to Georgiana, daughter of the late J. P. Larkins, Esq., of Blackheath.

— At Bombay, G. M. Blair, Esq., of the civil service, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late John Vivian, Esq., of Claverton, Somersetshire.

24. At Poona, A. F. Bartlet, Esq., adjutant to the 2d extra battalion, to Maria, daughter of the late John Hine, Esq., of Dartmouth, Devon.

DEATHS.

May 24. At Bushire, an hour after her delivery, the lady of Essac Johannes, Esq., of Bushire, aged 34.

June 11. At Bombay, Mr. H. Bellamy, formerly of the mint.

30. At Broach, of fever, George C. Wroughton, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, and senior assistant judge at that station, aged 26.

July 9. At Rutnagury, Mrs. Effigenia Pascoolla Rodrigues, relict of the late Mr. Miguel Rodrigues.

17. At Bombay, Sorabjee Pestonjee Paddoc. The deceased was one of the most perfect masters of the English language amongst the Parsee caste.

30. At Bombay, Mr. F. E. Menesse, aged 33 years, twelve of which he was an assistant in the accountant-general's office.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

June 12. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Roddy, Ceylon Regt., of a still-born child.

July 6. At Galle, the lady of Lieut. Deacon, staff officer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 15. At Manar, the Rev. Father Ignacio Piento, of the congregation of the oratory of St. Phillip Nery, aged 37.

July 13. At Colombo, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Alex, Hume, Wesleyan missionary, in her 29th year.

Penang.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort Cornwallis, May 29, 1829.—The situation of commandant of the forces having been abolished by general orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council of 17th March 1829, officers commanding corps and detachments serving under this presidency will forward the returns and reports required by the regulations of the army direct to head-quarters, until specific orders for their guidance in this respect are received from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the army of Fort St. George.

Netherlands India.

DEATH.

Feb. 14. At Batavia, Nazar Jacob Shameir, Esq., aged 61.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 22.

Cullimore v. *Corbyn*.—This was an action for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment, on board the ship *Robarts*, of which the defendant was commander. The plaintiff was a passenger on board the shipto India. The damages were laid at Rs.10,000.

The defendant pleaded the general issue in justification of the imprisonment; and as to hindering the plaintiff from communicating with the other passengers and attending ordinary meals, that he did so as captain of the ship, because the defendant had conducted himself improperly towards one James Irving, and for provoking a breach of the peace; that he was justified, as the plaintiff had conducted himself riotously towards the defendant as commander of the ship, and towards other passengers, and encouraged insubordination; that he was justified as master of the ship, because the plaintiff conducted himself riotously and mutinously, and encouraged insubordination, and therefore he desired him to remain in the lower deck or steerage.

Mr. *Prinsep* stated that the *Robarts* sailed from Portsmouth on the 19th of September for Calcutta, and was obliged to put back to Plymouth on the 28th, having been dismasted in the Bay of Biscay. She finally left England on the 28th of October, and on the 14th of November anchored off Teneriffe for water and provisions. Up to that time nothing unpleasant occurred, but some short time after leaving that port a scarcity of water was felt, and this led to more serious and unpleasant consequences. Soon after, on the 13th of December, Captain Corbyn addressed to his passengers a letter, stating that he intended to touch at the island of Tristan de Cunha for water, and that it was adviseable to reduce the expenditure of water immediately, and trusting the passengers would not be inconvenienced by foregoing soup, tea, and rolls. To this letter the following reply was made, signed by all the gentlemen passengers except three.

"To Captain Corbyn.

"Sir;—We, the gentlemen passengers of the ship *Robarts*, on receiving the circular of this morning, cannot but express our surprise, that so soon after leaving a port where every convenience was offered of obtaining a further supply of water, we should find ourselves called upon to forego the comforts of soup, tea, and rolls, and that in the very face of a port, viz. the Cape of Good Hope, where you must be well aware it is in your power to replenish, and which we consider you are, in justice to your passengers, bound to do, rather than trust to the uncertainty mentioned in your circular, of being able to obtain a supply at Tristan de Cunha. We cannot finish this epistle, since you appear so little to consult our comforts, without drawing your attention to the number of dogs on board, the expenditure of water on which would more than furnish the quantity required for those things which you have taken upon yourself to deprive us of."

This letter, said Mr. Prinsep, was not to the taste of Captain Corbyn; he appeared from that day to have taken a dislike to all who had signed it, and in the course of the next day the dogs, amounting to thirty-eight, were thrown overboard. After this his temper appeared to have been soured, and he became a little more dogged than usual. Soon after this circumstance, on the 9th February, my client was put under arrest, and confined to the steerage of the vessel. The proceedings which led to his condemnation were, I must say, rather irregular. Capt. Corbyn and his officers, in an unheard-of manner, sentenced Mr. Cullimore to suffer the same restrictions as three cadets, who were already under arrest, and by this sentence of the cuddy-court he was confined to the steerage of the *Robarts*. Not that he was entirely restricted from taking air and exercise; but this favour was doled to him and his companions with a very niggardly hand, even when it was most required—when they were reduced to one cup of tea in 24 hours. Mr. Cullimore was himself ignorant what offence he had committed that could warrant such steps on the part of Capt. Corbyn. He had been informed that he was a go between one party of the passengers whom the Captain did not like, and the cadets in confinement; this was not all, but it was the only reason assigned, and of this he desired and asked for proof. I am, said Mr. Prinsep, informed that Mr. Cullimore is a man of particularly mild and gentle temper, and I am instructed that, but for his interference and persuasion, the other young gentlemen in confinement would in all probability, from the warmth of their feelings, have been guilty of some indiscretion. If the case, my Lords, be as I have stated, I think you will be of opinion that we are entitled to our damages. I do not ask for heavy damages. I only ask for such as will mark your Lordships sense of the impropriety of Captain Corbyn's conduct. It is true that the master of a ship has the power to provide in every legal way for the

safety and good order of his vessel. With regard to passengers, it has been held that the captain has power to confine them, but never except in cases of urgent necessity. It was held by Lord Ellenborough, that when in sight of an enemy, passengers are obliged to take posts of danger and defend the ship, but they are in no case obliged to do the work or duty of the vessel. There was no sufficient cause for the confinement of Mr. Cullimore; there was no reason for his imprisonment. Captain Corbyn is not able to show a sufficient cause on the 9th of February; he may now say that it was because he used violent and abusive language to Mr. Irving; but it will be shown that this was long previous; nor is the fact of his having carried messages, if not of a hostile nature, a sufficient justification; it is a new crime in the code maritime, and it is not, said Mr. Prinsep, for captains to think that they are kings upon their own decks; they have not even the power of magistrates over their own crews. They are empowered to use moderate correction, but even slight chastisement they cannot inflict, except in cases of mutiny or other urgent necessity.

In the course of his address, Mr. Prinsep contended, that the authority of the captain over his passengers was that of a master over his servant, or a preceptor over his pupils.

The following witnesses were called.

Dr. J. Davenport.—I am in the Company's medical service; I came from England in the *Robarts*, partly in medical charge of the vessel. I saw Mr. Cullimore on the 9th of February, when he received a message from Capt. Corbyn. It was nearly in these words: "Mr. Cullimore, it is Captain Corbyn's opinion, and also that of us (his officers) that you have treated him with great disrespect, and have been a complete go-between, inasmuch as you have carried messages from those gentlemen confined below to other persons, whom he imagines are opposed to him; therefore it is his wish that you remain below under the same restrictions as the other gentlemen till you arrive in Calcutta." Mr. Cullimore asked what proofs he had of this; the reply was, "We do not enter into proofs at present." He was directed to place himself under the same restraint as Messrs. Elton, Forbes, and Backhouse, already in confinement. He continued under arrest till we arrived in the Hoogley on the 21st of March. We touched at Madras, when he (Mr. C.) was allowed to go on shore. The medical charge of the ship was taken from me on the 9th February, for very trifling reasons. In the course of the voyage we were at one time reduced to a cup of tea and no water in the 24 hours. At Teneriffe Capt. Corbyn objected to my attending on the ladies, being a young unmarried man; he did say I paid too much attention to some of them. Dr. Barker was directed to attend them. This was the only charge against me. On Christmas day I took rather too much wine, and the captain said he would remove me from the medical charge of the ship, but did not do so, as I apologized. I was relieved from medical charge for the following reasons, which I conceive very trivial, *viz.* for not asking the captain to take wine with me as often as he asked me; for not turning round in my chair on his going below, asking him how he was, and saying I hoped he was quite well. These were the reasons communicated to me by the chief officer. It was no part of the reasons given by the chief officer to Mr. Cullimore, "that he, Mr. C., had called the captain a blackguard, in a conversation with Mr. De Vine, and added, that he looked upon him as no better than the keeper of an ordinary." Mr. Cullimore is a veterinary surgeon in the Company's service. I had not a pleasant voyage. It was most uncomfortable. God forbid I should ever experience such a passage again. Every thing almost on board was annoying. In January there was a dispute amongst the cadets. Vernon, Elton, Forbes, Crossman, and I believe Irving, besides others, were on deck at about 11 o'clock; they were said to have been quarrelling, and that Mr. Wilson, the purser, had been endeavouring to appease them. Capt. Corbyn was obliged to come up, and it was reported that one said they would yield to nothing but force. The captain ordered all below, and I amongst others went down. I returned on deck again, and found Elton, Forbes, Backhouse, and Crossman there; the three former were the first confined. At first they were not allowed to go on deck for air and exercise; I remonstrated with the captain, and said it was necessary; he did not then comply, but he did two days afterwards, when I wrote to him on the subject.

Cadet Forbes called Capt. Corbyn a liar when taxed by him with mutiny, and the chief officer ran forward after him and struck him down on a hen-coop; this was about the 24th of January.

In reply to the Court.—Our passengers with servants amounted to forty-two. I do not remember the sailors coming aft previous to the 9th of February. There were about eleven ladies on board. I remember a dispute between Mr. Forbes and Mr. Irving, another between Mr. Cullimore and Mr. Irving; there may have been many rows of this kind which I forget. The first dispute which took place on board was, as far as I can remember, on the 24th or 25th of January, which was stated as the reason for confining the cadets. As far as I could judge there was nothing serious in these disputes. On the 26th December Mr. Backhouse

was put in arrest for striking the third officer. I was, myself, desired to consider myself under arrest for having taken rather too much wine. I have been told there were others in the same state. I believe my conduct was rude. I have been told I broke a couple of glasses. I do not recollect that Mr. Cullimore ever took part in any of these disputes. I do not think he ever carried messages from one party to another; he has told me that he did not. The plaintiff was only permitted to come up at stated hours. At one time the hours were fixed from 12 A.M. to 3 P.M., I believe those below had the same provisions as the rest, but of course not so comfortable. None of those under restraint suffered from the confinement, but that I think is to be attributed to their good constitutions more than any thing else. At Madras the plaintiff went on shore, and remained there as long as the vessel was at Madras. The cadets were not permitted to go on shore. Their treatment was reported to the authorities there, and I have heard that an order was issued for them to go on shore, which the captain refused to obey. There was nothing to prevent a communication between Mr. Cullimore and Mr. Irving, nor was any precaution used to keep them separate.

C. S. Curling.—I am in the H. C.'s medical service. I was a passenger on board the ship *Robarts*. The first unpleasant occurrence on board was at Teneriffe, where we were refused brandy. I know no reason for putting the plaintiff in confinement, but his having signed a letter remonstrating on the short allowance of water. From the day the captain ceased to speak to all who had signed the letter, notwithstanding Dr. Barker asked him to take wine, which he did in a very ungracious manner; he was particularly attentive to all who had not signed the letter. The conduct of the plaintiff as a passenger was extremely quiet. The ladies did not dine in the cuddy but in the steerage, a partition was risen up between them and the other part, where the cadets were.

Cross-examined.—I never heard the plaintiff say that his confinement was owing to his quarrel with Mr. Irving, nor did it take place immediately after, not the next day certainly. When at Teneriffe, a circular was sent round by the captain, to say that no table would be kept in port. We went on shore, but some of the passengers were obliged to return to the ship, being unable to procure beds. On arriving on board we asked for some brandy and water, which was refused. I went to the steward, who informed me that such was the orders he had received. I then spoke to the purser, who told me that the captain had forbid any expenditure; he appeared very much ashamed of the captain's conduct. One of the passengers then produced some spirits, another some bottles of water, and in about a quarter of an hour a bottle of brandy from the ship's stores was laid on the table. I afterwards heard that it was all a mistake of the steward's. Some time after this the water was reduced; this deprived us of soup, tea, and rolls. I did not know there was a drought at Teneriffe for two years, and that water was not procurable within less than twenty miles. I heard a noise on deck on the 26th January, but saw no row. I observed no quarrel on the 17th of February. From 10th February to the 23d, the allowance was one cup of tea and one tumbler of water; from 24th February to the 3d March one cup of tea only. On Christmas day I heard that there had been some disturbance on board and breaking of glasses; I heard some of the young men had taken too much wine. Part of the time we were on short allowance, we had but one tumbler of beer, for several days we had two.

Re examined.—Mr. Davenport was medical attendant; he was removed and succeeded by Mr. Fuller. I remember, on one occasion after this, that several of the young men got tipsy, Mr. Fuller amongst the rest; he was not removed for this, though he made a noise in the cuddy. No person was put under arrest on that day—it was a jollification on board.

Lieutenant Sharp, 24th Regiment, was asked by the counsel for the defendant, if he had not advanced money to carry on this action; to which he said, had I money to give away, I would have an action of my own. He was then sworn. I was a passenger on board the *Robarts*. The plaintiff's conduct was throughout quiet, indeed too quiet. I say so, for he made no reply on being grossly insulted by the captain, who said to him, when he wished to send a dish he found some difficulty in carving to another person, "do not make a pot-house of my cuddy," though the captain was himself in the habit of doing the same daily. I never heard the defendant assign any reason for arresting Mr. Cullimore. Mr. Cullimore's food, while under arrest, was taken to him from the cuddy table by a servant, and then handed to the *dog-boy*; I mean the boy who attended the dogs before they were thrown over; a most disgusting creature. I should not like to have him attend me, as I do not think he was most cleanly in his person.

Cross-examined.—I was on good terms with the captain at first; you may say I was not afterwards. Very possibly I have said Captain Corbyn was a liar; I am sure I did; and a scoundrel, very likely—very probably. I do not know as to the term rogue,—I do not think I did. I believe I called him a blackguard. I had communication with Mr. Cullimore whilst in confinement; the captain forbid my communicating, but I did not care for that. He (Mr. C.) told me that he was under arrest for carrying messages between those confined and that party Captain Corbyn imagined his enemies. My wife was on board; the captain behaved so well to her that he gave her a bottle of water, which was ordered as medicine, with an order that it should last her as long as it might. About the 7th February Mr. Cullimore gave Mr. Irving the lie. I think I recollect Mr. De Vine asking Mr. Curling to make an apology to the captain, adding that Captain Corbyn's influence was so great with Lord William Bentinck, that on his arrival in Calcutta he could crush him (Cullimore), and send him back to Europe without a trial, or that he could if he pleased raise his prospects. To which Mr. Curling replied, that he was unconscious of having offended the captain; that, thank God, he was five-and twenty, and he would make no apology. On 25th February, Captain Corbyn said I was drunk. I said it was a lie, as I have done before on paper. He did remonstrate with me for singing what he called improper songs, in company with others in the steerage. I told him to do what he pleased. The songs are such as are usually sung at the close of a convivial party, such as I dare say you (to the Advocate General) have often sung. [The witness being here pressed to define the kind of songs, asked if he would be allowed to sing one, which was refused.] The songs are such as I would sing at the mess of my own corps, but such as I hope no officer would sing before ladies. The captain did say the ladies could hear them; but I was not bound to believe that, more than many other things he said. I do not think the ladies could have heard us. Mr. Cullimore was at the party when these songs were sung.

Re-examined.—Mr. Cullimore sang various songs—"Billy O'Rourk," and a few killing things of that kind. The dispute between Cullimore and Irving was three or four days previous to the arrest of the former.

To the Court.—On the 25th Capt. Corbyn spoke to me about the songs. The songs I have heard Cullimore sing were not proper to be sung before respectable females.

Mr. R. W. Elton, a cadet, and Mr. J. E. Vernon, passenger in the *Robarts*, proved the imprisonment of the plaintiff. The latter witness, in answer to a question from the Court, said: "I know of no conduct of Mr. Cullimore's that could have created a mutiny, or even a riot. The songs were sung at what were called grog parties. Generally speaking, I should say we were not within hearing of the ladies; once I believe they might have heard us. These grog parties I should say were held with the knowledge of the captain.

James Cuming, a passenger, knew of no conduct of plaintiff that could have warranted arrest; never observed any thing riotous or mutinous in his conduct; on the contrary, it was orderly and quiet. There was a good number of quarrels on board before Mr. Cullimore was put in arrest.

Mr. Baker, H. C. medical service, passenger.—Plaintiff's general conduct was good. Captain Corbyn's conduct to his passengers was kind. I have made the voyage to India before. The ship's company were never riotous in any ship I have been in before this. From what I have heard, I think there was a sufficient reason to put some in arrest. Mr. Cullimore's conduct was good, and I know nothing to justify his confinement.

This was the plaintiff's case.

The *Advocate General*, for the defendant, called the following witnesses:

Mr. De Vine.—I was a passenger on board the *Robarts*. I remember Mr. Cullimore having a goose before him, which he found some difficulty in carving, in the latter end of January or beginning of February. Capt. Corbyn said to him, "If you find any difficulty in carving that, you had better send it to some person else." The captain's manner on that occasion was very gentle. I rose from table on that day, and spoke to Mr. Cullimore on the poop. He said to me, "Did you hear the affront I received? The captain is a d——d blackguard, and I look upon him as nothing better than the keeper of an ordinary. I never received such an insult in my life." I recollect Mr. Cullimore was put under some restraint, which prevented him from coming to the cuddy-table. I afterwards had some conversation with the plaintiff, in the course of which I requested him to make some explanation to Capt. Corbyn, and to write an apology if he thought he was in error. I told him he would then be re-admitted to the cuddy table. Mr. Cullimore refused, saying, "I have done nothing wrong." I rejoined, "you cannot say but that you are inimical to Capt. Corbyn, and have used offensive language when speaking of him and called him indecent names." On this the plaintiff became very angry with me, and we never spoke again. I had mentioned once before to Capt. Corbyn, that Mr. Cullimore had called him a blackguard. During his arrest the plaintiff was more on deck than the other young gentlemen who were under restrictions, and I never knew him ordered off. No difference was made between those in confinement and the other passengers as to their meals. At Teneriffe a large quantity of water was laid in; all the

casks and tanks emptied in the course of the voyage from England were replenished. A twenty-five gallon cask of water was placed in each cabin. I was not distressed for water. I had some in my cask on arriving at Nizapatam. I do not know of any of the passengers having been distressed for water; Mr. Cullimore I am certain was not, for I saw him barter two bottles of water for a piece of black ribbon. I recollect the plaintiff reading a newspaper on board containing an account of a trial at the Cape of Good Hope, in which a captain was fined £200 for ill-treatment to his passengers. Several persons were present when he called to three or four of the young men in confinement, and in an exulting manner said, "here is news for you, boys; here is good news! we shall all make our fortunes; this is rich."

Cross-examined. I have not been to India before. I came out in the *Robarts* as a trader, and am living on my profits. I mentioned what Mr. Cullimore had said to me on the poop to the captain some days after it had passed; I did so of my own accord, and because I considered I had a right to tell the captain what was said of him behind his back; it was a volunteer. I did not mention it immediately. I never heard the captain say, "do not make a pot-house of my cuddy," but I sat at the farther end of the table. I believe there was a scarcity of water at Teneriffe; there was a scarcity on board towards the latter end of the voyage. The passengers growled at the loss of tea, soup, and rolls. At the early part of the voyage I was on friendly terms with Mr. Cullimore; I was not afterwards for this reason—I told the captain of what he had said of him to me on the poop. I told the matter of the newspaper to the captain's brother-in-law. I have heard Mr. Cullimore and others singing songs in the accommodation deck; at first they sang before, afterwards aft of the main mast. I once joined the party at the main hatchway. Plaintiff was generally quiet on board. Prior to the confinement there was a cold reserve on the part of the captain towards Mr. Cullimore; before the matter of the goose there was none.

James Irving. I came out in the *Robarts*, and was acquainted with Mr. Cullimore. I remember an occurrence which took place the day previous to his arrest, when the plaintiff sent for me to the cuddy, and said I had refused to take wine with him. I replied he was mistaken; if I had omitted to do so, it was inattention on my part, and I did not wish to quarrel with him. He then either called me a d—d liar, or said it was a d—d lie; I had not time to reply when Captain Corbyn called me into his cabin, which was close by, and made me promise not to take any further notice of it. I never saw the plaintiff afterwards at the cuddy table.

On cross-examination, the witness said he was now 20 years of age; and he gave some particulars of disputes between himself and others. He had assaulted a passenger named Forbes, on account of his refusal to help him to some tart; and blows had passed between witness and Lieut. Sharpe.

Mr. Rawlings, a passenger, saw plaintiff on the 11th of February at the request of the captain, who told witness to say that if he wrote an apology for the insult he had offered him (Capt. Corbyn), he would take off any restrictions he had placed on him. Mr. Cullimore said, that not being aware of having given any offence, he would not think of making any apology. Did not say for what offence he was to apologize, nor do I know for what he was confined. I did not ask the captain what was the reason of the plaintiff's confinement, because I did not wish to enter into the subject at all. After some young men had been arrested all was quiet, before that there was some disturbance. Capt. Corbyn is my brother-in-law. I never experienced any want of water; indeed I was never a great water drinker. Mr. Cullimore on one occasion kindly offered me a bottle.

Cross-examined.—I never saw Mr. Cullimore in any riots. I never saw him inclined to be mutinous. I always considered him a peaceable person. I have heard that Mr. Cullimore called Capt. Corbyn a d—d blackguard, and Mr. Irving a d—d liar. I do believe that after we left Madras, Mr. Cullimore might have come to the cuddy table if he had pleased.

Mr. Green, 5th officer of the *Robarts*, proved that all the tanks and butts were filled at Teneriffe, but that shortly after ten butts were found empty, having been eaten into by cockroaches and rats. In his cross-examination he said that there were in all 15,000 gallons of water on board, and also that there was so much cargo in the ship that part was obliged to be thrown overboard.

S. A. Abbott.—I was a passenger on board the ship *Robarts*. I remember Mr. Cullimore's confinement. I should scarcely call it confinement, he was so much on deck. I was not distressed for water. I had four or five inches in my cask when I got to Nizapatam. I remember on the 25th of December that Mr. Crossman and Mr. Elton fell down the accommodation ladder, and broke a table in the steerage which was intended for a drinking party. Capt. Corbyn's conduct to his passengers was most kind.

R. E. Knatchbull.—I was a passenger in the *Robarts*. Capt. Corbyn was exceedingly kind to me during my illness; his conduct to me was like that of a father. On Christmas day I sat next to Mr. Davenport; he was intoxicated, and fell down the hatchway. I have heard indecent songs sung within the hearing of the ladies.

Cross-examined.—On St. Patrick's Day I was drunk myself, but was able to conduct myself like a gentleman. I was not put under arrest.

The *Advocate General* stated that he could call all the ladies who were passengers on board the *Robarts*, to speak to Capt. Corbyn's kindness.

Mr. Prinsep was heard in reply.

The *Chief Justice* in giving judgment, said, that he considered this a case of very great public importance in this country, and particularly as no misapprehension should exist as to the powers and duties of captains of ships. It was important to every man who hoped one day or other to return to his native country; for he (the chief justice) could look to nothing more horrible than being confined in a ship during the period of a long voyage.

The powers of captains, said his lordship, have been compared to many things; that of a father over his family, a preceptor over his pupil, or a master over his lodger or his servant; but none in my opinion are quite analogous, for they can in these cases avail themselves of different remedies; they can have recourse to legal authorities; *in my opinion* the one that comes nearest, is the power of a man in his own house.

On these proceedings, said his lordship, I have doubted at some parts whether it amounted to a tresspass *vi et armis* or not, and if it was not more properly subject for another proceeding. When a man takes his passage on board a ship, he has a *right* at all proper hours to the public parts of the vessel; in this case *that right* was restricted, and the plaintiff was ordered to keep himself confined to a particular part of the ship; he complied without any force, and this I think amounts to such a trespass as requires a sufficient justification.

That being my impression, we now come to the pleas of justification: 1st. the captain says he did *confine him* because he behaved himself improperly towards one James Irving; 2dly, because he behaved himself riotously to the defendant and the passengers, and encouraged insubordination on board; and lastly, because he behaved himself riotously and mutinously on board. With respect to the last they may be laid out of consideration in this case, for I feel it necessary in justice to the plaintiff to say, that so far from its having being proved in evidence that he was a riotous or mutinous character, his conduct appears to have been quieter than that of the passengers who were not confined. With respect to the first plea I will say, that had Capt. Corbyn, on overhearing the violent language that passed between the plaintiff and Irving, said to him, "I think it necessary to put you in arrest till you explain or make some apology," he would have been justified, considering the disgraceful scenes which had taken place previous. If he had done this, I would have been inclined this day to find a verdict in his favour; I say he would be right to keep the peace and enforce gentlemanly conduct; but I hold that no man can be confined without knowing for what he is imprisoned, and in this case, had the plaintiff been informed for what offence he was put under arrest, he might have explained it, and the matter might have been ended in a few hours, or even minutes. On these grounds I say his justification is insufficient; the plaintiff should have been made aware of how he had offended; and I will here say, that I think Mr. De Vine only did mischief in carrying the gross impropriety of the plaintiff to the ear of the captain *ten days after* the expressions were used; it could do no good. For the reasons I have mentioned, I should say that in this, as in the case of a magistrate who commits a man to prison, he must be confined to the words of the committal; the defendant has no right to come forward now and assign a different cause from that he stated to the plaintiff on the 9th of February.

From the evidence, I can hardly say that Capt. Corbyn behaved with as much firmness to others as he did to the plaintiff, though his offence appears to have been much lighter than theirs; and I think, from what has appeared in evidence in the present case, that Mr. Cullimore might have thought he was treated too harshly. It is in evidence, that on another occasion violent language was used by other persons, and that blows were struck, and yet on that occasion Capt. Corbyn did not act with as much firmness as he might have done.

We now come to the question, what ought to be the amount of damages? I think, after coming to the conclusion that the act was an illegal one, we ought not to give merely nominal damages, and when I say they ought to be heavy, I have many things pressing on my mind. The captain was no doubt in very embarrassing and distressing circumstances. It is in evidence, that after the allowance of water became short, and the passengers remonstrated, that he refused to speak to *those* who had signed the letter; I say he acted injudiciously in being the first to make any marked difference between those who signed the letter and others. After this a party was formed against him, and unfortunately amongst these were a number of young persons, who had lately

felt a system of more rigid discipline, and were therefore very probably a little elated with the situations they held. This division seems to have led to scenes which cannot be designated as other than highly disgraceful. On the 25th January that took place which might have justified the captain in putting the parties under restraint; and I think he might have prevented them from communicating with each other: for if he had, as I say he had, power to confine to a cabin, he need only allow them to speak to others as a matter of favour. These were the circumstances in which Captain Corbyn was placed at the time this occurrence took place, and there were then on board those to whom he had a serious and a delicate task to perform; the charge of women, and particularly young women, requires the most anxious care. With regard to the plaintiff, I must in justice acquit him of any charge of general riotous conduct or mutinous behaviour; but there are circumstances which I think Mr. Cullimore might have explained. It is not clear that the defendant had any thing to do with keeping up a forbidden communication, but he knew that there was such an impression on the captain's mind. Again it could not but have been highly offensive to hear such terms applied to a man's self as those used by Mr. Cullimore, and afterwards conveyed to the captain by Mr. De Vine, who might have much better let such things alone: these undoubtedly required explanation. Again, respecting the damages, it is in evidence that the plaintiff used such violent language to Mr. Irving as should never pass between one gentleman and another, and such as might have induced Captain Corbyn to suppose would have led to a breach of the peace, and this would have justified an arrest at the time; whatever the plaintiff's previous conduct might have been, there were these circumstances of irritation.

We now, perhaps, come to the most important part of all, the conduct of the party while under restraint; and here we find no offer of explanation made but on the one part, and no disposition to accept it on the other side, so as to put an end to this unpleasant state of things. We find the captain on two occasions making overtures, the plaintiff none. If, indeed, the plaintiff had been altogether free from blame, I myself should perhaps have felt as he did; but such was not the case, he was the younger man, and had made no offer to explain either the expressions he had used to Mr. Irving or to the captain. I cannot understand how those persons, seeing each other daily, should have remained so long in such a state; even now it does not appear to have been known to any one on board, not even to himself, for what he was confined. After hearing all the evidence on both sides, we cannot distinctly say, but I should suppose it must have been for the language used to Mr. Irving; if it was so, I think a note from the captain would have led to an arrangement, and I am equally certain that any offer of an explanation on the part of Mr. Cullimore would have been productive of a settlement of this unpleasant affair.

Under all the circumstances, his lordship said the court did not consider this a case where nominal damages should be given; yet on the other hand, the plaintiff not being altogether free from blame, it was not one for heavy damages. He said it was the opinion of the court that the plaintiff was entitled to 300 sicca rupees, with costs.

July 31.

This day the trial of J. G. Drummond, Esq., H. C. civ. serv., for manslaughter, came on before the petty jury. The case, on account of the sickness of a material witness, had stood over from last sessions, when a true bill was found against Mr. D. for having caused the death of a native woman by firing off a fowling-piece incautiously.

The defendant was found *guilty*.

The chief justice by whom the case was tried, in awarding the punishment, remarked that in such cases it was in the discretion of this court to pass a sentence of transportation, of imprisonment, or of fine: in the present instance the amount of criminalty appeared so small, that he was inclined to award the slightest punishment; but considering the situation of Englishmen in this country, and other circumstances, as well as to mark both to natives and Europeans the court's sense of such a deed, he would sentence Mr. Drummond to pay a fine of 1,000 rupees to the King.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORGERY.

It has been discovered that for some time back forgery, to a considerable extent, has been carried on at Calcutta. It would appear that the business was managed very systematically, and under circumstances which rendered detection a risk of comparatively remote contingency, so that, apparently emboldened by the success of the experiment in the first instance, the contrivers of the nefarious scheme at length proceeded to great lengths, forging, there is reason to suppose, every kind of note or draft by which money transactions are usually negotiated, more especially government securities. Anxiety was naturally occasioned among the community, by the reports that were afloat respecting these forgeries, and in the course of yesterday the treasury was crowded by people making inquiries as to the genuineness

of the notes they held. Although we regret to say that individuals have suffered serious loss, in consequence of having purchased notes in the bazar without taking the precautions necessary in such transactions, yet there is every reason to believe that rumour has greatly exaggerated the general loss said to have been sustained.

All the forged notes, though the signatures are so ingeniously imitated, as to be calculated to deceive, are distinguishable by the typography, putting other marks out of the question.

The grand organ of this nefarious scheme was Rajkishore Dutt, a banker well known in the money market here for some years, and his son-in-law and agent, Dwarkanath Mitter. Both have absconded; but a reward of 5,000 rupees has been offered for the apprehension of the one, and of 2,500 for that of the other. It is not very probable that they can ultimately escape, for within a very few hours after their escape the fact of their absconding was known at the police, and every possible means proper to the occasion adopted for their apprehension.

Rajkishore Dutt is supposed to have large property, a circumstance which we trust will prove well-founded, as a considerable part of it may be rendered available, we should hope, under the new insolvent act, for the benefit of those who have suffered by his villainy.

For several months back the manufacture of Company's paper, so as to render imitation very difficult or impracticable here, in the present state of the arts, has been under the consideration of a committee appointed by government for the purpose, and in constant communication with the committee, and an ingenious artist has been assiduously employed for the above purpose. The engraved plates, which we have heard highly spoken of, will be ready in a few days, and will, we doubt not, prevent in future the recurrence of such nefarious transactions as those alluded to.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July 30.*

On the opening of the court, the investigations that have been for some time past in progress have proved that the forgeries have been practised for a length of time and to an extent altogether unsuspected, and we believe unprecedented in this country. The individuals implicated in this crime are said to be exclusively natives, and the only names that have been publicly mentioned are those of Rajkissore Dutt, Dwarkanauth Mitter, and Rajah Buddinauth Roy, the founders, we believe, of the bank of India, and members of the firm of Rajkissore Dutt and Co. The two former have absconded, but hopes are entertained of discovering the place where they are concealed. Raja Buddinauth Roy made no attempt to escape, but on the contrary went on the day of his arrest to the treasury, for the purpose of verifying the Company's promissory notes which he is charged with having forged. As, we believe, this native gentleman took no active part in the business of the India bank, or of the firm to which he lent his name and influence, we entertain the hope that he will be found the dupe, and not the accomplice, of his partners.

In the present stage of this business, it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount to which the public have been defrauded: report states it to be about ten lacs of rupees.—*India Gaz., July* 30.

The late forgeries of Company's paper by Rajkissore Dutt and Co. appear to affect none of the agency houses, who generally take the precaution to get their paper verified at the treasury. In those forgeries at present ascertained, we hear that the bank of Bengal will suffer, or at least has been imposed on to the extent of about five lakhs, and private individuals to about the same amount. The forgers appear to have been cautious in their dealings, which they confined as much as possible to those who, to insure a somewhat higher rate of interest than they could obtain from the agency houses, were disposed to deal with and confide in them: this disposition greatly facilitated the operations of the forgers, who for good reasons, preferred dealing with gentlemen who were incautious and unsuspicious in their transactions, and were not likely to make use of, or to expose the paper deposited with them, to the risk of examination and detection.

We hear that a noble individual, not now in India, who, from his high office, ought not to have been concerned in any bazar transaction, will lose a considerable sum. We confess we have less pity for this noble sufferer, than for the other noble and the many private individuals, who have been seriously injured, and some of them totally ruined by Rajkissore Dutt's villainy.

We are informed, that the signatures to some of the forged papers are so well imitated, that many of the owners of the names made use of have hesitated to deny, and some have even acknowledged, the signatures affixed to them to be genuine.

Since writing the above we have been informed that Rajah Buddinauth Roy was on Wednesday, brought up before the Chief Justice and Sir John Franks, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained on the motion of Mr. Clarke, when it appeared from the return made by Mr. Robinson the magistrate, and Sergeant-major Mac

Cann, that he was charged on the oaths of three individuals with having forged and counterfeited ten Company's papers, to the amount of 1,46,000 rupees, and with having passed them knowing them at the time to be forged.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cleland argued on behalf of Rajah Buddinauth Roy that there was not that degree of presumptive guilt which could warrant the magistrates to refuse bail, particularly as the prisoner himself went to the house of a magistrate, and even to the treasury, on the day he was arrested, for the purpose of having the papers in question verified.

Mr. Cochrane we understand, contended, that admitting the prisoner to bail, at so early a stage in the proceedings would only interfere with the magistrates and tend to check that investigation, which should be the first object of an innocent person, and which was due to the commercial community and to the public.

During the entire of Wednesday a considerable degree of public excitement prevailed; the treasury we are informed have stopped payment of interest on any government security, and is about to call in all the government promissory notes; not till then will the real amount of these extensive forgeries be correctly ascertained. In the course of the day several forgeries to the amount of some lacs were discovered amongst private individuals, some of them the holders of counterfeit papers which have been more than once examined and passed at the treasury as genuine; and to such an extent has that public office been imposed upon, that in one instance bills on the Court of Directors were given for the interest due on a government security, which has since turned out to be a forgery.

The civil authorities have at length, we are happy to say, succeeded in arresting Rajkissore Dutt. He was taken in Calcutta at six o'clock on Thursday morning, by J. B. Birch, Esq. and Sergeant-major MacCann, and was under examination all day at the police office.—*Beng. Chron., Aug.* 1.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

With reference to the queries of a military correspondent, it may be stated generally, that a very short period of proper and diligent application given to the study of the Hindustannee and Persian languages alone, without any knowledge whatever of Arabic, will, there is good reason to conclude, enable any one of tolerable capacity to pass the examination required of an interpreter of a native regiment of the Bengal establishment, at the College of Fort William.

The *Anwaree Sohelee* and *Gualistan* are, we understand, at present easily procurable, a copy of both not costing more than thirteen rupees. The interpreters are expected only to read in the plainest parts of one of these books, the choice in this respect resting with themselves. They are not required to explain either Arabic quotations or poetical Persian passages. Each native regiment has, we believe, been supplied with all that it is necessary for the interpreters to read in Hindustanee; and the general rules of grammar of both languages, with which they are expected to be acquainted, to enable them to translate from the English general orders, articles of war, &c., and answer such viva voce questions as may be put by the examiners, are easily acquired. We learn that a young ensign who had been only a short time in India, was the first officer examined according to the test agreeably to which the qualifications of candidates for interpretership are still ascertained. Rather more than was necessary for the purpose was given to him, and as it may serve as a guide, and a source of encouragement to others, to know what can be done by properly applied study in a very short time, we subjoin a detail of the examination.

The exercises selected on this occasion were a Hindustannee story in the Oordoo dialect, and in the Persian character, for translation into English; an extract from the Prem Saugor, in the Khuree-Bolee dialect, and in the Nagree character, for translation into English; vocables in the Oordoo and Khuree-Bolee dialects, and in the Persian and Nagree characters, to be translated into English; an English exercise to be translated into Hindustannee, contained a sketch of the formation of one of the native regiments, taken from Captain Williams, Bengal Native Infantry; the 16th article of the 10th section of the Articles of War, the oath to be administered to the witnesses, and the mode of administering it, in the Persian and Nagree characters. The Hindustannee books used on the occasion were, the Khird Afroz, the Bagh-o-Behar, the Prem Saugor; and in Persian, the Goolistaun, and the Anwaree Sohelee. The whole was gone through in a manner to satisfy the examiners, and enable them to report that the knowledge of the officer examined, in both the Persian and the different forms of the Hindustannee languages, was fully equal to the standard prescribed by government for the purpose. *Gov. Gaz. July* 23.

INUNDATION IN TIRHOOT.

In consequence of the little Gunduck having broke its bund, a good many indigo factories in that part of Tirhoot, which lies on the lower parts of its course have been deluged, and the plant on them completely destroyed. Such inundations are of course partial, but many other factories in that quarter will hardly give half the return at one time expected from them, in consequence of the great fall of rain experienced this season, and the early flooding of the Chur lands.—*John Bull, Aug.* 1.

PRANKISSEN HOLLDAR.

The valuable landed estates of Prankissen Holldar,* the Bramin who was convicted, in February 1828, of passing a forged instument, and who was transported to Penang, are advertised to be sold by auction at Calcutta.

DUEL AT BARRACKPORE.

A duel took place at Barrackpore on the 11th July, between Lieuts. Low and Broderip, the precise cause of which did not transpire, in which the latter officer unfortunately fell The particulars of the affair were not published, pending an investigation; but the *Gov. Gazette* states that no blame attaches to the survivor.

RETRENCHMENTS.

It does not appear whether the Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of certain offices, or the reduction of the salaries attached to them, but in either case the same general rule will apply. If certain offices are to be abolished, then it is to be presumed that the duties formerly required from those who held them are no longer needed, or that they can be transferred to other departments and individuals with advantage, or at least safety to the state. Under these circumstances, the state cannot be expected to retain unnecessary services: under similar circumstances, no private merchant or trader would retain such services. Formerly labour was given and its wages were received: that labour is no longer required, and do you expect that it should still be retained and paid for? The expectation would appear to you very unreasonable, if it were expressed by one of your own domestic servants whom you thought of dismissing. But it is the reduction of salaries and not the abolition of offices that is principally complained of. In that view, those whose salaries are curtailed, must either now, under the reduced rates, be receiving less than their labour is worth, or formerly they must have received more. If they are now receiving less than their labour is worth, they will be able to obtain a higher remuneration for it elsewhere, and if this cannot be obtained, then there is room for inferring that hitherto they have received more than their labour was actually worth, or at least that they are expecting more than it is now worth, for the price of labour, as of every thing else, is just what it will bring.

In the proposed reduction of the salaries of uncovenanted servants, we are not aware that there will be any violation of contract, either express or implied, as there clearly has been in the case of the army; nor are we aware of any considerations of expediency opposed to those which dictate an economical administration of public affairs. If the uncovenanted servants can establish a claim to former salaries, founded either on justice or expediency, we shall cheerfully lend our aid in urging their rights, and we hope that their representations will receive due consideration in the proper quarter. In that quarter, although some false steps have been taken, we believe there is an earnest desire to do justice to all classes and parties.—*India Gaz. July* 27.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxxiii. pp. 217, 336.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

There was a meeting of the proprietors of the Chowringhee theatre at the Town Hall on Thursday morning, Mr. H. T. Prinsep in the chair, which was very fully attended.

The late managers laid their report before the meeting, the substance of which was, that the late lessee's engagement had been cancelled at his own request, by consent of the managers, in consequence of a misunderstanding arising from the heavy and unauthorized disbursements, for additions, repairs, &c. We understand there was a sharp debate on a motion of censure against the late managers, for exceeding their authority and neglecting their duty. It was thought by the speakers in favour of the motion, that the managers were strictly responsible to the proprietors for the losses and expenses above-mentioned; but after some discussion and explanation, it appeared to the satisfaction of the meeting, that the managers, although they had been remiss in confiding so much as they did to the care and economical management of the late lessee, were fully warranted in all their acts, and had exercised a sound discretion; an amendment was moved, and carried by a large majority, exonerating and praising the magagers, and they were unanimously re-elected.

A contribution of (we believe) 160 rs. on each single share, and half that sum on each second and third share was voted to pay the deficit. Several proposals for hiring the theatre were then submitted to the meeting, and the preference unanimously given to that of Mr. Hamerton, a distinguished professor of music lately arrived, who is, we understand, to hold the theatre nearly on the same terms as the late lessee. Under Mr. Hamerton's management, we hope to see the good old times of our Calcutta Drury once more revived.—*Bengal Chron. July* 25.

CULTIVATION IN ASSAM.

There being extensive jungles in these parts, Mr. Commissioner Scott has ordered that such persons as are desirous of cultivating the land, may receive a pottah for as much ground as he pleases, without paying any rent to government for three years, and after that period only at four annas per biggah per annum for the first three years, and then to be increased to eight or twelve annas, and no more. This offers an advantageous investment of money of the capitalist, who will derive, no doubt, considerable benefit in due course.

2d. There are no indigo factories here; but as the soil appears very fit for the growth of indigo, speculation in that article may be safely undertaken.

3d. Assam produces large quantities of silk and moogah, but of coarser kind, on account of the ignorance of the people to prepare it in the usual way of Bengal; but if proper workmen are sent here, the quality may be improved considerably, and sold at a good market.

4th. As the produce of sugar-canes is very considerable here, a large qbantity of sugar may be produced. At present for want of machinery and good workmen, only molasses are produced from the canes.

5th. Mustard also grows here in large quantities, and oil may be extracted from the seed by machinery at cheap rates, and sold here at a good price. — *Sumachar Chundrica, July 16.*

SUTTEES.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the attention of government continues to be directed to a consideration of the various plans and means that have been suggested for the abolition of the practice of suttee-burning. An eminent native philanthropist, who has long taken the lead of his countrymen on this great question of humanity and civilized government, has been encouraged to submit his views of it in a written form, and has been subsequently honoured with an audience by the Governor-General, who, we learn, has expressed his anxious desire to put an end to a custom constituting such a foul blot on the character of our native subjects, as well as on that of the British Indian government which permits and sanctions it. The plans that have been offered for consideration are three. The first is rigidly to apply the existing regulations, so as to prevent in every case the use or the apprehension of force, and the burning of widows either in a state of pregnancy or having infant children, or under any other circumstances which would imply that the sacrifice is involuntary, or which would involve others in its consequences. The second plan is to abolish the practice entirely within the limits of the provinces of Bengal and Behar, where it is most prevalent, where the government is strongest in the affections of its subjects, and where consequently its motives and measures will be most correctly appreciated. The third plan is, to abolish the practice under this presidency, *without any* qualification or limitation. However desirous to witness the result contemplated by this last proposition, we must confess that we are rather more friendly to the second plan, as tending to blunt the force of native prejudice, and to afford a partial and temporary vent for its apprehended ebullitions. We believe, however, that experience will prove these fears to be almost entirely imaginary. The chief advantage of the limitation will probably be in conciliating the prejudices or lessening the fears of those Europeans who doubt the policy of the abolition, however much and sincerely they will rejoice in its successful result. It seems probable that the first effect of the limited prohibition will be to increase the number of suttees in the districts not subject to the prohibitory enactment, and therefore, before this increase can have acquired the force of settled custom, and when a brief delay shall have given confidence to the government in the success of the step they have taken, it should be followed by the concluding measure, putting an absolute stop to the practice.

We have reason to believe that this question is not regarded as a religious one by government. In a matter of this kind, we have nothing whatever to do with what the Christian religion forbids, or with what the Hindoo religion permits or enjoins: it is purely a question of natural law and civil government. On this ground the argument for the abolition of the practice appears to us fitted to satisfy the sentiments and reason of every man who has a heart to feel or a head to think. That the act of suicide is invested with a religious character by the performance of religious ceremonies, does not constitute it the less a violation of the laws of nature and of civilized society, for in this way the common murderer and robber, and the perpetrator of every atrocity, might be proved innocent.

We will only add, that if Lord Bentinck prudently and firmly executes this measure, he will gain the esteem of the wise and the blessings of the good, and achieve to himself an imperishable glory.— *India Gaz., July 27.*

PROPOSED COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA.

A prospectus of a college has been published in Calcutta: it is said to proceed from Archdeacon Corrie. The details are as follows:

I. That a college be founded in this metropolis, in which, while the various branches of literature and science be made the subjects of instruction, it be an essential part of the system to imbue the minds of the youth with a knowledge of the doctrines and duties of Christianity.

II. That this college be in every way *conformable to the* United Church of England and Ireland; but as there are also many in this land who are not members of that church, who are at present completely excluded from the means of bestowing upon their children a liberal education, to provide which is the chief object of the proposed seminary, persons of all persuasions be permitted to attend the various classes under certain restrictions, but without restraints tending to interfere with their religious opinions.

III. That the following be approved as the general outline of the plan on which the college be founded and conducted:

1. A liberal and enlarged course of education to be pursued, adapted to the respective attainments of the students. The college to be divided into two departments —a higher department for the elder, and a lower department for the younger.

2 The system to comprise Religious and Moral Instruction, Classical Learning, History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Chemistry, Jurisprudence, and other branches, as time and circumstances may require.

3. The college to be open to the sons of native gentlemen, as well as to all denominations of Christians, to be divided into two parts, *viz.* those who conform in all respects with the regulations of the institution, to be designated members; and those who only attend the classes for the purpose of receiving instruction; and the advantages to be available by all students, with the exception of some theological privileges, which must unavoidably be restricted to the members of the college. No student, not being a member of the college, to be required to comply with any religious form, provided he submit to the general system of education pursued within its walls.

4. The benefit of attending any course of lectures in the higher branches to be afforded to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of it, under the preceding and such other regulations as may be specified.

5. All students entering as members of the college, to conform in every respect to the doctrines, usages, and forms of the United Church of England and Ireland; and members of the college only to be received as resident students within its walls, and these to be subject to such rules of discipline, and to such an extent, as may be hereafter determined.

6. The college to be placed under the superintendence of a principal, with a competent number of professors and tutors.

The patron, vice-patron, visitor, governors and council, will be selected from among the civil and ecclesiastical authorities at home and in this country, who may be pleased to afford their countenance and support to the undertaking; and eight gentlemen to be selected from amongst the subscribers and donors, and who, with the vice-patron, visitor, and governors, shall conduct the general affairs of the institution. One-fourth of this committee, not being members *ex-officio*, to go out annually by rotation, but to be capable of immediate re-election,

7. The buildings of the college to be erected on a plan which will admit of being extended in the most ample manner to meet the demands of the public,

8. The funds to be raised by donations and by subscriptions, for shares of 1,000 sicca rupees each. Donors to the amount of 500 sicca rupees to have the privilege of nominating one pupil, to be educated on the terms of the institution, and the preference in the admission of pupils hereafter; this latter privilege to descend to their heirs in perpetuity. The donors to have a preference of each other according to the date of their donation.

9. Shareholders to be in the first instance called upon to pay half of the amount of the subscription, but to be liable to be called upon, should the exigencies of the college require it, for the remaining half, or any portion of that sum, as it may be required. Should the party holding one or more shares in this way, decease without having paid the full specified value of the share or shares he may have purchased or made provision for the payment of it, or them, the committee of management to have the power of disposing of the share or shares not paid for. Persons holding one share to have the privilege of nominating one pupil to be educated, free of all expense, on a vacancy occurring.

10. The privilege of nominating one pupil for every share purchased, to descend to the heirs of the shareholders in perpetuity; no share to be sold, or the privilege attached to it to be transferred, without the consent of the committee of management. Shareholders to have a preference equally with the donors in the admission of pupils. Shareholders and donors to have a preference of each other according to the date of subscription or donation; and where two or more are of the same date, to be decided by lot.

11. There shall never be more than one-fifth of the whole number of students at one time that shall be nominees of shareholders, claiming education free of expense. But should a shareholder wish

for a time to waive his privilege of nominating a pupil to be educated free of expense, and agree until a vacancy occurs to pay the fixed rate of tuition, his nominee to be admitted in preference to all others.

12. Persons disposed to take shares without claiming the foregoing privileges, to be entitled to receive 5 per cent. interest per annum on the money so lent to the college; any dividend above that to go to the foundation of endowments, exhibitions, annual prizes, &c.

13. Persons lending money as above to the college, may at any future period relinquish their claims to interest for their money, or any portion of it, amounting to the sum prescribed for the privileges of either shareholders or donors, and accordingly derive the benefit of either shareholder or a donor.

The fundamental principle on which it is proposed to establish this college is—

That in a Christian community, every system of general education ought to comprise instruction in the evidences of Christianity; and that, whilst, in the present state of society in this country, the grand object of a seminary for general education would be defeated by compelling all the students to comply with the forms of Christian worship, nevertheless instruction in the word of God ought to form an indispensable part. Without this, the acquisition of other branches of knowledge cannot be conducive either to the happiness of the individual or the welfare of the state.

The number of Europeans in this vast portion of the British empire, who, from various circumstances, have not an opportunity of educating their children in England; the growing population of Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese in a similar situation; added to the daily increasing desire for the European system of education amongst native gentlemen, seem to indicate that the present is the proper time for founding a college, in which a large and liberal education upon Christian principles shall be afforded to these several classes of British subjects.

Those persons who, in promoting the cause of Christianity, are zealous for the true interests of the country, will readily admit, that an essential part of public education is instruction in the solemn truths of the Bible, and the evidences of the Christian religion. Whilst then in the present state of society, to insist upon religious forms being attended to and complied with, by all the students, would close the doors of the institution against a great number; as Christians anxious to perform their duty to their God, as well as to benefit their fellow creatures, the proposers of this college feel assured they are humbly endeavouring to do the one, and using their best exertions for the welfare of the other, when they establish a seminary in which an enlarged and liberal education shall be combined with instruction in the word of God, and the principles of the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without laying any compulsion upon the students who may attend the several classes, not being members of the college, to conform to any particular religious persuasion.

In accordance with this principle, persons who are not regular members will be allowed to attend any of the classes, in such numbers and on such terms and conditions as the council, or committee of management, may from time to time prescribe; it being understood that no regulations shall be formed compelling them to comply with any religious forms that are at variance with their particular religious opinions; but that it shall be optional with them to comply with these to such an extent as they like, or to reject them altogether if they choose.

At the same time as the college professes itself to be of the established church of England, and avows its object to be not only that of affording the means of liberal, enlarged, and Christian education to all persons, but also of upholding the venerable and ancient institutions of England, the inculcation of those doctrines and duties which are professed and taught by the established church will form an essential part of the education of all the students who are members of the college, whether domiciliated or otherwise; these will therefore be required to attend the prescribed course of religious instruction, and to be present at divine service, performed within the walls of the college at such times and under such regulations as may be laid down by the council.

Students, not members of the college, shall be permitted to attend all or any of the classes; shall be entitled to contend for prizes; to obtain certificates; or to enjoy any of the privileges and advantages which it may be thought expedient hereafter to confer on the members of the college, with the exception of those theological certificates which can only be granted to such persons as are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and, having gone through the prescribed course of theological study, will subscribe to the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 16.

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

THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the Court, that the accounts from Bengal, for India, to the 1st of May 1828, which were necessary to the making up of the accounts for England to the 1st of May 1829, had not yet been received; and, therefore, that the statement of accounts, required by the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 5, could not be prepared, so as to enable the Court of Directors to comply with the directions of the by-law.

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"You speak of the accounts for India to May 1828, not having been received; and you refer also to the accounts for England, to May 1829, not being ready. Now, surely, the latter might have been made up."

The *Chairman.*—"They are connected with each other; and the accounts, for India, to May 1828, not having been received, those for England, to May 1829, cannot be laid before the Court."

Mr. *Patterson.*—"Is there any former instance of the Indian accounts having been so long delayed?"

The *Chairman.*—"There have been several instances, and instructions have been sent out to prevent their recurrence. The Bengal government was written to, and was strictly enjoined to compel the local authorities to have their accounts furnished regularly, so that the statement of the Company's affairs in India, to May 1828, might be supplied at the proper time."

PAPERS.

The *Chairman.*—"I now lay before the Court an account of superannuations, &c. granted since the last General Court, and also a statement of the expense incurred on account of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, for the year 1829, together with an estimate of the expense for the ensuing year."

The titles of the papers were read, and they were laid on the table.

The *Chairman.*—"It is appointed at this Court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution thereon, which shall now be read.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 15th of December 1829,

"Resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-morrow, to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next."

The *Chairman.*—"I beg leave to move, that the Court agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors declaring a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the Company's capital stock."

The motion was seconded by the Deputy Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.), and was unanimously agreed to.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman.*—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it has been made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, the alteration in the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4, recommended in the Committee of By-laws, and approved of at the last General Court. I move that the alteration be confirmed."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

[For the original by-law and the alteration, vide *Asiatic Journal* for October, page 502.]

PENSION LIST.

General *Thornton* said, he would take that opportunity of explaining and correcting a misapprehension which appeared to have prevailed with reference to a motion, which he had thought it necessary to bring forward at the last General Quarterly Meeting of Proprietors. His object was, to have printed, for the information of the proprietors, a general and complete return of all pensions, retired allowances, &c. granted to different persons in different departments, by the East-India Company. Owing to some misapprehension (perhaps he had not expressed himself clearly) it was stated, by the hon. Chairman, that the information which he sought for was already before the proprietors, and might be found on the table in the other room. Having had some correspondence with the hon. Chairman since, it did appear to him that a misapprehension existed on the subject, for no printed list whatever was to be found. The hon. Chairman was good enough to say, that there was a manuscript list of pensions; but that, be it observed, related merely to the civil servants of the Company—it did not em-

brace the military pensions and allowances. He observed, by the manuscript list, that pensions to the amount of £101,775. 3s. 4d. were granted to their civil servants, under different heads. When, on a former occasion, he mentioned the situation of Mrs. James, the widow of a former bishop of Calcutta, for whom no provision was made, no reply was given to his observation. It appeared that Mrs. Middleton, the widow of the first bishop of Calcutta, was allowed £200 a-year, and that Mrs. Heber, the widow of a recent bishop, had a pension of £400 a-year, while Mrs. James had no allowance whatever. Now it would be satisfactory, if some reason were given, to account for Mrs. James being thus excluded, when the two former ladies received pensions. It was for the hon. Chairman to say, whether this circumstance could be explained with propriety or not. Having, at the preceding court, withdrawn his motion, he knew not whether he could now regularly bring it on again. He wished to do so; but, if such a proceeding appeared irregular or unreasonable to the Court, he would abstain from pressing the motion. If not, he would propose it, and let it be either approved of or negatived. His motion would be—

"That a general return be printed, for the information of the proprietors, of all persons at present receiving pensions or retired allowances, civil or military, from the East-India Company, specifying the names of the parties, the date when granted, the amount received by each, and the total annual amount of such pensions or allowances."

He (General Thornton) would make his motion now, if there was no objection to such a proceeding; and he the rather wished to do so, in order to give the hon. Chairman an opportunity of stating his sentiments on the subject. The gallant general concluded by making his motion in the regular form.

The *Chairman* said, he really thought that the motion of the gallant general was not necessary. The gallant general had, at present, within his reach, all the information that could be required on the subject. A list was regularly made out, according to the regulations laid down in the act of Parliament, and to that list the proprietors had access. Many of those retired allowances were fixed by the act, and did not depend upon the will of any person. Officers who had served for a certain period, had a right, as a matter of course, to retire on a certain allowance, which was regulated by the act. With respect to the miscellaneous pensions, the gallant general had already allowed that a list of them was made out.

General *Thornton*.—"Yes, in manuscript."

The *Chairman*.—It was very true, the list was in manuscript, but it was open to the inspection of the proprietors; and he did not see the necessity of laying it before them in a printed form. There was regularly laid before Parliament an account of all new pensions, and that account was also placed on the table of the Court. The point which the gallant general wished to arrive at was, the annual amount of pensions, the number of pensioners who died, and the number of those who remained. He could have no other object, and he could procure that information from the list of pensions which was regularly laid before the Court. Therefore, he conceived that it would be an unnecessary expense to have such a return as that called for by the gallant general printed, since it would impart no further information than what he possessed at present. With regard to Mrs. James's case he had to observe, that it differed very much from that of Mrs. Middleton's. Bishop Middleton had been nine years in India; but, unfortunately, Bishop James had been there but a very short time. The Court of Directors had maturely considered the case before they decided on it.

Mr. *Rigby*.—"Did Mrs. James apply for a pension?"

The *Chairman*.—"Yes, she did, Sir; and the Court of Directors paid every attention to her application."

Mr. *Hume* must submit to the Court of Directors, whether the refusal to produce such a return as that now moved for, would not produce an opposite effect from that which they might suppose likely to result from it. He knew very well that many persons had strong claims on the Company which ought to be fairly dealt with. It was not, however, in the power of any individuals, except those within the bar, to know whether pensions or allowances were granted properly or not. He wished to submit, that if the Court of Directors were desirous of negativing this motion, it might give rise to a feeling of suspicion, however ill-founded that suspicion might be. At present the proprietors had nothing more than the returns made according to act of Parliament. They had, he believed, no opportunity of knowing how many individuals had retired in the military department. He knew he could obtain an account of all the pensions granted agreeably to the act of Parliament, but he had not the means of ascertaining how many had fallen in. Was it not necessary, he would ask, to produce a full list, to enable the proprietors to judge whether pensions had been properly granted or not? He had no feeling that any pension or allowance was improperly granted; he felt no apprehension of that

kind; but he thought that, to avoid all appearance of secrecy, and to avoid any suspicion that might attach to it, the return ought to be made out. When the list was laid before the proprietors, it would be for the Court to say, whether it should be printed; that would be a matter for ulterior consideration. He wished, therefore, that the return should be given, lest it should be supposed that there was something connected with it which individuals did not like to be made known. He would request his gallant friend to amend his motion, and merely to require that the account should be laid before the proprietors in their usual room, leaving untouched the question of printing it. He hoped that the Court of Directors would not refuse this information. He had heard, and he could conceive no reason, for such a refusal; and, therefore, he thought the proposition for producing this list ought to be acceded to, in order to avoid suspicion as to the motives of the gentlemen behind the bar. He knew of no suspicion; if there were, he would at once notice it. But secrecy always excited suspicion; and, therefore, he thought the return ought to be printed. It was important, at this moment, that no suspicion of the Company should exist, because their conduct for a number of years would shortly undergo investigation. He was quite satisfied, that the proprietors at large ought to be furnished with this account as cheaply as possible.

Mr. *S. Dixon* observed, in order to prevent improper impressions from getting abroad in consequence of this motion, that it ought to be borne in mind that both the hon. proprietors (General Thornton and Mr. Hume) had stated that they did not urge the motion because they had any suspicion of there being any thing wrong. With respect to the motion, he took the liberty of opposing it, because he deemed it to be wholly unnecessary; no necessity for such a publication had been made out.

General *Thornton* said, he was ready to acquiesce in the proposed amendment—to limit his motion to the calling for the papers, leaving the question of printing for an ulterior proceeding, should the motion be granted. This motion, he had formerly stated, was not grounded on any suspicion that grants had been improperly made. He believed that on all occasions the Court of Directors had been extremely liberal, and very properly so. Of improper conduct he certainly had no suspicion; but he thought it would be satisfactory, at this time, if such a list should be made public—whether it should be printed or not was another thing.

The *Chairman* observed, that the retired list was already made out, and there was no objection to its being seen by any proprietor. The miscellaneous grants were also made known by the returns to Parliament. With regard to individuals who had retired, any proprietor had only to inspect the retired book, where he would at once find them. Therefore all the necessary information was already before the Court.

General *Thoruton* inquired, whether the list gave the sum total of what the Company were now actually paying for retired salaries, allowances, pensions, and grants.

The *Chairman* replied, that every person knew what the retired military allowances were, so that any person who might be so disposed, had the opportunity of arriving at the total amount.

The motion was then put and negatived.

ARCOT AND TANJORE COMMISSIONS.

Mr. *Patterson* said, before the Court adjourned, he wished to say a few words with respect to the commissions appointed for auditing the accounts of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. The first commission was nearly a quarter of a century in existence; it had caused a very great expense; and a very general opinion prevailed, not only in that court, but throughout the realm, that it was an abominable job, and required serious consideration. He wished to know whether its labours were likely to terminate soon?

The *Chairman*.—"The hon proprietor must know, that the accounts relative to the proceedings of the commissioners were annually laid before Parliament, and are also placed on the table of this Court. I trust the business will soon be closed; but we have no control over the commission, which is appointed by act of Parliament."

Mr. *Hume* said there was but one opinion on this subject, namely, that the Arcot commission should have been done away with long ago; and he believed that many gentlemen behind the bar participated in that opinion. He would ask, whether the expense of the commission for the four or five last years did not amount to more than the whole debt unadjudicated? This, he believed, arose from the conduct of individuals who would not agree to any compromise. He was strongly of opinion that the commission ought to be put an end to. He rose, however, to offer one or two observations on a different subject; on the subject of certain alterations which were making in the allowances heretofore granted to different classes of the Company's servants in India. He did not mean to say, that the Company had not a right to make the reductions to which he alluded. The question was, how far sound policy warranted such a step? This he would say,

that, in adopting any measure of this kind, they ought to take care that they did not drive their servants to give up all hope of ever being able to return to England. That was a most important point; for no man went out to India but with the expectation that, in process of time, he would revisit his native land. Every individual who proceeded to India, was buoyed up with that pleasing hope. Now, he was not a friend to any thing like improper expenditure, as was very well known; but still he could not approve of a system of reduction, which must compel individuals to give up all hopes of ultimately returning to England, and thus driving them to a course of proceeding in India different from that which they would otherwise have adopted. God knew that few enough lived to realize their hopes; but still those hopes were the *stimulus* to embark, and their best consolation while abroad. Having said so much for all, he should now particularly advert to the medical establishment in India. If he were correctly informed, orders had been sent out which would place the individuals belonging to their medical staff in a worse situation than any other class in the Company's service. He did not say, that if their allowances were reduced even one-half, that the Company could not get persons to undertake their allowances at the reduced rate. But he doubted whether they could procure individuals educated in the manner in which he trusted all their medical servants at present were. It, therefore, became a matter of very serious consideration, whether they should allow a change to take place, the effect of which would be, to cut off from the minds of those most useful servants all hope of being able to return to this country. The reduction, as affecting the medical staff, regarded the practice of allowing medical men to make monthly and other claims on account of medicines that might be wanted—claims that were allowed, be the quantity of medicine required small or large. He did not defend that practice—on principle it was wrong; but its justice and its existence were two different things, especially when the practice was looked to as part of the source of emolument. It had existed; medical men had gone to India on the faith of the existence of that practice; and now those emoluments were to be altogether cut off, without any other remuneration being substituted, or compensation for what had been withdrawn. He repeated, he considered the practice to have been contrary to all sound principle. When in India, he had been of that opinion; but still as it had existed, and had been calculated on as part of the remuneration for services, ought the allowances to be cut off without substituting some, if not adequate, compensation? The practice had continued, he believed, for more than half a century; then was not its complete cutting off, and without any equivalent, calculated to operate injuriously, if not unjustly? As there had been loud complaints on the subject, he trusted that the case was again under the consideration of the Court of Directors; he doubted not, indeed, that such must be fact; and if it were so, he had only to add, that he hoped the Court would deal liberally as well as justly. He had received many complaints from medical men on the subject; he would not particularize the complaints; he had only to hope that the case would be re-considered, and, at all events, the Court would not continue in the resolution to press so heavily on a particular class. He hoped ere long to hear that the proposed regulations for such positive reductions were either removed for the present, or very considerably modified. He was, unquestionably, most willing to leave the whole business in the hands of the Directors; he believed that it could not be left in better hands.

The *Chairman* said he was glad to hear the hon. proprietor express the confidence he reposed in the directors; they could only be actuated by the desire to advance the Company's interests, and those of the service. With regard to what the hon. proprietor had said as to the medical establishment, he begged leave to observe, that the reduction was not made without granting some remuneration to those who would be affected by it. Since those orders were sent out, which the hon. proprietor himself admitted to be correct in principle, a considerable boon had been conferred on their medical servants, who were now allowed to retire with £700 a-year, instead of £500, as heretofore. It was proper for him, however, to state, that the regulations alluded to had been partially, if not wholly, suspended; that orders had been sent out for that purpose, to give time for further consideration and inquiry; and that, as regarded other points, there had been for the present material modifications. It was a subject to which every attention should be paid.

No farther business offering, the Court, on the question, adjourned.

East-India College, Hatleybury.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December, 1829.

ON Thursday, the 3d December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, were they were received by him and all the Professors and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Council Room, the students having been previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:—

A list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman according to the following report:

Report of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, in December 1829.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving college.

Fourth Term.

John Marshall Davies, medal in political economy, in law, and prize in Hindustani.

Henry Chas. Hamilton, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alexander Thomas Dick, passed with great credit.

Third Term.

William Edward Frere, medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished.

Edward Thornton, medal in classics, first prize in Persian and in Hindustani.

John Frederick Gaitskill, with great credit.

Second Term.

Highly Distinguished: Timins, Bidwell, Hallett, Torrens, Roupel.

Great Credit: Wilson.

First Term.

Highly Distinguished: Remington.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions, obtained by Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Hon. Humphrey Bohun Devereux, prize in classics, political economy, Bengali, for English essay, in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles James Bird, prize in mathematics, law, Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Wilton Rees Bayley, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Highly Distinguished: Shelton.

Great Credit: Larken.

Second Term.

Martin Richard Gubbins, prize in Persian, Bengali, Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments; also a prize in drawing.

Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, prize in History, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Hatley Frere, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Carr Tucker, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished; also prize in Bengali writing, and first prize in drawing.

Thomas Wildman Goodwyn, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Strachey, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments; also prize in Devanagari writing.

Highly Distinguished: Maltby, Atherton, Davidson, Mathison, and Kaye.

Great Credit: Monckton and Dunnergue.

First Term.

Jas. William Muir, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished.

Henry St. G. Tucker, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Frederick Edmonstone, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Udny Yule, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

James Gwatkin Cochrane, prize in classics, English composition, and with great credit; also prize in Persian writing.

George Anstruther Harris, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Highly Distinguished: Ommaney, Malcolm, Snell.

Prize in Drawing: Alexander.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council:

BENGAL.	MADRAS.
1st Class.	2d Class.
1. Hamilton,	1. Roupell,
2. Thornton.	2. Wilson,
2d Class.	3. Blanshard.
3. Bidwell,	BOMBAY.
4. Torrens,	1st Class.
5. Timins,	1. Davies,
6. Dick,	2. Frere.
7. Gaitskill.	2d Class.
3d Class.	3. Hallett,
8. Raikes,	4. Remington.
9. Bennett.	3d Class.
	5. Hadden.

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 latter 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 *three months* after they were so ranked; and that should any delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination should be held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and should 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 Tuesday the 19th of Jan. 1830, 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 (John Loch, Esq.) then addressed the Students, expressing his high gratification at the favourable result of the Examination; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 6th, and Wednesday the 13th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, from Candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on the 19th January 1830.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

ROLLS COURT, *Dec.* 2.

In the Matter of Martyn.—The circumstances of this case are as follows:—A gentleman named Martyn died in India some time back, leaving an immense property, a part of which consisted of a sum of £200,000 in three per cent. consols, and a like amount vested in three per cent. bank annuities. Out of these funds he bequeathed to his two natural children, Charles Cecil Martyn, and Francis Mountjoy Martyn, £150,000 each, to be paid in the following manner:—£50,000 to each on his attaining twenty-one years, sums of £50,000 more when they should have arrived at five-and-*twenty*, and the remaining sums of £50,000 when the parties reached thirty. In the event of either of them dying before he became entitled to these bequests, or any of them, then his share or shares to go to the survivor. A bill had been filed, making the parties wards of court; and an account was directed, together with a reference to the master, in the usual manner. Sums were allowed for the education and maintenance of the infants, and various legacies had been paid out of the testator's property under the authority of the court; £52,000 was paid for legacy duty alone. The children were also left residuary legatees; a circumstance which must increase the property of each very considerably.

Mr. *Bickersteth* now presented a petition on the part of Charles Cecil Martyn, the elder of the brothers, who had recently attained the age of twenty-one, praying the court to direct the payment of the first third of the property to which he was entitled under his father's will.

No opposition being offered,

His *Honour* granted the prayer of the petition, and directed payment to be made out of that fund from which it would be most advantageous to the estate that the £50,000 should be taken.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *Nov.* 26.

Fair v. *Elphinstone.* — Mr. *Denman* showed cause against a rule obtained on Friday last by the Attorney-general, on the part of the defendant, for a writ in the nature of a *mandamus*, directed to the Supreme Court of Bombay, requiring that court to take the examination of Mr. Farish, and several other persons resident in India. The learned counsel stated, that this was an action against the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, at the suit of Mr. Fair, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for removing him from Bombay in a vessel not bound direct for England. The East-India Company had undertaken the defence of Mr. Elphinstone, the governor of Bombay; and the affidavit of the attorney stated, that the declaration had been delivered in June; that the defendant had pleaded, and that the cause was at issue, and now stood for trial. It was also stated, that at the time the cause of action accrued, the defendant was governor at Bombay, and that James Farish, Esq., the government secretary, and other persons who were now in the East-Indies, and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay, were material witnesses for the defence. The present application had therefore been made to the discretion of the court under the act of the 13 Geo. III. c. 63, sec. 44, by which it was provided, that if the East-India Company, or any other persons, should commence an action for any act done by the government of the presidency, it should be lawful for the Court of King's Bench, if the case should require it, to grant a writ in the nature of a *mandamus* to the Supreme Court at Bombay, to examine witnesses in that country, and return their examinations to this court. Now with respect to Mr. Farish, the secretary, the affidavits which had been made in opposition to the rule, stated that the plaintiff knew that Mr. Farish could not give evidence of any facts which were not comprised in the correspondence between him and the plaintiff in the year 1824. The plaintiff was ready to give any admissions that might be required as to that correspondence. The other witnesses whom the plaintiff wished to examine in India were not named by him, and if a commission went down in the form in which it was now prayed for the trial might be delayed for an indefinite length of time.

Mr. *Justice Bayley*.—The party in England may not know the names of the witnesses in India whom he may wish to examine. This was peculiarly a case in which the defendant should not be confined to examine those persons who were named in the *mandamus*, because some of them might be dead before the writ arrived in India.

The *Attorney-general* said, that as his learned friend (Mr. Denman) had offered to give admissions as to the correspondence, perhaps he would have no objection to give some other admissions, in order to raise the points which the defendant intended to make; and in that case the expense of a *mandamus*, and the consequent delay in examining witnesses in India, might be avoided.

Mr. *Denman* repeated, that the plaintiff would be ready to give any admissions. Perhaps the defendant would consent to wave any objection that might arise under the statue of limitations.

The *Attorney-general*.—O no.

Mr. *Justice Bayley*.—The statute, if it had any operation against you, has operated already. We think the rule should be made absolute, the plaintiff being at liberty to examine on interrogatories *de bene esse*, any witnesses who may be going abroad.—*Rule absolute* accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN TEA.

The *Dover* packet-ship, Captain Bursley, which arrived at this port on Monday from Boston, after a short passage, brought 12 chests of tea, purchased in America, and shipped by George Manners, Esq., English Consul, at Boston, for the Board of Control, or the Commissioners of the Affairs of India. The quantity of tea imported is too small to have been brought to this country for sale, and, as it includes tea of almost every kind, there can be little or no doubt that it has been imported for the purpose of comparison with the teas sold by the Company. The importation consists of about 700lb. As the tea was brought for Government, of course neither the tea nor the ship was seized.—*Liverpool Courier*.

THIBET SHAWL CLOTH.

A gentleman in Edinburgh has sent us two beautiful specimens of shawl cloth, manufactured at Edinburgh, of Thibet wool; one of them dyed *amber*, with an extract from the flower of the potato, and the other dyed *green*, by the application of *indigo to* the former colour. They are fine specimens of our manufactures, and worthy the attention of the curious.—*Glasgow Caurier*.

MR. WAGHORN.

Mr. Thomas Waghorn, *who left London* the 27th October to meet the *Enterprize* steamer at the Isthmus of Suez, reached Trieste on the 5th of November, and sailed in the *Eugenia* on the 10th for Alexandria.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

[illegible] *Foot* (Madras). Paym. W. G. Sharp, from [illegible] Af. Col. Corps, to be paym., v. Grant (3 Dec. 29).

2d Foot (Bombay). Maj. John McMahon, from 59th F., to be Major, v. Waring, who exch. (19 Nov. 29).

20th Foot (Bombay). Lieut. Jas. *Palmer*, from h. p. Royal York Rangers, to be lieut., v. Stephens, app. to Rifle Brigade (3 Dec. 29)

26th Foot (Madras). Lieut. Jas. Sweeny, from h. p. New South Wales Vet. Comps., to be Lieut., v. Carthew, whose app. has not taken place (19 Nov. 29).

29th Foot (N. S. Wales). Ens. John Willock, from h. p. 3d F., to be Ens., v. Nath. Reid, who exhc. (19 Nov. 29).

46th Foot (Madras). T. W. Bremner to be Ens. by purch., v. Sweeting, who retires (3 Dec. 29).

48th Foot (Madras). Ens. G. S. Tidy to be Lieut. by purch., v. Finly, who retires; and John Massy to be Ens. by purch., v. Tidy (both 3 Dec. 29).

97th Foot (Ceylon). Brev. Maj. John Tyler, to be major by purch., v. Pattison prom., Lieut. F. C. Barlow to be capt. by purch., v. Tyler; Ens. Chas. Nagel to be Lieut. by purch., v. Barlow; and John Gillow to be Ens. by purch., v. Nagel (all 18 Dec. 29).

Ceylon Regt. (Ceylon). Lieut.Col. C. A. Macalester, from h. p. to be Lieut.Col, v. Bird, dec. (19 Nov. 29); W. E. FitzEdward Barnes to be 2d Lieut., v. Roddy prom. (19 do).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 30. *Reaper*, Rhind, from Singapore and Trieste; at Plymouth.—*Dec.* 6. *Laurel*, Tate, from Bengal 14th July; at Liverpool.—6. *Battimore*, Lindle, from Batavia and Mauritius; off Penzance.—7. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, from Bombay 3d Aug; off Portsmouth.—7. *William Miles*, Williams, from Bengal 25th March, Rangoon 9th May, Penang 6th June, and Mauritius 29th July; off Portsmouth.—13. *Elisa*, Dixon, from Bombay 2d June, and Cape of Good Hope 13th Sept.; at Deal.—13. *Wilna*, Tait, from Cape

of Good Hope 29th Aug.; off Margate.—13. *Hero*, Bohemia, from Batavia 12th Aug.; off Portsmouth (for Antwerp).—14. *Alfred*, Lewis, from N. S. Wales 7th July; at Gravesend.—14. *Acethusa*, Johnson, from Singapore 14th June; at Gravesend.—14. *Renown*, Baker, from Bengal 8th July, and Cape of Good Hope 25th Sept.; at Gravesend.—14. *Africa*, Skelton, from Colombo (Ceylon) 23d July, and Mauritius 29th Aug.; at Gravesend.—15. *Harriett*, Fraser, from Batavia 2d Aug.; at Portsmouth (for Antwerp).—16. *Resource*, Stoddart, from Bengal 3d July, and Mauritius 5th Sept.; at Dartmouth.—23. *Andromache*, Laws, from Bengal 9th Aug., and Mauritius 28th Sept.; at Falmouth.

Departures.

Nov. 25. *Pheasant*, M'Gregor, for Mauritius; from Liverpool. 26. *Cæsar*, Watt, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Dec.* 1. *Britannia*, Curry, for Swan River; from Deal.—2. *Lonach*, Cotegrave, for Cape of Good Hope and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—2. *Othello*, Thomann, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. *Claremont*, M'Auley, for Bombay; from Greenock.—5. *Forth*, Proudfoot, for Cork and N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—5. *Rambler*, Pauline, for Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Vesper*, Brown, for Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Australia*, Sleight, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—7. *Ceylon*, Davison, for Ceylon; from Deal.—8. *Mermaid*, Henniker, from N.S. Wales; from Deal.—8. *George Home*, Steel, for C. G. Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—8. *Moira*, Bugg, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—14. *Silence*, Jackson, for Cape of Good Hope (with government stores); from Deal.—14. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—14. *Active*, Wright, from V.D. Land, N. S. Wales, and New Zealand; from Deal.—15. *Caroline*, Howey, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—15. *Royal George*, Dudman, for Bombay; from Deal.—16. *Mary*, Jamieson, for V.D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—17. *Ganges*, Renner, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *James*, Goldsmith, for Swan River; from Liverpool.—18. *Norval*, Harrison, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.—18. *Batavia*, Blair, for Batavia; from Deal.—20. *Minerva*, Hare, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—20. *Hebe*, Douglas, for C. G. Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—21. *Indian*, Freer, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Greenock.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay, Mrs. Fawcett and child; Mrs. Burns and three children; Mrs. Currin and four children; Mrs. Barton and three children; Miss Fitzgerald; Mr. Currin; Capt. Donelly; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Prescott; seven servants.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bombay (arrived in Oct. last); Mrs. Gardner and child; Mr. Gardner; Dr. J. R. Stewart; Capt. Le Messurier; Capt. F. Farrell; Mr. Bruce Mitchell; Mr. J. M. Mitchell; Chas. Lewis, and one native servant.

Per Fortune, from Bombay; Major Graham; Mr. John Graham.

Per Renown, from Bengal: Mr. James; Mr. Kearney.

Per Africa, from Ceylon: Dr. Finlay; Lieut. Jones; Miss Boyd; two servants.—From Mauritius: Mrs. Palmer and son, of Calcutta; Mrs. Thompson; Dr. Berry, staff surgeon; Mr. Hinzell.

Per Eliza, from Bombay: Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Kennedy; Capt. Scott; Dr. Walbran; Lieut. M'Caffrey; Lieut. Harrison.

Per Resource, from Bengal; Dr. Wardlaw; Mrs. Wardlaw and child; Capt. G. Templer, 22d N.I.; Capt. Batteley, ditto; Lieut. C. B. Leicester, Bengal Inf.; Mrs. Leicester; Mrs. Capt. Alexander; Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, 8th Bengal L.C.; Lieut. G. Myllus, H.M.'s 16th Foot; Lieut. Deakin, H.M.'s 16th ditto; Ens. R. Mockler, 50th N.I.; E. Barnfield, Esq.; Mr. E. Pond; Mr. J. L. Sanders; Mr. W. Wood; Capt. Davies, mariner; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Tiel; Mr. Simms; Mrs. S. Dugdale; six invalids.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Mrs. Nisbett; Mrs. Ware; Lieut.-Col. Nisbett; Capt. Bland; Capt. Ware; W. Baird, Esq., indigo-planter; H. V. Halkern, Esq., writer; E. Wilmott, Esq., writer; Lieut. Beatson, Bengal N.I.; J. W. Ricketts, Esq.; two Masters Ricketts; Masters Nisbett and Halkern; six invalids.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 24. At the Parsonage, Laugharne, the lady of Major O'Donneghue, of the Indian army, of a daughter. The infant died shortly after its birth.

26. At Belmont, near Cork, the lady of Major Clarke, 46th regt., of a son.

Dec. 1. At Holbecks, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut.-col. Raper, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, of a son, still-born.

2. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. John Paterson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

23. In Gower Street, the lady of Capt. H. B. Henderson, of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Maidstone, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Tod, of a son.

27. In Devonshire Place, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Skimouth, J. W. Phillipps, Esq., captain of the 7th Hussars, son of the late Thos. Phillipps, Esq., of Colleprieste, in the county of Devon, to Catherine Aurora, only daughter of the late Col. Jas. A. Kirkpatrick, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, formerly Resident at Hyderabad.

23. At Kelso, Geo. Gillies, Esq., surgeon, Coldstream, to Rebecca Jane, only daughter of the late Major D. Seton, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Dec. 23. At St. Giles'-in-the-fields, William, youngest son of the late Colonel W. Rickart Hepburn, of Rickarton, North Britain, to Eliza Maria, second daughter of the late Major Wm. Mitchell, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Lately. At St. Mary-le-bone, Lieut.-col. Craigie, of Ferry Bank, Fife, to Harriet, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Macintyre, of the Bengal Artillery.

— At Cockermouth, Capt. W. C. Illingworth, 2d Bombay Light Cav., to Helen, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Fawcett, M.A.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. At sea, on board the *Harriett*, from Batavia, Capt. John Young, commander of that vessel.

29. At sea, on board the *Andromache*, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Maughan.

Nov. 2. At the house of George Living, Esq., deeply regretted by his family and friends, Capt. Alex. Brown, of Farnham, Surrey, and of the East-India merchant service, aged 42.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. D. H. Knox, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

3. At Chichester, in his 80th year, General Oliver Nicholls, colonel of the 66th regiment. General Nicholls was perhaps the oldest officer in His Majesty's service, his first commission being signed by George II.

9. At Reigate, Surrey, Ynyr Burges, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

11. At his seat in Hampshire, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., &c., and colonel of the 3d (or Buffs) Regt. of Foot.

14. At Longtown, after having completed his seventh voyage to the presidencies of India, Peter James, Esq., chief officer of the H. E. I. C. ship *Malcolm*.

15. In Newman Street, aged 15 months, of water in the brain, Anthony Edward, only child of A. E. Angelo, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

20. At Clapham, in her 30th year, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Francis Goode, Chaplain in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company in Bengal.

25. At Cheltenham, Margaret B. Barclay, aged 32, wife of Brook Kay, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's naval service.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Eliza*, on the passage from Bombay, Mr. Assist. Surg. Poole.

PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.*—*The Bazaar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.*—*The Madras Candy is equal to* 500 lb. *The Surat Candy is equal to* 746½ lb. *The Pecul is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The Corge is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, July 30, 1829.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	S.Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 20	0
Bottles	100	17 0	— 18	0
Coals	B. md.	0 7	— 0	14
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	F. md.	49 0	— 48	4
—— —— 30-40	do.	48 4	— 48	8
—— Thick sheets	do.	49 0	— 50	0
—— Old	do.	43 4	— 45	8
—— Bolt	do.	45 0	— 45	8
—— Slab	do.	44 0	— 44	4
—— Nails, assort.	do.	41 0	— 44	0
—— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	50 0	— 50	0
—— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	44 12	— 45	0
Copperas	do.	3 0	— 6	0
Cottons, chintz	P. C.	P. C.	— 5	D.
—— Muslins, assort.	5 D.	5 D.	— 10	D.
—— Twist, Mule, 14-40	Mor.	0 7½	— 0	8
—— —— 60-120	do.	0 6	— 0	7
Cutlery	P. C.	P. C.	— 5	A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	P. C.	— 10	D.
Hardware	P. C.	P. C.	— 5	A.
Hosiery	10 D.	10 D.	— 15	D.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 11	@ 6	13
—— —— flat	do.	6 11	— 6	13
—— English, sq.	do.	3 8	— 3	10
—— —— flat	do.	3 5	— 3	6
—— Bolt	do.	3 5	— 3	6
—— Sheet	do.	6 12	— 7	0
—— Nails	cwt.	18 0	— 20	0
—— Hoops	F. md.	6 6	— 6	8
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 4	— 1	6
Lead, Pig	F. md.	6 6	— 6	8
—— Sheet	do.	6 12	— 6	14
Millinery	bag	15 D.	— 20	D.
Shot, patent	Ct. Rs. F. md.	2 14	— 3	0
Spelter		6 6	— 6	8
Stationery		P. C.	— 5	D.
Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	10 8	— 11	0
—— Swedish	do.	13 4	— 13	12
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	22 8	— 23	8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	— 5	A.
—— —— coarse		P. C.	— 5	A.
—— Flannel		P. C.	— 5	D.

MADRAS, July 1, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	10	@	12
Copper, Sheathing	candy	330	—	340
—— Cakes	do.	280	—	285
—— Old	do.	330	—	350
—— Nails, assort.		P. C.	—	10 A.
Cottons, Chintz		P. C.	—	20 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		10 A.	—	25 A.
—— Longcloth		10 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery		20 A.	—	25 A.
Glass and Earthenware		20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware		Overstocked.		
Hosiery	candy	52	—	60
Iron, Sweedish, sq.	do.	26	—	28
—— English sq.	do.	26	—	28
—— Flat and bolt				

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	42	@	50
—— Nails	do.	105	—	122
Lead, Pig	do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	42	—	45
Millinery		Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent		20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter	candy	32	—	36
Stationery		P. C.	—	5 A.
Steel, English	candy	70	—	77
—— Swedish	do.	87	—	94
Tin Plates	box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— —— coarse		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Flannel		25 A.	—	32 A.

BOMBAY, July 25, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	22	@	0
Bottles	doz.	1½	—	0
Coals	ton	15	—	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt.	75	—	0
—— —— 24-32	do.	75	—	0
—— Thick sheets	do.	81½	—	0
—— Slab	do.	68	—	0
—— Nails	do.	65	—	0
Cottons, Chintz		30 A.	—	50 A.
—— Longcloths		40 A.	—	50 A.
—— Muslins		50 A.	—	0
—— Other goods		10 D.	—	50 A.
—— Yarn, 20-80	lb.	5	—	1½
Cutlery		25 D.	—	0
Glass and Earthenware		25 D.	—	15 A.
Hardware		30 A.	—	0
Hosiery		Unsaleable.		

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	82	@	0
—— English, do.	do.	42	—	0
—— Hoops	cwt.	9½	—	0
—— Nails	do.	25	—	0
—— Plates	do.	10	—	0
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	38	—	0
—— do. for nails	do.	50	—	0
Lead, Pig	cwt.	9½	—	0
—— Sheet	do.	9	—	0
Millinery		10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent	cwt.	18	—	20
Spelter	do.	9	—	0
Stationery		25 A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish	tub	16	—	0
Tin Plates	box	26	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		30 A.	—	40 A.
—— —— coarse		25 A.	—	30 A.
—— Flannel		20 A.	—	0

CANTON, April 18, 1829.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4	@	5
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5	—	6
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	2½	—	3
—— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2
—— Yarn	pecul	35	—	45
Iron, Bar	do.	3	—	0
—— Rod	do.	4	—	0
Lead	do.	5	—	0

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1	—	1¼
—— Camlets	pce.	30	—	32
—— Do. Dutch	do.	34	—	0
—— Long Ells Dutch	do.	7	—	8
Tin	pecul	18	—	19
Tin Plates	box	9	—	0

SINGAPORE, June 18, 1829.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11	@ 12½
Bottles	100	4	— 0
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40½	— 41
Cottons, Madapollams, 28yd. by 32in.	pcs.	3	— 3½
—— Imit. Irish 25 36	do.	3	— 3½
—— Longcloths 12 36	do.	3	— 3½
—— ——— 38 to 40	34-36 do.	none	
—— ——— do. ..do.	38-40 do.	6½	— 10
—— ——— do. ..do.	44 do.	7	— 10
—— ———	50 do.	8	— 9
—— ———	55 do.	9	— 10
—— ———	60 do.	9	— 10
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	10	— 17
—— ——— 9-9.	do.	2¾	— 4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	3	— 4
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 40 .. 45	do.	1½	— 4½
		3	— 8
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6	@ 8
—— do. do. Pullicat	do.	4	— 6
—— Twist, 40 to 70	pecul	70	— 85
Hardware, assort.		P. C.	
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	— 5¼
—— English	do.	4	— 4½
—— Nails	do.	12	— 13
Lead, Pig	do.	6	— 7
—— Sheet	do.	6	— 7
Shot, patent	bag	4	— 0
Spelter	pecul	none	
Steel, Swedish	do.	13	— 14
—— English	do.	none	
Woollens, Long Ells	pce.	9	— 11
—— Camblets	do.	31	— 33
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1	— 1¼

REMARKS.

Advices from Calcutta, dated 30 July, state that mule twist has created a good deal of interest lately, and sales to a large extent have been effected in it. In piece goods the market continues very languid; stock large, and no improvement in prices. Marine stores without improvement. Cutlery, glass, earthenware, and hardware, very dull, and only saleable by retail. In beer, the trade very heavily supplied, and a good deal in importers' hands. Bottles in moderate demand. Iron continues to have a heavy appearance, but no alteration in prices Copper firm at quotations, the sales reported at a small advance. Spelter stock very heavy, a few small parcels changing hands at quotations. Lead without inquiry. Block tin a shade lower. Tin plates and steel steady, and in moderate demand.

The last advices from Canton are dated 18th April. They state that the leading markets of the interior are reported to be very dull. A few hundred peculs of South American copper have lately been sold at Sp. Drs. 24 per pecul.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 30, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 25 8	Remittable	24 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 8	Old Five per ct. Loan	2 0 Disc.
Disc. 0 6	New ditto ditto	0 10 Disc.
5,400 0	Bank of Bengal Shares	5,200 0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills 8 0
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0
Interest on loans on deposit 7 0

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d—to sell 2s. per Sicca Rupee.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

Forty-first half-year's Dividend, payable 2d July—14 Rs. 6 Ans. per cent. per annum, or 7½ Rs. 12 Ans. each share.

Madras, July 15, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 30 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Aug. 1, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, June 13, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, April 18, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

On Bombay, — no bills.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To actual Gravesend and	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
7 *Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	Wm. Drayner	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	J. Hamilton	J. Beveridge	Jas. Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	1829.	1829.	1830.	1830
5 *Duchess of Atholl*	1336	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	G. Steward	T. Hillman	C. M. Welsted	R. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					
7 *Dunira*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	J. Shute	Jas. Rickett	R. Buckle	E. W. Paul	J. MacKinlay	John Giles					
5 *William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	T. Sandys	R. Burroughes	J. Rose	R. Lockhart	Wm. Westcott	T. A. Gibb	*Bengal & China*	18 *Nov*	9 *Dec.*	5 *Jan.*	
3 *Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	J. S. Biles	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	—	Jas. Thomson	*Bombay & China*				
5 *Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	R. Macqueen	Jno. Pitcairn	T. N. Weare	Charles Ray	A. Macrea	J. Walkinshaw	*Bengal & China St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	3 *Dec.*	24 *Dec.*	20 *do.*	
7 *Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	G. A. Bond	J. R. Pidding	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
2 *Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	C. W. Loveridge	S. Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W. Spawforth		18 *do.*	1830.	8 *Jan.*	4 *Feb.*
9 *General Harris*	1293	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Elphinstone	H. Cole	F. Shaw	J. M. Davidson	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*Bombay & China*				
5 *Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	H. L. Thomas	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	J. Dennistoun	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose					
3 *Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. De St. Croix	John Copling	A. Coates	Aut. Daniell	—	C. S. Compton	*St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, & China*	1830. *Jan.* 25	*do.* 22	*do.*	
9 *Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	John Penn	H. J. Wolfe	B. J. Thomson	A. Smallpiece	George Comb	T. Collingwood					
7 *London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	J. Jameson	D. T. Roy	John Lenox	*Madras & China*	18 *do.*	8 *Feb.*	8 *Mar*	
9 *Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	J. Dalrymple	John K. Jolly	Wm. Bryon	R. M'Conachie	—					
3 *Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	V. Steward	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					
3 *George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham					
7 *Canning*	1396	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kieran	H. Beveridge					
8 *Earl of Balcarres*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	B. J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnott	John Main	*China*	3 *Mar.*	24 *Mar*	21 *Apr.*	
5 *Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	J. M. Baird	O. MacDonald	—	Wm. Cook	P. Milne					
10 *Astell*	871	S. Marjoribanks	Jno. Laurence	Henry Wise	—	C. T. Rouse	Thos. Skelton	—	—					

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—The Cotton Market is very steady; the purchases this week are about 600 bags, of which the greater part is *Surats, and about* 100 bags *Bengal*; the prices are without alteration.

Spices.—There are some inquiries after Spices, but the actual sales are confined to small parcels Nutmegs, at the *former* prices.

East-India Sugar.—The purchases are confined to small parcels Bengal Sugars at the late prices.

Tea.—Result of *December* sale, finished 11th December. It consists chiefly of Company's Teas, which have sold at the following variations on last sale's prices. Boheas, and ordinary Congous (half chests), 0½ per lb. cheaper—Good ordinary Congous have fallen 3*d.* per lb.—Congous of the first and second classes, much as last sale; third class Teas have sold about 0½*d.* per lb. higher; *this class comprises many broaks possessing much strength and flavour, and will be found the best value of the sale*:—fourth and fifth classes have sold as near as possible to the prices of September sale.—Sixth class is higher in price, but not dearer, as the quality is much superior to those usually offered. In the price of Twankays there is no material alteration; those *of the* lower cost are about ½*d.* per lb. cheaper—good *medium* sort much as last sale—*there* is a deficiency of the finest bright leaf kind. The assortment of Hyson is good—low cost have sold about 3*d* per lb. dearer—finer kinds are *much* cheaper, full 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.

The consumption of Tea continues to be steady and extensive—there having been considerably more Tea cleared in the quarter just ended, than the whole quantity in the present sale.

The following are the quantities and prices of the different sorts:—

			No. of Chests.		Ave. cost Price.
Bohea,	quarter Chests		1,174		1 5½
	half do.		2,175		1 5½
	large do.		4,049		1 5½
Congou,	Packages		2,050		1 6½
Congou,	1st class		13,908		2 1
	2d do.		15,343		2 2½
	3d do.		12,694		2 4½
	4th do.		6,775		2 6½
	5th do.		4,981		2 11
	6th do.		5,969		3 4
Campoi			3,809		4 0½
Souchong			976		2 4
Twankay			13,351		2 4½
Hyson Skin			666		4 3
Hyson			3,988		

Indigo.—The deliveries of East-India Indigo from the warehouses to 15th December are 20,184 chests. Say, 5,642 chests for home consumption, 14,542 exportation, shewing a probable decrease at the end of the year of 4,800 chests compared with the deliveries last year, in the proportion of 2,800 chests home consumption, 2,000 exportation.

The stocks in the warehouses at the end of the years 1828 and 1829 will be nearly the same, say 30,000 chests.

The importations in 1829 have been 26,710 chests against 33,609 chests in 1828, in the following proportion:—In 1828, Madras, 2,970; Bengal, 30,639. In 1829, Madras, 4,333; Bengal, 16,377.

Prices since the beginning of the year have been continually drooping, the market has been unsettled, and holders having shewn a continued anxiety to realise, prices have gradually declined to about 30 per cent. under what they were at the close of last year.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *November to* 25 *December.*

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3¾ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	92 92⅜	92⅜ 93½	99⅛ 99⅜	99¼ 99⅜	103½ 103⅝	19⅛ 19⅜	225½ 6	64 66p	66 68p
27	214 15	92⅜ 93	93⅜ 93⅝	99⅛ 99⅜	99⅜ 99⅝	103⅝ 103⅞	19½ 19⅝	—	—	66 69p
28	216	93⅛ 93½	94 94½	—	99⅝ 100	103⅛ 103⅜	19⅝ 19¾	226 7	68 69p	65 68p
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.										
1	216½ 6½	92⅝ 92⅞	93⅜ 93⅝	—	99⅜ 100	103⅜ 103½	19 7/16 19½	226 7½	68 69p	67 69p
2	216½ 17	93⅜	93⅛ 94⅛	99⅛ 100	99⅜ 100	103½ 103½	19 7/16 19⅝	228½ 9	68 69p	67 69p
3	216⅜ 7½	93⅛ 93⅜	—	100 0⅛	99⅝ 100	103⅛ 103⅜	19⅝ 19 11/16	—	68 69p	68 69p
4	217½ 7⅜	93⅜ 94	—	—	100 0⅛	—	19 11/16 19⅝	—	68 69p	68 70p
5	—	93⅜ 94	—	—	99⅝ 100	—	19 11/16 19½	—	70p	69 70p
7	217½ 18	94⅛ 94⅜	—	100⅛ 0⅜	99⅝ 100	—	19 11/16 19½	—	—	69 71p
8	217½ 7½	93⅛ 93⅜	—	99⅝ 100	—	—	19 11/16	—	70p	70 72p
9	216	92⅝ 93⅜	—	99⅝ 99⅞	—	—	19 11/16 19⅜	—	69 70p	70 72p
10	217½ 18	93⅜ 93⅝	—	—	99⅝ 100	—	19⅜ 19 15/16	—	69 70p	72 73p
11	217½ 18	93⅜ 93⅞	—	100 0⅛	99⅝ 100	—	19⅜ 19⅝	—	—	73 74p
12	217 7½	93⅜ 93⅞	—	—	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19 15/16 19⅝	—	68 70p	73 74p
14	216½	93⅛ 93⅜	—	—	99⅜ 99½	—	19½ 19⅝	—	70p	73 75p
15	216 6½	93⅜ 93⅝	—	100	99⅜ 99⅝	—	19⅜ 19 15/16	—	68 70p	73 75p
16	217	93⅜ 93⅝	—	100	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19½	—	70p	73 74p
17	217	93⅜ 93⅝	—	100	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19⅜ 19 15/16	—	67 68p	73 74p
18	216½ 6⅜	93⅜ 93⅝	—	100	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19⅜ 19 7/16	—	67p	73 74p
19	217	93⅛ 93⅜	—	99⅝ 100	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19⅜	—	67 68p	72 74p
21	—	—	—	100⅛	99⅝ 99⅞	—	19⅜ 19⅝	—	—	—
22	216 6⅜	93⅞ 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	216⅜	93⅞ 94⅛	—	100⅛ 0⅜	99⅞ 100	—	19 15/16	—	67 68p	72 75p
24	15½ 6⅜	93⅝ 94	—	—	99⅞ 0⅛	—	19⅜ 19 15/16	—	69p	74 75p
25	—	—	—	—	100 0⅛	—	—	—	—	72 74p

E. Evron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 13.

Resistance to the Process of the Court.—Mr. *Compton* moved that the writs against Issurchunder Paul Chowdry should be enlarged.*

The *Chief Justice said* he had only within the last few days been informed that the sheriff had been actually prevented from executing the writs of the court, by fear of violence and outrage from the armed retainers of the defendant. His Lordship conceived it extremely improper, that for *so many* years the process of the court, issued against a person undoubtedly subject to its jurisdiction, should have so long been treated with contempt. It was clearly the duty of the sheriff to have executed the writs, and the magistrate in the zillah was bound to render him *his assistance*.

The *Advocate-General* said that the magistrate had been acting under his advice, and that in receiving the papers from government for his opinion, he had stated that the magistrate ought not to render any assistance in breaking open the doors of the defendant's house, for he did not conceive that the sheriff had a right so to do, although the commissioners under a writ of rebellion in England might do so if they thought proper.

The *Chief Justice* said that he could not agree in the propriety of that opinion, and that such a continued opposition to the process of the court for so many years ought not to be permitted, as it could never for a moment be supposed that any process issued from the zillah or provincial courts would have been treated with such indignity.

Mr. *Compton* stated that on behalf of the sheriff he had caused an application to be made to the government to put down the armed bands which had been kept by Issurchunder Paul Chowdry to resist the execution of the process of the court. That it appeared by affidavits that the gates of his house had been kept closed; that from two to three hundred armed men were always in his house, two hundred men in the house of one of the other defendants, and a body of reserve to assist as occasion might require; and that, although the sheriff had upwards of eighty-six men surrounding the houses, he could not attempt to execute the writs without the certainty of exposing those persons to the risk of violence and bloodshed. The magistrate had been frequently called upon for his assistance, but had sent only eight persons, who were desired not to interfere if any attempt was made to enter the house.

The *Chief Justice* said it was impossible, after the statements both of Mr. Pearson and of Mr. Compton, but for any person to see that great blame existed somewhere. From all that he had observed, he felt satisfied that the government had every wish to assist in carrying into execution the lawful process of the court, and he was *perfectly* satisfied that they would *do* so in this instance, when the case was brought to their notice.

The *Advocate-General* stated that the magistrate had made another representation to government on Friday last, to which an answer had been forwarded on Saturday, requiring from him an account of the number of armed men retained by the defendants, and to put down which the magistrate declared his own inability, and he (the Advocate-General) had no doubt, if many, that a sufficient sepoy force would be sent to put down any opposition to the law.

July 18.

Yesterday a writ of *habeas corpus* was moved for by Mr. *Cleland*, directing Serjeant-Major MacCan and Shaik Kobin, jemadar, to bring up the body of a person named Moonshee Golam Hussain, then confined in the town-guard.

The writ was granted by Mr. *Justice Franks* on the prisoner's petition, stating that he had been confined from the 9th day of June last, and that he had demanded, through his attorney, from Mr. C. K. Robinson and Mr. P. Andrew, two justices of the peace, by whose orders he had been confined, a copy of the warrant under which he had been detained in custody; to which demand an answer had been forwarded to his attorney, Mr. Hogg, from Mr. Robinson, stating that he was still under examination, and therefore there was no warrant issued for his detention. In addition to this petition the affidavit of Shaik Hingun, the son of the petitioner, was also put in, and from its contents it appeared, that on the 9th of June, the petitioner appeared on a summons, in which no charge was specified, before Mr. Andrew, when a man, *since* deceased, stated that he had received certain bank-notes, which a person named Hurrischunder Sircar had alleged he had lost, from Moonshee Golam Hussain, and which had been traced to his (Meer Mahomed's) possession. That the petitioner on his

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* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 81.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1830.						[& W. Abercrombie & Co. Cornhill
Madras	*Jan.* 10	*General Palmer*	510	George Truscott	William Thomas	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co. & J. P. Muspratt
	20	*Duke of Roxburgh*	417	John Pirie and Co.	Thomas Brown	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
Madras & Bengal	30	*David Clark*	608	Andrew Henderson	J. B. Viles	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	28	*Boddingtons*	301	John Marshall	Robert Noyes	W. I. Docks	John Marshall and John Lyney, jun.
	March 25	*George Green*	600	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	Not Launch.	John Pirie and Co.
Madras, Penang, Singapore	*Jan.* 5	*Corsair*	231	John Robinson	John Robinson	St. Kt. Docks	E. Read, and W. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	10	*Alexander*	600	John Blacket	Alex. Anderson	City Canal	Tomlin and Mann, Cornhill.
	—	*Protector*	309	Jacobs and Son	Daniel Bragg	St. K. Docks	Lyall & Greig, & Blackall and Filby.
Bombay	5	*Ganges*	442	Robert Taylor	J. M. Ardlie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	15	*Royal George*	477	John Barry	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius	1	*Caledonia*	250	William Mac Gregor	Wm Mac Gregor	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	*Warblington*	190	Ralph Fenwick	— Crosby	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	—	*Premium*	220	Stuckfield and Young	R. Young, jun.	Lon. Docks	Charles Horne, Rood-lane.
Cape	7	*Henry*	260	Henry J. Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	12	*Singapore*	271	J. Anderson	Magnus Tait	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
Mauritius & Ceylon	15	*Sir Joseph Banks*	350	John A. Meaburn	J. L. Frazer	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Singapore	5	*John Biggar*	235	Thomas Weeding	S. M'Beath	St. Kt. Docks	Joseph Horsley, Billiter-square.
Batavia & Singapore	10	*Maria*	400	Thorntons and West	Francis B. Cobb	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	5	*Newton*	181	Jenkins and Co.	Robert Rising	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie and Co.
	20	*London*	360	Thorntons and West		W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
New South Wales	*Feb.* 10	*Arethusa*	241	Robert Clark	Robert Johnson	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan & W. D. Dowson.
V. D. Land	*Jan.* 5	*Roslyn Castle*	450	Joseph Kain and Son	John F. Duff	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	Feb. 10	*Fairfield*	276	John Lumsden	James Booth	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
New South Wales	*Jan.* 1	*Elizabeth*	240	John Stewart	John Stewart	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
	5	*Louisa*	243	Clark and Mackie	John Mackie	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
V. D. Land & New South Wales	—	*Arab*	290	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.
	Feb. 20	*Lang*	360	John Binmer	G. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	John Binmer.
	Jan. 1	*Medina*	460	J. Hayman	Walter Pace	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
Swan River, Hobart Town and Sydney, Australia.	10	*Eliza*	343	T. Sturge	James Weddell	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
	5	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	Lon. Docks	E. & A. Rule, and Tomlin & Mann.
	19	*Francis Freeling*	250	Robert Copland	John Gundry	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars.
	5	*Rockingham*	427	Alex. Fotheringham	A. Fotheringham	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	20	*Hercules*	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	30	*Lady Rowena*	333	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.

Ports.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 January, 1830—Prompt 16 April.
Company's and Licensed—Indigo.
For Sale 22 February—Prompt 11 June.
Company's—Bengal Raw Silk.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, December 25.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	0 6 6 @ 0 6 6	
Coffee, Java	1 12 0 — 1 16 0	
—— Cheribon	1 12 0 — 1 17 0	
—— Sumatra	1 10 0 — 1 13 0	
—— Bourbon		
—— Bourbon	3 5 0 — 5 18 0	
—— Mocha ..... lb.	0 0 3 — 0 0 5	
Cotton, Surat	0 0 3 — 0 0 5	
—— Madras	0 0 3 — 0 0 4	
—— Bengal	0 0 3 — 0 0 4	
—— Bourbon	0 0 6 — 0 0 8	
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	5 0 0 — 16 0 0	
Ambergris, Star	5 10 0	
Anniseed, Star	3 10 0	
Borax, Refined, or Tincal	3 15 0 — 5 10 0	
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	5 5 0 — 6 6 0	
Camphire ..... lb.	0 6 6 — 0 6 9	
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0 1 9 — 0 2 0	
—— Ceylon ..... cwt.	4 4 0 — 4 5 0	
Cassia Buds	3 6 0 — 3 15 0	
—— Lignea ..... lb.	0 0 9 — 0 1 6	
Castor Oil ..... cwt.	1 5 0 —	
China Root	3 0 0 — 3 10 0	
Cubebs	— 22 0 0	
Dragon's Blood	3 10 0 — 4 10 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump	— 3 0 0	
—— Arabic	1 8 0 — 2 0 0	
—— Assafœtida	— 20 0 0	
—— Benjamin	2 0 0 — 11 0 0	
—— Animi	3 0 0 — 21 0 0	
—— Cambogium	35 6 0 — 45 0 0	
—— Myrrh	3 15 0 — 4 10 0	
—— Olibanum	12 0 0 — 18 0 0	
Kino ..... lb.	0 1 0 — 0 2 0	
Lac Lake	0 2 6 — 0 3 0	
Dye	0 5 0 — 0 6 0	
Shell ..... cwt.	3 0 0 — 4 0 0	
Stick		
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 9 — 0 10	
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 0 4 — 0 0 5	
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 17 —	
—— Cinnamon ..... cwt.	— —	
—— Cocoa-nut ..... lb.	0 0 6 — 0 0 8	
—— Cloves	0 0 2 — 0 0 2	
—— Mace	0 1 3 —	
—— Nutmegs		
Opium	0 2 6 —	
Rhubarb ..... cwt.	3 6 0 — 5 5 0	
Sal Ammoniac	3 0 0 — 0 1 6	
Senna ..... lb.	0 0 9 — 0 1 0	
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0 18 0 — 1 0 0	
—— Bengal	0 12 0 — 0 15 0	
—— China		
Galls, In Sorts	1 5 0 — 4 0 0	
—— Blue	3 12 6 — 3 15 0	
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb.	0 0 2 — 0 0 3	
—— Ox and Cow	0 0 4 — 0 0 5	
Indigo, Blue		
—— Blue and Violet	0 8 6 — 0 8 9	
—— Purple and Violet ..	0 7 6 — 0 8 0	
—— Violet	0 5 6 — 0 7 6	
—— Violet and Copper ..	0 4 6 — 0 6 6	
—— Copper	0 3 6 — 0 5 6	
—— Consuming sorts	0 3 6 — 0 4 6	
—— Oude good to fine	0 2 9 — 0 3 6	
—— Do. ord. and bad	0 2 6 — 0 3 3	
—— Low and bad Oude	0 2 6 — 0 2 9	
—— Madras ordinary	0 1 10 — 0 2 3	
—— Do. low and bad		

Mother-of-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	£. s. d. 4 0 0	£. s. d. 4 10 0 @
Nankeens ..... piece	0 1 —	0 2 0
Rattans ..... cwt.	0 10 0	0 14 0
Rice, Bengal White ...	0 14 0	0 17 0
—— Patna	0 7 0	0 8 0
—— Java	0 12 0	0 14 0
Safflower	0 12 0	1 0 0
Sago ..... cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0
—— Pearl		
Saltpetre ..... lb.		
Silk, Bengal Skein		
—— Novi		
—— Ditto White		
—— China		
—— Bengal and Privilege		
—— Organzine		
Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb.	0 4 0	0 5 3
—— Cloves	0 3 8	0 4 0
—— Mace	0 2 8	0 3 8
—— Nutmegs ..... cwt.	0 14 3	0 15 0
—— Ginger, Black ... lb.	0 0 3	0 0 6
—— Pepper, White ... cwt.	1 2 0	1 18 0
Sugar, Bengal	1 4 0	1 8 0
—— Siam and China	1 3 0	1 16 0
—— Mauritius ..... cwt.	1 5 —	1 19 0
—— Manilla and Java ... lb.	0 0 2	0 0 3
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4	0 3 1
—— Congou	0 2 4	0 3 4
—— Souchong	0 2 8	0 3 4
—— Campoi	0 2 8	0 3 3
—— Twankay	0 2 8	0 3 7
—— Pekoe	0 2 8	0 4 10
—— Hyson Skin	0 3 2	0 3 7
—— Hyson	0 3 12	0 4 6
—— Young Hyson	0 3 6	0 4 2
—— Gunpowder ..... cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 6
Tin, Banca ..... lb.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Tortoiseshell	0 2 0	0 2 6
Vermillion ..... cwt.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Wax ..... ton	10 10 0	10 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
—— Sapan	8 0 0	9 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.		
Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 0 3	0 0 5
Oil, Fish ..... tun	28 0 0	28 0 0
Whalebone, S. Wales, prs.	0 2 0	0 5 0
Wool, N. S. Wales ... lb.	0 0 6½	0 1 10
—— Best	0 0 10½	0 1 4½
—— Inferior V. D. Land, viz.	0 0 9	0 0 9½
—— Best		
—— Inferior		

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.		
Aloes ..... cwt.	1 6 0	1 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, used ... lb.	0 15 0	1 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 6
Hides, Dry ..... lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
—— Salted ..... cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oil, Palm ..... tun	0 0 0	0 0 0
—— Fish ..... cwt.	2 15 0	3 0 0
Rosaine	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wax, Bees ..... pipe	10 0 0	0 0 0
Wine, Madeira ..... hhd.	15 0 0	0 0 0
—— Red	8 0 0	0 0 0
Wood, Teak		

PRICES OF SHARES.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capitals.	Shares of	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DOCKS.			485,760			March, Sept.
East-India ..... (Stock)	76½	4 p. cent.	3,114,800	100	—	June, Dec.
London ..... (Stock)	88	4 10 0 dv.	1,250,000	100	—	April, Oct.
St. Katherine's ..... (Stock)	99½	4½ p. cent.	600,000	—	—	5 April, 5 Oct.
Ditto Debentures		8 dv.	1,380,000	—	—	June, Dec.
West-India						
			10,000	100	80	June, Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	14 dis.	—	—	—	—	
(Agricultural)	3/7	4	10,000	100	10	June, Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	93	3				
Ditto, 2d Class	7 dis.	—				
Van Diemen's Land Company						

Wolfe, Brothers, 25, *Change Alley.*

examination had stated, that he had received the notes in question from Harrischunder Sircar, in part payment of a pearl necklace; that on this Mr. Andrew directed the petitioner and Meer Mahomed Sheer to be confined, and the case to be referred for further investigation to Mr. Robinson; and that whilst in confinement Mahomed Sheer died in the town-guard. It further appeared from the affidavit that the petitioner was brought before Mr. Robinson, in the felony department of the police office, on the 10th of June, when he was remanded to the custody of a thannadar, in whose thannah he was confined till the 17th of the same month, on which day he was removed to the town-guard. It also stated that he had been six times examined before Mr. Robinson, and that the last time was on the 29d of June, since when he had been kept in close confinement.

These facts were the principal grounds on which Mr. *Cleland* moved for the writ of *habeas corpus*.

On this day Serjeant-Major MacCan appeared at the opening of the court with the body of Moonshee Golam Hussain, when, on the motion of Mr. *Cleland*, the return to the writ was read; it was, that Moonshee Golam Hussain had been confined since the 9th of June, on the verbal orders of Mr. C. K. Robinson, and that the commitment was delayed in consequence of the absence of some material witnesses.

After some conversation between the counsel and the court, in which Mr. *Cleland* stated that, in England, a magistrate was limited to two or three days, after which the person under examination should be either committed to take his trial or be bailed;

The *Chief Justice* said that he thought the prisoner ought to have been committed, but that the court would remand him to the custody of the serjeant-major of the police. As the magistrate was in court he would say, that, except on very special grounds, every prisoner should be allowed to take his trial at the next sessions. It had been brought to the notice of the court that persons had been under examination at the police for several months; this was improper, for if the magistrates thought it necessary not to allow a prisoner to go to trial, they should have come forward with an affidavit, stating the special circumstances which induced them to delay it. In this instance, his lordship said it would make no difference to the prisoner, as it would be understood that should he become committed before the first day of the next sessions, indeed it was better for him to be kept under examination, as he then knew what was to be adduced against him; whereas if he had been committed he would not know what was going on in his own case, as the witnesses would not be examined in his presence. In England, his lordship said, the usual period of detaining a man under examination was not limited; however, in this country magistrates must be allowed a longer period of time from the various difficulties they have to contend with, the almost boundless extent of the territory, and the difficulty of assembling the necessary witnesses. For various reasons the court would not limit the magistrates to a shorter period than that intervening between one sessions and another. The magistrates ought to keep in view the importance of putting every man on his trial as quickly as possible, and for this reason they ought not to keep any person confined in the town-guard, except under special circumstances, beyond the period of the gaol delivery.

July 27.

The third sessions of oyer and terminer commenced this day, when the *Chief Justice* delivered a charge to the grand jury, wherein he made the following allusion to the forgery system.

"Gentlemen: you must have heard that a system of forgery has been here for some time carried on; that lately it has extended to an alarming degree, and is conducted by a powerful and extensive combination: but this system of forgery, in the present case, is almost a secondary consideration, the great offence of it is the attempt to pervert justice. The reports at present in circulation are of a nature likely to affect public interest and shake public confidence; they may be circulated by wicked and designing persons for the purposes of their own benefit; I trust they are exaggerated. If the rumour be exaggerated, you can, by making yourselves acquainted with the fact, check the false report; if, on the contrary, it be not exaggerated, the sooner the matter is put a stop to, by persevering inquiry and investigation, the better.

"Gentlemen, with regard to the second and more material point, the perversion of justice, you will do an important service by not only seeing, as juries frequently do, that there is evidence sufficient to put the prisoner on his trial, but by calling every witness before you; by doing so you will be enabled to make yourselves acquainted with the fact, and trace the evil to its source; go through it fully, and you are better able to trace it to the root than any magistrate."

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

The Calcutta *Gleanings in Science* contains a proposal for the establishment of an agricultural institution for the general improvement of India, founded on the principle of approximating, or rather of promoting a coalition between, the two classes of natives and Europeans, by a gradual and cautious mixture of the latter, and a dispersion of stock-farms throughout the country, under wholesome regulations.

"It is not contemplated," it is observed, "that any attempt to administer the agricultural concerns of the country would ever be executed on any scale of importance to excite alarm in the native mind; but, that in those situations where stock-farms may become established, the management of them should be chiefly, or perhaps entirely, in the hands of Europeans in the first instance. It would be optional perhaps, with government, to demand documentary evidence of just views and proper administration of such establishments, which might be reasonably expected, perhaps on the grounds of statistical as well as of other considerations. A Board of Agriculture might be formed for the purpose of informing government of the state of the agriculture of the country, at which the most intelligent and respectable natives might deliberate, with or without European associates, under the protection of the state. The Board might, besides agriculture, embrace such other statistical objects as should leave the native department to depend solely upon their own exertions; while the institution might be, in the first instance, considered as little more than the nucleus of a more important organ, which should patronize and support every species of improvement, and report annually the progress made in each branch of its labours, for the information of government.

"An institution of this kind would tend to bring the minds of the upper classes of natives to an exercise, by which in time their judgments would become formed and ripened. It would have the beneficial consequence of accustoming them to formal deliberation, and would by degrees prepare their minds for the consideration of more refined subjects, by affording ample opportunities for that exercise of serious thought which would give them a considerable degree of confidence and importance in their own estimation, as in that of the people in general, and serve cautiously to develope those powers of mind, which would elicit occasion for their exertion on all correlative subjects.

"Here then, it is conceived, is no impracticable or dangerous method, by which the employment of native talent and wealth might be enlisted on the side of public improvement, that would create no expense to the state, while pernicious opulence in some instances would become diverted from demoralizing, to proper and legitimate, objects, and puerile recreations would be converted into intellectual exertions for the general advance of public prosperity. The plan proposes neither coercion nor concession; it simply invites the respectable and opulent to assist in forming a public institution having extensive improvement for its object. The natives themselves are more than willing to obey such a call; and if their ambition should desire some trifling favours, there would be no risk in making such concessions to people whose best exertions could be pressed into the service of the state, to accomplish the most desirable of all objects to every good government. The proposal partakes of nothing that is forced or unnatural. The people themselves are daily ripening into greater civilization, and nothing can be more natural and reasonable than to give a proper direction to the best intentions, and to the most zealous exertion of their powers to improve their condition.

"India may be said to be one continuous mine of wealth, which can be brought to market by that amount of skill and capital that will grow out of improved habits and new institutions. That the people should ever attempt any considerable improvement, whilst all the skill and machinations of Europeans are arrayed against them, so as to induce the most wealthy to plead improbable poverty, is quite impossible. If the country is ever to advance in real improvement, the Europeans must cordially join, and identify interests. New institutions, new relations, must be commenced, to effect such objects.

"The erection of a single institution, whose pretensions at first should be very humble, would in time serve as a basis for a noble superstructure, that, in no very great distance of time, would be able to confound those invidous distinctions that the European endeavours to seek to render as lasting as they may promise to be advantageous. The disadvantages, under which the native capitalist labours, must be apparent to every person of observation.

"The opulent and well-informed natives require nothing more, as a signal to make a forward movement, than a tender of that encouragement from the state, without which they must remain content and satisfied with their present humble position.

"To give all the effective support they would require, would in the sequel bring into collision opposite interests; and to hold the balance even, would demand the active employment of a powerful arm, in order to counteract the machinations of a confederacy that would infallibly become actively engaged to procure, by every means and suggestions, a contravention of any plan for improvement, that must needs affect so many opposite feelings and wishes."

EFFECTS OF COLONIZING INDIA.

The *India Gazette*, one of the advocates of Indian colonization, thus candidly avows its opinion of its effects:—

"It is not improbable that the unrestricted settlement of Europeans in British India is one of the means that will ultimately lead to the dissolution of the connexion between England and this country, or rather to the loss of the dominion which England at present exercises. But this is no reason why their settlement should be prevented or discouraged. If it is, it is a reason also for the prevention and discouragement of every means tending to the same end, such as the general spread of native education, the security of property attained by the pure administration of equal laws, the improvement of the products of the country, the increase of trade, and every other means by which knowledge may be diffused, the character of the people raised, and the resources of the country developed. All these will have the inevitable effect of qualifying the people of India for enjoying political and civil liberty, and of furnishing them both with the will and the power to claim what they may deem to be their rights. The separation of India from Great Britain cannot in the nature of things be prevented. It must come sooner or later; and, after appropriating to the mother country all the advantages which colonial possessions can confer during the period of our rule, the true system of governing them should aim to provide that the separation shall be safe, gradual, and friendly, whenever it may take place, so as to prevent the possible evils and secure the greatest benefits both to Great Britain and her colonies when the power of the former shall cease."—*India Gaz., July* 20.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE.

As to the necessity of the institution, it is sufficient to state that, to the children of a large portion of the middle classes here, a complete or collegiate course of education is utterly unattainable. True, there are the college of Fort William, Bishop's College, and the Hindoo College; the object of each of these, however, is special or limited. The first is confined to the finishing of the education of the young men who come out as writers in the Hon. Company's service, in the oriental languages. Bishop's College was, we believe, exclusively founded for the education of Church of England missionaries; the students, on admission, being pledged to a specific object, and their friends engaging not to withdraw them from missionary purposes; and w[illegible] modifications it may [illegible] of, it is [illegible]

From what has been observed, it appears that, to a certain extent, the education of the natives of Calcutta is amply provided for in an institution well endowed; while, on the other hand, a large class of Christian youth, of every denomination, have no means of acquiring education, save those depending upon establishments of a more private nature, and of uncertain support. There are several excellent seminaries in Calcutta, where grammar and elemental learning are taught on moderate terms. There is, however, no collegiate establishment of a general nature, where the higher branches of education may be acquired: consequently, many are obliged to forego such advantages, or to make what shift they can by a course of imperfect self-education. In short, education for boys is procurable here, but not for youths: for the education of a lad in Calcutta generally terminates about his sixteenth year, when the collegiate education of youth in England is commencing. It would be unnecessary to dwell on the moral deterioration likely to ensue, from youth being thrown upon the world at too early an age, with an incomplete education, imperfect habits of reasoning, and with principles still unfixed. We know that very honourable exceptions exist; but these only prove the general rule, and, on the whole, we anticipate that any plan would find general support, which would secure to the metropolis of British India the advantages of a complete system of instruction.—*Gov. Gaz., July* 27.

Among the Europeans resident in this country, who, if it were established on truly liberal principles, would avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed college, a very considerable proportion are either members of the Church of Scotland, Protestant dissenters, or Roman Catholics. The Indo-Portuguese, a very numerous class, are all Roman Catholics, and the natives are either Hindoos or Mohummudans. The children of parents belonging to religious denominations different from the Church of England would probably form nine-tenths of the entire number of students; and yet it is proposed to exclude all except members of the Church of England from membership of the college; from being professors, teachers, and governors; and from taking any part in the management of an institution to which they would so essentially contribute. There is nothing parallel to this in King's College, London. That college is founded and supported by members of the Church of England, like Bishop's College, Calcutta, and there is, therefore, neither absurdity nor injustice in the members of that church appropriating to themselves its privileges and its government. But here it is proposed to establish a college, which must derive probably nine-tenths of its funds and students from among those who do not profess the Christian religion, or who do not belong to the Church of England, and yet to that church it is to be "in every way conformable," and an essential part of its system is declared to be, "to imbue the minds of the youth with a knowledge of the doctrines and duties of Christianity." While we value religious liberty, consistency of principle and conduct, and personal independence, we must protest against an institution founded on views and pretensions so narrow, intolerant, and illiberal. We repeat, however, that a college in which the higher branches of knowledge shall be taught to advanced students is greatly required in Calcutta; and although we neither wish success to the proposed college, nor do we believe that it will succeed, yet if the present scheme shall lead to the adoption of another not liable to the same objections, which we earnestly hope that it may, its projectors will deserve to be regarded as signal public benefactors.—*Ind. Gaz., July* 28.

THE BOMBAY AFFAIR.

Much has been said by the Calcutta papers about a letter, supposed to have been written from a certain official personage in England to another official personage at Bombay, relative to the late dispute between the local government and the bench of that presidency. A copy of this *private and confidential letter*, it is alleged, has got abroad, and one of the papers has published the following, which it terms a "mysterious manifesto," and which is reported to be an exact copy of the letter, the proper names and other allusions being disguised.

"*Ingee Tuktu, 11th Falgoon* 1235.

"Sir: I had not intended to write to you until I could communicate to you the opinion of the Badshah's mouluvees upon the difference which appears to have taken place between you and the punchait court at Peeajpore; but the chokee dagahs have just informed me that they write to you by the ferry dingee which crosses over to-day, and I am unwilling that you should not receive a rescript from me at the same time.

"I believe there is but one opinion in this pergunnah as to the conduct of the punchait court. Their law is considered bad law; but their errors in matters of law are nothing in comparison with those they have committed in the tenour of their speeches from the roof of their budgerow. Had Sheikh Komra lived, I think he must have been displaced. Jan Puttur Ram is a bit of a sea-lawyer, and seems to have confined himself more strictly to a legal argument. He may have been led by his erring serang: still there is much to censure in his conduct; and although I think it will probably not be considered necessary to recall him, his case is by no means decided on. I am to have some conversation upon it with the Sirdar Kauzee in a few days. We are so much occupied with the Hindoo suttee relief bill at present, that we have little time for other matters, however important: to this circumstance must be attributed the delay which has occurred on the part of the Badshah's mouluvees: there was none in sending the case to them. In the meantime, the Badshah has, on my recommendation, made your Goolya, Teen Cowree, the Serang-major of the Punchait budgerow. I advised this appointment because that person appears to have shewn ability and discretion during your late conflict with the punchait court, because he appears to have a right view (that is our view you know) of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you.

"I thought that the putting him over Jan Puttur Ram's head (as top sawyer) would do more to notify public opinion (mine and yours, and that of a few select friends) than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action two days sooner than you could have any other sent from here. I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you. The Chota Tindal appointed in the room of Sheikh Komra is Gholam Zeead Dekh, formerly of the Astee Chokee boat. The Sirdar Kauzee has a very good opinion of him, and generally, I think, he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manners, and a man of a cultivated mind. He seems to have right notions (you twig!) of his duty, and of the law which has been so strangely misinterpreted. He will rather support the Sudder Kutcherry, than use the authority of the Punchait court as a means of raising opposition. At least, if he is not all this, I have been deceived in him. He will cross the ferry in less than two days. He will probably get a badge before he starts, and as it will not be right that the Serang major alone should not have a badge, we must consider in what manner this can best be effected. I believe it may be done by a purwana on stamped paper; but my present idea is to empower you, as Bahadur of the Sudder Kutcherry, to confer the honour of badgering on Teen Cowree: this will evidently place the bahadur above the Punchait Court. It will mark you out as the Badshah's representative. You may make the ceremony as imposing as you please, by presenting khilats, a nuzzer, a rooee mutchee on a brass-plate, trays of fruit, or other articles. I have written to the Tusweer Nuweez office to know if the thing could be done according to precedents.

"It is as yet undecided—the Badshah's mouluvees not having as yet given their opinion as to the law—whether a Nya Azeem will be required. Perhaps the opinions of those mouluvees, and those which I may obtain of the Sirdar Kauzee and the Kauzee ul Kuzat, may be sufficient to induce Jan Puttur Ram to revise his notions of law. At any rate no more mischief can happen, as he will be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones.

"As we may not impossibly renew the Burra Bundobust next year, we may take that opportunity of rectifying the expressions of the present Ayeen should they require it. Many persons think it would be inexpedient to open a discussion on the affairs of Peerjpore, Qushystan, Mullunggur, &c. this year, if it could be avoided; but, as I tell you, no decision is yet come to.

"You will see that there is no intention of deserting you. You have acted with much firmness and prudence. I entirely agree in the view you have expressed of the dangerous consequences which would result from the extension beyond the limits of the Bustee of powers claimed by the Punchait court. Orders have been given for expediting the stamped purwana for the Serang major.

"It is with deep regret that I have heard that the Shah Sondaguree and the district are so soon to lose your services. I could not ask you to stay an hour, to the danger of your valuable life; but I am confident you will stay (even though you should have gone dead in the mean time) till you have re-established the authority of the Sudder Kutcherry in the opinion of the Ghaut Serang and the Mach Waas. I trust indeed that the unbending firmness you have displayed, will have prevented much of the evil which might have been expected to flow from the conduct of the Punchait court.

"I feel satisfied that you will act with the same firmness under all circumstances, and at the same time with moderation and discretion. You may thus depend on the support of the Ingee Tuktu while I have the honour of presiding over it.

"(With usual compliments,)

"Juhun mrn Shuhur.

"Elchee Jan Malkool Mout,
Bahadur, &c. &c. &c.

"I am going to send you a very excellent new (bran and spick and span) Sirdar Imam whenever the present one resigns; his name is Jan Phirkee. The Grand Lama, the bonze of the Suddur Shuhur, and indeed all the bonzes I have seen, are quite satisfied that Jan Phirkee is as fit a man as could have been selected. He will be mild and firm. He is a very good and pious man, without worldly notions, and really devoted to his high calling."

CHINESE LABOURERS IN MAURITIUS.

Letters from Singapore of the 5th ult. mention the arrival there of the *Frances Charlotte* a few days before from the Isle of France, for the purpose of carrying back a cargo of Chinamen! She was expected to leave Singapore in the course of a week with about 250 individuals, and the *Guardian* brig has been chartered to follow her in a few days with 175 more. These vessels get twenty dollars a-head for taking them there, and they are guaranteed a cargo of sugar home at £4. 10s. per ton. The object is said to be to do away with slavery, and encourage colonization at the Mauritius; but the prospect of an immense crop of sugar this year, which is calculated to amount to 40,000 tons, was doubtless one inducement to engage in this speculation, as the planters have not hands enough to carry the sugar to the mills. The Chinamen agree to remain at the Isle of France for three years, at the expiration of which they are to be provided with a free passage should they wish to return; and their wages during their stay are six dollars per month and a pound and a half of rice, or one pound of rice and half a pound of beef per day. The moment that the purpose of the *Charlotte's* voyage was made known, there were a great many volunteers both at Penang and Malacca: but the Singaporeans have had the preference, and the number of persons shipped is likely to be increased to 1,000. This is altogether a matter of private speculation, but the government at Singapore have given it every encouragement, in consequence of letters from the governor of the Isle of France, expressive of a wish that no obstacle should be thrown in the way.—*India Gaz., July* 16.

COMMERCIAL CHANGES.

We understand that instructions have been received by the Madras Government from the Court of Directors, for the immediate relinquishment of their three factories at Vizagapatam, Ingeram, and Madapollam; and that in conformity with orders issued by the Governor in Council to the respective residents, measures have been taken to carry the wishes of the Court into execution. The effect will be to throw many thousands of weavers out of employment; but with a view to lessen the evil, they have yielded to the suggestions that have been made to them, to reduce their prices as much as possible, in order to encourage speculations to the South American market; and we have seen a *pro forma* invoice exhibiting a considerable reduction on former charges. Their expectations, we fear, will be disappointed, as, according to the information we have received from gentlemen lately arrived from the western coast of South America, Indian cotton piece-goods have been almost entirely supplanted in that market by North American fabrics. If the relinquishment by the Company of their factories on the Madras coast may be considered as a step to the entire relinquishment of the mercantile character, we shall hail it as the precursor of an event that must result in great benefit to the country, although it will necessarily be attended with present inconvenience. We hear also, and we hope before long to have an authentic confirmation of the report, that the private silk-trader is to be put on a more just and equal footing with respect to the Company's commercial residents than he has hitherto enjoyed.—*India Gaz., July* 13.

MOHURRUM OF THE PARSEES.

Understanding that a number of Persians (for the most part temporary residents here) assembled nightly at a house set aside for religious observances, through the pious liberality of Aga Kerbullai Mahommed, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary obsequies of the sons of Ali, we availed ourselves of the opportunity of witnessing the ceremony one evening, as it was understood to differ considerably from the Bengal form. The street up to the house, for a considerable distance, was illuminated with lamps, and the way was crammed with carriages and other vehicles, belonging to ladies and gentlemen who had come to witness the ceremony. A large hall below stairs was lighted with a profusion of wall-shades, lustres, and hanging lamps, while a company of the faithful sat or walked in the area. Passing up stairs as quietly as the great crowd would admit of, the spectators arrived at the side doors of a long apartment splendidly illuminated. At one end stood what had something the appearance of a throne of silver work, surmounted by a canopy, and adorned on the sides with furled banners of cloth of silver. This represented, we understood, the bier of the two Imaums, which in Persia is decorated with rich shawls, and a profusion of jewels and ornaments, which the Persian ladies are fond of lending for the occasion, supposing that they thus acquire a peculiar sanctity, and are regarded, in fact, ever after, as amulets.

On the floor, forming a semicircle immediately opposite the shrine (which had a very elegant appearance), sat a number of Persians of the Sheea sect, all dressed in black, with black turbans, bare-footed, and with the breast bare. Immediately behind them, but in their ordinary white dress, sat a number of Arabs and Sunis, a circumstance not unworthy of remark and commendation, since in Persia their having the temerity to appear might endanger their lives; for much of the ceremony is descriptive of the cruelty of that sect towards the grandsons of the Prophet.

After a little, a properly qualified person, whom we may call a chorister, rose from the semicircle of Sheeas, and proceeded towards the representation of the bier, and knelt down, putting up, we understand, a silent prayer for the souls of all good Mussulmans. He then turned to the congregation, and commenced, in a very low but solemn tone of voice, a kind of recitative, reading from a book which he held in his hands. By degrees his voice became louder, and his manner more animated, and the people, who had hitherto sat silent, now joined in chorus, striking their left breasts strongly with their right hands, and rocking backwards and forwards, the whole having a singularly wild and impressive effect.

The verses are chaunted in a very harmonious manner, and the mourners strike their breasts simultaneously, and with a precision like that of the leader in an orchestra. At intervals, the feelings of the votaries appear to be worked to a high pitch of enthusiastic pathos, as the chief chorister dwells in moving and melodious language on the sufferings of the two martyrs; many, accordingly, are seen to sweep. After a while, the chorister descends—another succeeds him—and occasionally the whole congregation (at least the Sheea portion) rise up, and moving quickly round the apartment, apparently in a state of great agitation, exclaim "Hussein, Hossein!" repeatedly, until seemingly exhausted. Night after night, the rites are kept up till about two or three o'clock in the morning. The crowd assembled to witness the ceremony conducted themselves (at least while we had an opportunity of observing) with perfect decorum, and nothing could exceed the urbanity and courteous attention of Aga Kerbulai Mahommed to the European ladies and gentlemen present.

Europeans might be apt to be surprised at being permitted not only to be present on such an occasion, but at being considered even as welcome visitors. The cause of this is referable mainly to a tradition, which states that, when Yuzeed was going to put Hussein and Hossein to death, a Christian ambassador, who happened to be at his court, expressed his horror at the deed, and strenuously interfered for their lives. — *Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 13.

SUTTEES.

A correspondent proposes the instituting of a society for the gradual abolition of suttee, to consist of "influential gentlemen of all creeds," natives and Europeans, frendly to the object in view. This society, he conceives, "if patronized by the Legislative Government," would, at

length, succeed in abolishing suttee. We subjoin the following extract from the communication:

"Let an advertisement, signed by respectable gentlemen and the leading clergymen of the religious denominations in Calcutta, convene a meeting of the friends to humanity of all classes, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a society for the abolition of suttees.

"After the appointment of officers, &c. let it be resolved, that a circular be addressed to the magistrates and civilians, chaplains, missionaries, and Europeans, residing in zillahs where suttees abound, to cultivate a friendly feeling, and insure their co-operation in the objects of the society.

"Let a fund be established to defray the expenses of the society, with the understanding that its officers shall be unpaid.

"Let the laws of the shastres and the enactment of the British Government, which prohibit violence to the suttee, be printed in the native languages and in English, in the form of a tract, and forwarded to the Mofussil stations for gratuitous distribution among the natives by chaplains, missionaries, and all others who would assist the society; especially let all Europeans, as far as practicable, be furnished with them.

"Let magistrates be requested (if not inconsistent with their duties) kindly to grant perwannahs to the European members of the society (applying for the same), specifying that such members have their sanction to prevent compulsion, in order that the natives may perceive that disobedience will render them amenable to the law.

"Let Europeans residing near to popular ghauts for suttees, be invited to become members of the society, and by their presence to prevent compulsion, such persons being duly instructed by printed regulations of the society, how far their interference is justifiable, lest ignorance plunge them into illegal, though well-intended measures.

"Let such gentlemen be empowered to employ a native sircar, at a small monthly stipend, to attend at the magistrate's office, and to give information of intended suttees."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 6.

DECOITY.

Extract of a letter:—"By a letter that I received last Sunday from a friend and neighbour, it appears that, in the district of Hoogly, a gang of 400 decoits had been committing ravages. They had attacked the factory of a Mr. N., who narrowly escaped with his life from them; and then they assailed a young Gallo-East-Indian planter in the same neighbourhood, who, after having gallantly defended himself with a sword against tremendous odds, and having received eight wounds, one of which let out his bowels, he retreated to a tank, where he remained for two hours immersed to his chin in water, while the banditti rifled his house of every thing valuable they could lay their hands upon. As soon as they were gone, the young man crawled from his hiding-place, and having procured help, was conveyed to the hospital at Chandernagore, where my informant states he was at the time of writing. The gang is said to be all composed of peons lately discharged by the English Government, and who are, no doubt, satisfying their rapacity and revenge upon the unprotected planters in their way to the upper provinces, from which I am informed they originally came. The person from whom I have derived this information is a man of veracity; but as he received it himself at second-hand, I will not pledge myself for its authenticity, notwithstanding that I think the rumour is by no means unfounded. In 1809 10, the district of Kishnaghur was thickly infested with decoits, to the terror of all, for many miles around, when the late Mr. Elliott, who was both judge and magistrate there, having applied to Government for a sufficient sepoy force, effectually exterminated them, and at last apprehended in person their leader, who was hanged; and since then we have remained unmolested by these predatory hordes."

THE POSTAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. John Cook, it appears, has entered into an engagement with the General Post-Office to convey the mails between Calcutta and Hoogly; and he advertises for passengers by the buggy which he purposes to employ in this service. We wish the most ample success to this experiment, and hope that it will lead to an improved system of posting and conveyance throughout the country. With regard to the expense of postage, we are quite unable to comprehend the grounds of that apathy with which the Government appear to regard the reiterated appeals from the press on this subject. Reduced rates, we are satisfied, would prove not less beneficial to the revenue than they would be gratifying to the public.—*Ind. Gaz., July* 30.

EQUITABLE TONTINE.

Notice to subscribers to the Calcutta Equitable Tontine, Class C.—A dividend of the funds of the above scheme having been authorized by the directors thereof, the same is hereby declared payable at the office of the secretaries and treasurers to such as produce satisfactory proof of intend, and of the existence, at midnight of the 30th June last, of the parties on whose lives the shares have been held, accompanied by certificates of admission and receipts for the cash in the following proportions, *viz.*

For a whole share ..... Sa. Rs. 2,060
For a half share..... 1,030
For a quarter ditto..... 515

Calcutta, July 7, 1829.

THE INDIGO CROP.

We have seen several letters from indigo planters, which give most deplorable accounts of their prospects.

One from Jessore says, "when I last wrote, I expected 280 maunds, but the weather has been so unfavourable, that I do not now expect 200.

"Many of our neighbours will make a sad losing season; one of them, who, last month expected 900 maunds, does not now calculate on more than half that quantity.

"The rapid rise of the river has made our prospects gloomy indeed—should it rise another cubit, we shall all be under water!"—*Beng. Chron., July* 21.

NATIVE SERVANTS.

The *John Bull*, amongst its notices to correspondents, has the following:—"The circumstances brought to our notice by a "Widow and a Parent," prove that the practice of having native male attendants on female children, so common in this country, is as full of danger as it is indelicate. The case spoken of, which for obvious reasons we forbear saying more about, is a fitter one for legal investigation than for publication in a newspaper. We can easily, and we do sincerely, sympathise in the distressing feelings of our correspondent, which the circumstances that gave occasion to her letter must have aroused."

RELIGIOUS CONTENTIONS AT LUCKNOW.

His Majesty has given instructions to Maharaja Mewaram, the dewan, authorizing an expenditure of 50,000 rupees from the public revenue, and a supply of 100 chaprasees to be entertained for the Muhurrum. A vast sum of money has also been granted for the expense in the several emamharas belonging to the royal relations and dependents, and the ameer's officers and servants of the state, and also for paying gifts to the innumerable fakeers, syuds, &c. On this occasion, his Majesty was occupied in hearing the Mursia recitations from books. On the sixth day of Muhurrum, a young brahmin, who was employed in one of his Majesty's cavalry regiments, embraced the religion of Mahommed, and became a Musulman. Orders were issued for the men of the Najeeb corps, and all other Sunnees who are in his Majesty's service, to go away, and remain in their respective camps during the Muhurrum, and the Hindoo soldiers to act in their room. It is understood that one Husmenbeeksha, in the employ of Meerza Ashgas Ali Khaun, in a certain dispute with Ahmed Ali and others, has been killed. In consequence of which, Meerza Masitabeg gave orders to apprehend the murderers, and the Beldars were directed to level their houses to the ground; but representation being made to her Majesty the queen, the proceedings of the magistrate were stopped, and the houses were allowed to remain unbroken. While the procession of Meer Khan, a servant of Nawaub Matimud Dowla, was removing about, a gofundauz, by the name of Mohamedbux, saw some Sunnis, and began to utter "tabarrah," *i. e.* abusing the companions of the Prophet, at the same time he fired a gun; this act cost his life, for he was instantly killed by the enraged opposite party; the Sunnis, and others were wounded in the affray. Two Moghuls, in the employ of his Majesty, in a religious controversy, were taken up into the Kotwalle square, and their dismissal from the service has been ordered.—*Native Paper.*

THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

The following letter appears in the *Bengal Chronicle*:—

"When our present ruler arrived in the country, one of the first things that engaged his attention was the state of the College of Fort William. I have heard that his lordship instituted very particular inquiries regarding its management and control, and that he frequently visited the college. He also sent for the naughty boys to admonish them, and, I understand, would good-humouredly tell them that he was an old soldier, and knew how to exact obedience to the rules of the institution, and put down all insubordination; but, however pleasant and jocose his lordship may have been on these occasions, the young gentlemen soon found, to their cost, that he was in earnest, and some were rusticated to a great distance from Calcutta, whilst others were placed on a reduced salary. I have never learnt, however, that he took any particular notice of the good boys.

"Whether the measure pursued towards the idlers has had the desired effect of making them more attentive to their studies, I am not informed; many of those who were rusticated are, I believe, still in the mofussil, enjoying field sports, instead of poring over Richardson's Dictionary and reading the 'Anvaree Soheleo.' In my opinion, more would have been gained by rewarding the good than by punishing the idle; emulation would thus have been excited, and a stimulus given to exertion, which would have led more speedily to a

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reformation than any harsh or severe measures; but, Sir, I should like to be informed what has been the result of all the inquiries instituted by his lordship on his first arrival.

"In former days, immediately after the annual examination, we used to have college disputations, dinners, and other grand doings; latterly the disputations have ceased, but still the anniversary meetings of the college continued to be held at the Government-house. A speech delivered by the visitor detailed all the proceedings of the college for the past year, publicly noticed by name the students who had been distinguished for their acquirements in the native language, to whom at the same time were distributed the rewards they had earned; adverted to, and gently reproved, without naming them, those students who had not conformed to the college rules, nor attended to their studies, noticed the works published by the professors and officers of the institution, &c. &c. In the last year (1828), however, and that too for the first time since the college was founded, no meeting took place, and, strange to say, the neglect came from one who had risen in the service to the highest dignity in the state, and who was at the time the visitor of that college of which he had himself been, when a student, one of the greatest ornaments. I see no appearance of any meeting this year, and I regret it. I regret, indeed, that this noble institution, the first collegiate foundation in the country, should dwindle into insignificance, and that it should be supplanted in its anniversary notice by an institution of more recent foundation. The College of Fort William is surely entitled to as much, if not greater consideration and notice, than the Hindoo College, and every one must acknowledge that it is an institution of much higher importance to the state.

"The annual examination of the students has, I understand, just taken place, and I shall be glad to hear that the anniversary meeting will be held as heretofore, and that the public will be informed what has been done in the college for the last two years."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. Lord Viscount Combermere arrived in town on Saturday morning, in good health. We are happy to understand this, as reports of a contrary nature were in circulation a day or two ago.—*Cal. John Bull, July* 13.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief held a levee at his lordship's residence in Chowringhee, on Saturday, at ten o'clock, which was attended by all the military officers at the presidency, and a great number of gentlemen of the civil service. His lordship received every individual in his turn in the most polite manner, and it took about two hours before all the presentations were over. His lordship appeared in excellent health and spirits.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 20.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The theatrical exhibitions of Friday proved highly attractive, and drew a very full house. The Governor-General and Lady William Bentinck honoured the house with their presence, as did his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the judges, &c. The *Iron Chest* was very successfully represented throughout. *Sir Edward Mortimer* was by one of the gentlemen of the *Hythe*, and was an able performance; the tragic points of the part, especially where he reveals the murder, and the closing scene, being given with very impressive effect. The interesting part of *Wilford* was also by one of the *Hythe* gentlemen, who possesses in an eminent degree the various stage requisites, as a finely expressive countenance, a handsome exterior altogether, a beautiful voice, excellent enunciation, and perfect ease and gracefulness of manner. He was evidently quite at home on the boards, and sustained the character with great taste and ability. *Adam Winterton* was all that could be wished; his *entrée* was hailed by thunders of applause, while the old domestic, who had "lived in the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, and James," could scarcely be heard for a period. His genuine humour, at the boy: "Break thy fast! Break thy neck!" was inimitable, and a smile may well be forgiven even the stern *Sir Edward*, at his "he calls me first of men, because my name's Adam!"—*Samson* was played by a gentleman who too seldom amuses the house by his talent, whose *chef-d'œuvre*, as we have seen him, is the part of *Fustian*, in *Silvester Daggerwood*. He enacted *the* part with his usual *naïveté*, and sang "A traveller stopt at a Widow's *Gate*" with applause. *Fitzharding* was by the facetious *Bob Acres* and other whimsical parts, whose only defect on this occasion was, his looking too young for the elder brother of *Sir Edward!*

The gentleman who acted the part of *Wilford* gave as an entertainment "Reminiscences of an Amateur." The budget, however, was too long, and several ladies and gentlemen left the house before he had finished, it being nearly twelve o'clock, and, we believe, some portion of the conclusion was omitted. Five hours is too long a time to sit in an Indian theatre, and we hope the managers will look to this in future.—*Ind. Gaz.*

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

The substitution of native for European labour in one of the great departments of

the state, recommended as it is by the Civil Finance Committee, must of course be regarded as only the commencement of a system, of the utility and expediency of which government, if it adopts it, must be fully satisfied. The era of its commencement is close at hand, if all that is waited for is the dying-off of the Europeans now employed in the Accountant-General's Office; and it follows, that sufficient evidence must have been placed before the committee, and laid on the council table, that such has been the progress of our native subjects, in intellect and honesty, that they are now duly qualified to be entrusted with duties, from which they have hitherto been debarred. Europeans and natives being, at length, therefore, on an equality as to talent and integrity, the only question considered worthy of being asked or answered is, who can do the necessary work at the cheapest rate? Undoubtedly, for many and most obvious reasons, the natives. In acquiring the article with which they come into the Company's market, they have expended but little capital. Their education, and their maintenance during the time they were receiving it, have cost them a mere trifle; and they have incurred no expense in transporting their labour from a distance to the spot where it is to be disposed of. Their wants, over and above, are few and simple, and such as may be supplied amply, by the slenderest profit upon the most slender of capitals. In these respects the natives have an advantage over the Europeans, against which there can be no contending, if these considerations alone are to regulate the price to be paid by government for the services required in the public offices.

That with our views of the nature and basis of the dominion, which England has established in this country, this policy should be adopted with the greatest caution, our readers will, no doubt, be prepared to learn. Looking to the stake and interest which the Company have in India, they ought to be opposed to every thing calculated to raise up a local European population in this country. It should be their policy to remunerate all their European servants as highly as possible, that they may be induced to return to England before they have acquired such a regard for the Company's territories in the east as to consider them their own. To reduce their allowances, is to ensure necessarily a species of colonization, from which the greatest injury may one day result to the interests of a body of distant monopolists. —*John Bull, July* 27.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE-BITE.

Dr. Tytler has published the following fatal case of a snake-bite, wherein ammonia, successfully administered in other cases, was ineffectual, owing, as he concludes, from the small quantity retained by the patient, and from its being diluted.

"In the evening of the 18th instant, a little before seven o'clock, a native Christian boy, about twelve years of age, named Istafan, was brought to me, suffering under the symptoms of snake-bite, having been bitten a short time before, at sun-set. The species of snake was unknown, and the reptile is said to have suddenly darted upon him near the door of the hut in which he resided. The wound, which was situated upon the outer side of the middle of the right leg, seemed deep, but was so very small as to be scarcely perceptible. It was affirmed that he had fallen down senseless, yet, at the time I saw him, the patient complained merely of a pain in the wound and a giddiness in his head; but was perfectly sensible, and otherwise, to all appearance, unaffected with any complaint. A tight ligature had been fastened by his father around the upper part of the leg, and from looking at the boy, no one could have anticipated the melancholy result which afterwards took place. Half a drachm of ammonia, diluted with water, was immediately administered, which produced vomiting, and it seemed doubtful if any portion of the medicine had remained in the stomach. The dose was repeated, and attended with a similar effect; it was again administered, and, no doubt, after the third repetition, a portion must have been retained. The wound was also washed with the ammonia; every unfavourable symptom disappeared, and the father of the patient became anxious to return home with the boy, whom he considered as having completely recovered, and free from danger. At tatoo beating (nine o'clock) I had occasion to visit the hospital, and passed Istafan, who came up to my buggy with his father; and the latter requested he might be allowed to carry him home, saying he had merely a heaviness in his eyes from the effects of the medicine. I wished him to leave the boy in one of the servants' houses till the morning; to this, however, he would not consent, and took the boy home: whence he returned in about an hour, with the patient in the agonies of death; the ammonia was now freely administered without effect, and he expired in convulsions. The ligature had also been removed from the limb, but at what period has not been exactly ascertained."

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

A writer in the *John Bull* of July 9, proposes the appointment of a committee of military officers to protect the interests of the Bengal army, after the example of the committee of 1793. He says:—

"During the approaching discussions on the renewal of the charter, it does most particularly behove us, if we are not lost to

all sense of our dearest interests, *to have* an effective committee in London, a portion of which, at least, should be sent direct from among us, and to invest it with with the fullest discretion in regard to its proceedings upon our behalf. Our instructions need be only of a general nature, *viz.* to watch over every question that, either nearly or remotely, appertains to the army; to endeavour, by all proper means, to procure the abrogation of the half-batta orders; to have something effected in acceleration of our rate of promotion, and in insurance of the permanency of the establishment, as respects the *minimum* number of officers, so that a repetition of the supernumerary system may never again be adventured upon; to have the retiring pensions augmented; to have our higher grades of rank more equalized with those of his Majesty's service; to obtain, if possible, an increase of captains and field officers to each regiment; and so on with other points, which I need not enumerate. Above all, the committee must be enjoined never to lose sight of a respectful and temperate mode of procedure. Had that of the above alluded to momentous period but once given way to a violence or irritability of expression (and the unwise contumely of the Directors gave them much to endure) in their letters to their constituents, they might have raised a commotion in the whole Indian army, the result of which would have been ruin to the Company, and anarchy in their empire. Conducted on the foregoing general principles, composed of vigorous, healthy, indefatigable, and clever men, and forming a compact concentration of the moral strength of the Bengal army, such a committee would soon, in these times, acquire a great deal of political influence in England; they would have the means of obtaining the co-operation of a due portion of the London press; and amid the various clashing interests of the Company, their opponents, and the ministry, it would not require more than an ordinary degree of firmness and judgment in *our* representatives, to procure us all we are fairly entitled to, let the result of the general question prove to be what it might; and *let not money be wanting.* Formerly every officer (the Cawnpore division leading the way) cheerfully subscribed half a month's allowances by three instalments; and a similar subscription now would produce (to guess it roughly) about three lacs of rupees, or from £25,000 to £30,000. Five officers should be sent from India, in each of whom a combination of bodily health and mental energy should be indispensable qualifications; and of these five, two should be from the infantry, one from the cavalry, one from the artillery and engineers, and one from the medical department; and they should have *entire discretion in procuring other assistance on their arrival in England. If something of this nature be not adopted,* it will be impossible to say (after all we have seen, and all we may still look for, in the way of reduction) to what extent our situations may be deteriorated.

"The officers composing the committee should be liberally maintained, so that there might be nothing of that nature to harass their minds or divide their attention. Their furlough pay (if they happen to be entitled to it), or whatever other income they may have, should be made up, to a captain or subaltern, to £400 per annum; to a major £500, or a lieut.-colonel £600. Their passage paid for by their constituents, and the whole of the funds placed at their disposal in honour and prudence in England; but a regular account to be preserved of general appropriation."

It is reported that government have appointed a committee, to ascertain, by inquiry and examination at different stations, whether the pay and allowances of the army are really, as has been publicly stated, inadequate to their actual expenditure, and to the maintenance of their professional respectability. If this is intended as a preliminary to the repeal of the obnoxious orders, which have so justly and so generally excited discontent, we shall not quarrel with the mode in which this end is brought about; but unless encouragement is given to hope for such a result, the army can have little inducement to submit the details of their personal and domestic expenditure to the scrutiny of a government agent; and we know of no power that can compel them to do it against their will. The army will not forget the false hopes by which the members of the civil service were induced, in Lord Ambert's time, to lay bare their private affairs to Government; and when with these inquisitorial proceedings we combine the spirit of petty and short-sighted legislation evinced by the abolition of the "dolly," and the notice to indigo-planters, we begin to think that the period is not far distant when we shall have an Emperor Paul amongst us, passing sumptuary laws, and directing in what manner we must bathe, shave, and dress, and how much and how long we may eat, drink, and sleep. We have already a law, directing us how to think and what to think; and we had almost forgotten that our military friends are still more privileged, in having the cut of their coats and the embellishments of their buttons prescribed by General Orders, to the manifest improvement of their persons and impoverishment of their pockets. Whatever else the army may deem it necessary or proper to withhold from the committee of inquiry, we hope that a full

revelation of tailors' bills will be made, carefully distinguishing between the items which they considered requisite for their own comfort, and those which the authorities considered requisite to maintain the discipline of the army, and to preserve the knights of the needle from starvation.

However the inquiries that are now going on may terminate, we cordially concur in the recommendation of a correspondent of the *John Bull*, that the army should constitute a committee of officers in London, to act on their behalf till the renewal of the charter.

We deprecate the discontinuance of agitation on this subject, in reliance on the favourable representations that are stated to have been forwarded home from the authorities here. Let the army, by every means within the verge of law and military discipline, show their determination not to compromise a question so vitally affecting their interests. Let them be temperate, respectful, and loyal, but firm, united, and energetic; and the effect, we venture to predict, will not disappoint their most sanguine expectations.—*Ind. Gaz., July 16.*

RETRENCHMENTS.

Rumour, with its hundred tongues, is busy in telling us of many a projected *cutting*, in many a public department, with which the attention of the finance committee is now occupied. Old establishments, that have existed almost since the Company had a footing in this country, are spoken of as about to be rooted up; and not a few individuals who imagined that they had a "dum bene gesserint" lease of their situations, are alarmed with the prospect of being thrown adrift, as obstacles to the system of economy now the order of the day. Of the extent to which these rumours deserve credit we cannot pretend to say. But to many the present is a period of no little anxiety, as every day is developing something new, and bringing the danger of being embraced by the pruning knife nearer and nearer to the doors of not a few who were indulging in dreams of impunity. — *Cal. John Bull, July 14.*

Our readers are by this time sufficiently aware of our sentiments on the subject of retrenchments in the public expenditure, and the principles which should guide them; but at the same time, while we deprecate some of the curtailments made and talked of, we equally dissent from the views of those who consider the changes effected, or in progress, to be a sufficient justification for heaping every species of odium on the local government, and for viewing every one of its measures, however wise and beneficent, with a jaundiced eye. In former days, days by one portion of the press now referred to with an air of exultation as those of the "high and palmy" state of India, a great deal was said about purity of motive, by those who could find no better palliation for acts which violated the rights of person and property, in order to silence all expression of public opinion upon the measures of an administration so pre-eminently pure in intention; now, every vexatious act of inferior functionaries is traced immediately as an effect of the grand evil of what is termed an enlightened and liberal system, "and not one consolatory intimation given" of a belief that the motives of those who are applying it, are pure. The circumstance is not surprising, but it is instructive. Those who, under the deplored "reign of terror," stood high in the estimation of men in power, and were ready enough to abet them in their acts, to which we have alluded, to become their tools, even in the vindication of them, then declared, that it was essential to the very existence of our dominion that the government should be guarded *per fas aut nefas* against all scrutiny of public opinion, and more especially against any thing bordering on contumely or disrespect, lest it should be brought into contempt and hatred; but behold the very writers, who have justified threatenings, banishments, and suppressions, for the most innocent sallies of ridicule, or the most temperate effusions of a more serious character, upon public measures or public documents, have now no scruple to avail themselves of the very license they once deemed so dangerous, and to point their sarcasms against the highest authority, in language as palpable as any ever used by the most inveterate of the radicals in the times to which they refer. Long may they be free to do so! we do not complain of it: we merely wish to show the world the merits of some of the arguments they urged against the friends of free discussion in days gone by. All who advocated the noble sentiments uttered by the Marquis of Hastings, in his so often quoted speech, were denounced as the enemies of all constituted authority. Who are the enemies of constituted authority now? Certainly not the radicals and levellers, as they have been termed: they, on the contrary, are endeavouring to show that a ruler who courts publicity, who permits the freest scrutiny of the measures of authority, is at least as likely to be pure in his intentions as those who, by snatching a power beyond the law, have silenced public opinion, denied the existence of a public, and then condescended to receive public flatteries.

We know perfectly well which is the popular side of the question we are now discussing; we know that we should re-

commend ourselves to many by indulging in a tone of unqualified reprobation of the measures of the existing administration; but we know that this would be to sacrifice truth and justice on the altar of popular prejudice.

We wish to present this matter in its true light to those who, smarting under the inflictions of the economical system, and feeling themselves, as we think they in many instances are, aggrieved by its application, are too apt to be betrayed into a view of the subject at once fallacious to themselves and unjust to others. What selfish end, we should like to know, can a ruler, perfectly independent in fortune, and having no nearly relatives to provide for, propose to himself in reducing the aggregate of Indian expenditure? The Company are determined to retrench, and let whoever will come out here to govern, retrenchments will be made. Is there, then, no merit, we ask, in permitting every measure of retrenchment to be freely canvassed, so that, at least, there may be a chance of its being modified or revoked? We think there is; and in the case of the army, it appears already to have produced some beneficial effect, in the appointment of sub-committees of inquiry, which we trust will ultimately lead to the *revocation of* the half-batta measure: their appointment has originated, we understand, with the finance committee itself; and whatever be the consequences of the measure, we are assured that at least it was adopted *in perfect sincerity*, with a view to the benefit of the army.—*Beng. Chron., July 18.*

STEAM-TUGS.

The following government notice has appeared:—

Government being desirous of having before them plans and descriptions of the best kind of vessels to be employed as tugs with steam power, and being anxious to have the benefit of the ingenuity, knowledge, and skill of persons of all classes who may be competent to throw light upon the subject, the Marine Board have been instructed to invite the transmission of plans and specifications under the following assurance.

The sum of 1,000 rupees will be paid for the best plan and specification of a vessel capable of being used as a tug with engines, on the low-pressure principle, of the power and description of those now on board the *Hooghly* and *Berhampooter*, the particulars of which may be ascertained at the office of the Board.

A similar sum of 1,000 rupees will be paid for the best plan of a tug vessel, with steam-engines on the high-pressure principle, including a specification of the weight, power, and description of the engines.

The tests of excellence to be: adaptation for speed, manageability, and a small draft of water.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVES OF MADRAS.

Mr. Sawyer, one of the church missionaries at this presidency, thus speaks of the character of the natives in Madras and its vicinity:

"I have been so often and lamentably deceived by the natives, that I know not whom to trust. They are, without doubt, perfect masters in the arts of dissimulation and fraud. A man, who will one day appear all that you could wish and hope for, will, the next day, leave scarcely a hope of his Christianity; and, on the third, try to make you believe that your bad opinion is ill-founded—will walk, for a month or two, irreproachably—appear better than ever—get cool—fall into open sin—and yet try to persuade himself that he is a Christian; and have the effrontery to smile if you question his Christianity. Such instances I have seen and had to deal with; and they really make me to doubt the faith of many, who yet may be true Christians. I am persuaded, however, that this is the best side to err upon; and that jealousy, however unpleasant to your better feelings, both with regard to your own state and that of others, is better than the complacency too often ill bestowed.

"I feel persuaded that you may endeavour to benefit the natives of this country for twenty years, as it regards their souls and the souls of their children, and they will never feel themselves at all obliged, but think you ought to be obliged to them for their attendance. I have occasionally tried the experiment of withdrawing favours for a time, particularly in the case of schools, and have found it come nearer, and do more in producing a right feeling, than if I had remonstrated and reasoned with them on the ingratitude of their conduct a hundred times. In fact, the natives are *mostly like children*, and require the *same* treatment exactly."

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A general meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Madras Male and Female Orphan Asylum, took place on the 15th July, when a report of the proceedings of the charity for the preceding year was presented.

The number of boys in the school was 96, of girls 37. The total number of children educated from the original establishment of the charity was 812.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

The tenth anniversary of the Madras

Auxiliary Society was held on the 11th Aug., and very numerously attended. An interesting report was read, and some animating speeches were made in behalf of missions generally. Three cases of gifts of communion plate to different places of worship were noticed in the report with sentiments of gratitude; which stated also that a neat Gothic chapel, at the foot of St. Thomas's Mount, was in the course of erection, on the premises given by a benevolent lady for the purpose.

The chairman stated, at the conclusion of the meeting, that hereafter, the anniversary of this Society would be held in an early part of the year, in order to its being rendered still more interesting by the presence of a greater number of missionaries, who have annually to assemble at that period.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Aug. 13.*

MACHINERY IN FRENCH INDIA.

The French ship *l'Alexandre*, we are informed, has brought out weavers and artificers from France, to conduct a spinning and weaving establishment at Pondicherry, after the European mode of manufacturing silks and cloths.—*Ibid., Aug. 3.*

MR. HARRIS.

The Hon. Charles Harris, Esq., was sworn in and took his seat in council on Monday last, under a salute of fifteen guns from the ramparts of Fort St. George. —*Ibid., July 16.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is somewhat observable, considering the manner in which "the channels of public justice were shut up at Bombay," to find them re-opened without a remark on the circumstances that have led to this return to established order. At the time when the bench held out to the government something like the alternative of "concession" or "strike," the press teemed with the most voluminous speeches from the learned judges. Harangue followed harangue in quick succession; and whatever the "public" of Bombay may have been able to do in the way of listening to, we confess we had not a little difficulty in finding time to peruse the elaborate elucidation of the law, and the courteous commentaries on the acts of the Governor in Council. Business, both civil and criminal, appears to have recommenced, under more quiet and less loquacious auspices; and almost all that the Bombay papers tell us is, that during the interregnum of justice, the public peace and property were protected in a manner that did the magistrates the highest credit; and it is cited as uncommon, that not a single robbery of any consequence, or a single breach of the peace, had taken place; and that, although no sessions have been held since the end of January last, there were only nineteen persons for trial, at the re-opening of the court. There is, however, a correction in the reported speech of Sir J. P. Grant, of the 21st April, which is worthy of notice. We quote the *Bombay Gazette*:

"Mr. Justice Grant has informed us that the manuscript from which his speech, on closing the court on the 21st April last, was printed, was incorrect. The words in the speech [and nothing can be more like to rebellion than the governor of a province, part of the realms of the King of England, turning the military force of that province against the King's Supreme Court of justice there] were not, it seems, delivered by his Lordship from the bench, though in the copy we received. It is but right to say, that shortly after the publication of the speech, his clerk, who corrected the proofs (we had nothing further to do with it than give it publication in our paper), sent us a paragraph for insertion making this correction. The following are some of the reasons why we did not give it:

"1st. Because it spoke positively as to a fact of which we knew nothing but by hearsay, for we were not in court when the learned judge delivered the speech.

"2d. Because, by so doing after having published what we were not entrusted with the correction of, we should charge ourselves with its errors.

"3dly. Because we should leave our readers to infer that we ourselves had made so unaccountable a mistake as the introduction into the judge's speech.

"In this view of the case, we could not help thinking that compliance with a request to insert that paragraph would involve a departure from that independence which it has been our boast to profess, and which it will ever be our pride, as much as possible, to maintain.

"There will be no more copies of the speech sold."

What are we to make of this? or what reliance are we to place on the speeches given in the newspapers of Bombay, being *bona fide* those delivered from the bench? Did the judge's clerk report the speech, as well as correct the press? and are we to believe that this gentleman took on himself to add this important sentence to what had fallen from the judge: "and nothing can be more like to rebellion than the governor of a province, part of the realms of the King of England, turning the military force of that province against the King's Supreme Court of Justice there:" and is this officer still in the service and

in this country; but finding that credentials of a more positive kind than his bare word were required by the Philhellenists here, he removed to remoter regions, and has visited all our East-India possessions. In Calcutta he has succeeded in a great measure in passing as an authorised agent of the Greek Government, and sums to a considerable amount have been subscribed and placed at his disposal, for the benefit of the cause. It is out of the proceeds of these contributions that he appears to have defrayed the expenses for a cruise among the harmless Arab coasters of the Red Sea. How Greece could be benefitted by such a mode of employing funds subscribed for the better achievement of her independence, it would be difficult to discover.—*Times, Dec.* 21.

Some long details in French, from this individual, appear in the Bombay papers.

It appears by late advices from the Mauritius, that *Cape wheat* was selling at 5½ piastres (about 15 rix dollars) per 100 lbs.; while *Bombay wheat* would not fetch above Rix. Dols. 8 per 150 lbs.: a decided proof of the great superiority of the Cape grain. —*South Afr. Adv., Oct.* 10.

Lieut. Holman, R.N., the celebrated blind traveller, arrived in this colony, from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 8th of July. He intended to remain about two months, and then proceed towards Bengal.

Island of Ascension.

This island, having been found of much more importance than was anticipated, orders have been given to put it in a state of defence. Lieut. M'Arthur, of the Royal Marine Artillery, will proceed with a detachment of that corps, he having been selected for the purpose of executing that order.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

Malacca.

ORPHAN CHAMBER.

Subjects of very considerable importance to the inhabitants of this settlement have lately been agitated among us; we refer to the subjects of the Orphan Chamber and of slavery, and to several public transactions which have recently taken place in connexion with them; but before recording these transactions it may be well for our foreign readers, who cannot be intimately skilled in our affairs, to give a short sketch of the Orphan Chamber.

The Orphan Chamber of Malacca, under the Dutch government, was a branch of the Court or Chamber of Justice, from which it derived its authority, and to which it was amenable for its conduct. It consisted of a president, a secretary, and treasurer, with other ordinary members. These were appointed by the government directly, or at least through the Court of Justice, though others say the members were chosen by the community from among themselves, and that these afterwards elected their own secretary and treasurer, as well as president. In it was vested the right of administering to the estates of deceased persons. It managed their affairs, and disposed of their effects on behalf of their heirs and successors. The property was vested generally in the hands of the Chamber on behoof of all the heirs, &c., to each of whom the Chamber collectively was responsible. Provision was made for the immediate wants of minors and other wards, by an allowance of six per cent. on the property invested in the Chamber, which repaid itself, and refunded its expenses or losses, by renting the property or lending money at a higher rate of interest. The money thus lent was on good security —bonds, mortgages, &c.—but in favour of the Orphan Chamber, not of the individuals to whom it really belonged. The amount of interest above what was paid to the proprietors was greater than the expense of the establishment. The balance constituted a fund which belonged properly to the public, though we shall probably see that they reaped but little advantage from it, and that it shared the fate of other sums, which, remaining unclaimed, certainly left the title to them more questionable. But the government disposed of that question in a way which saved all litigation. In process of time this balance had accumulated to a large sum. When this settlement was first taken possession of by the British, all went on as before; and when it was again surrendered to the Dutch, on the conclusion of the war, a still larger sum had accumulated. This the British, faithful to their trust, delivered up as the property, not of the government, but of the public. The aggregate of this surplus fund, not the stock which belonged to individuals, but the surplus of interest, amounted, when the settlement was again ceded to the British, to 100,000 dollars. The Dutch government, anxious for the moral benefit of the settlement, which might have suffered from such abundance of wealth, and desiring to relieve the new government of every trouble which it could remove, kindly took with it the whole. But it is averred on good authority, that this subject forms one branch of a negociation now pending between our government and that of the Dutch. They may yet restore the sum with interest, under their new and improved system of policy.

On the return of the British after the cession, the Orphan Chamber was recog-

nized, and new regulations seem to have been established; from documents which we have seen, the following information may be gathered. The members were annually elected from among the people. From the members thus elected were chosen a secretary and a treasurer, both of which offices are now merged into one, and held by the same person, who is obliged to find security for a considerable sum. There was also a president annually appointed: but his appointment came direct from government, through the resident councillor. Thus the government were able to know, and, in some measure, to regulate its affairs. A yearly meeting was also called, when the accounts, &c. were submitted to public inspection, and at which, it is presumed, the new election was to take place. It was thus as much of a a popular nature as could have been expected, considering the mode in which matters are generally managed in the East. On this occasion also, we believe, the rate of interest on sums received was fixed at six per cent., whilst the highest that could be obtained was of course sought for whatever sums were advanced.

The Orphan Chamber thus approached very nearly the nature of a public bank; but with these essential differences: 1. it limited its transactions to the property of persons deceased or rather of their heirs; 2. to this it administered legally, and without what is termed in Scotland *intromission*, a term corresponding, we suppose, to what in England is called taking letters of administration to an estate, without having been authorised by the former proprietors or heirs at law; 3. the property was not vested in the names of the persons individually to whom it belonged, but of all the heirs collectively; neither was it again lent out in their names, but in that of the Chamber; and 4. whatever advantages the members may have had from their situation and influence over the funds, they reaped none rightfully from the real gains of the institution, that is, from the surplus of interest received above what was paid; this all being public property, and liable to charges for future deficiency, or to be expended for the public benefit.

For some time after the re-establishment of British power here, matters proceeded smoothly and well; the members and their officers were duly appointed, public meetings were held, the accounts examined, and if some of the officers are to be credited, under their immediate inspection abuses were corrected and improvements introduced. But then came the honorable Recorder and the court with its paraphernalia; yet this produced no change, till at last came the charter, upon the publication of which the Orphan Chamber became legally defunct; but still it showed the natural, or rather supernatural, love of life, which has distinguished it till now that the strong arm of the law has inflicted on it its full sentence. At the conclusion of the twelve months from the former appointment, previous to the promulgation of the charter, the president then in office applied to the proper authority to be released from the fatigue, labour, and anxious responsibility of his critical situation. But he was told, that this authority would not be again exercised in appointing a new president, or in any manner to interfere with the Orphan Chamber, lest such interference might conflict in some way with the jurisdiction of the court.

A resolution was then taken to call a general meeting of the inhabitants to consider the state of the Orphan Chamber. There were four parties interested in its affairs—the members of the Orphan Chamber and their constituents—(from among whom, as more deeply interested, another may be drawn, viz. the persons who had property in any way involved in its hands); there were also the government and the court, the former of which had ceased ostensibly to interfere, and the latter had not yet been roused to active inquiry concerning the state of the institution, which it was destined so speedily to supplant and annihilate. Amidst these the people, naturally suspicious and fearful from the rumours to which we have alluded, were apprehensive that their interests might suffer or be altogether lost sight of, and that, besides the suppression of their institution, they might lose the property now in its hands, or at least be deprived of the certain advantages which it had hitherto afforded. They had as much reason now to fear the Orphan Chamber as any other of the parties. The meeting, therefore, was totally distinct from the Orphan Chamber, and not solicited by it. It was solely and entirely one of the people, who were farther induced to this measure by what has happened at Penang. In that place, property, such as fell into the Orphan Chamber here, was, when realised and converted into money, received into the treasury at the rate of six per cent.; there it was perfectly secure and not unprofitable. But its investment was accompanied with circumstances which it might have been easily foreseen would soon change the terms of holding it, if not lead to the refusal of it altogether by the government. The money we have said was put into the treasury, perfectly safe and moderately productive, but we suppose of course no security given save the receipt. Neither was there any specified time either for its being left, or of warning before its being demanded and paid. In short, it was payable on demand. Thus the government was rendered no better than a house of agency, having all the trouble, risk, and expense

of such an establishment, without any of its advantages. Whether too great and too frequent liberties were taken on this account, and thus led to the suppression, we know not; but this plan, we think, has been with good reason suppressed.

The meeting took place on the 21st of March, and was respectably, though not numerously attended, both by Europeans and natives, and finally these resolutions following were adopted.

That a deputation of the inhabitants then present be appointed to wait on the hon. the Recorder (the judges of the court of judicature at this settlement), to solicit his (their) advice and opinion:

1st. As to the legality of the Orphan Chamber in its present constitution under the charter; the same having been permitted to continue in its former existing state by the authority of the Supreme Government in Calcutta since 1825, up to 1827, agreeably to the rules and regulations made by Wm. Cracroft, Esq., then resident of Malacca, which regulations are placed in the Orphan Chamber.

2d. As to its rights to administer to the estates at present invested in its hands. (The same consist of about 40,000 dollars; which amount is laid out at interest, on houses and lands, mortgaged to the Orphan Chamber by different individuals at this place, who are not able to pay the principal should the same be demanded, but the interest is collected every six months, and deposited in the Orphan Chamber).

3d. As to the propriety and advantage of permitting it still to exercise the right of administration to estates voluntarily committed to its trust, and to the estates of persons dying intestate.

And likewise to solicit the hon. the Recorder's (the judges') advice and opinion:

1st. Whether or not the present state of slavery in Malacca is illegal. (The inhabitants of this place being possessed of more than 2,000 slaves, who are valued at a small calculation of Sp. Drs. 100,000).

2d. By what means it may most speedily and safely be entirely abolished, with a due regard to the real interests of the community, and the good of the slaves.

A copy of these resolutions was forwarded to the Recorder, with a note respectfully desiring to know whether he could receive the deputation. To this an answer was communicated, stating that the Recorder would be able to see the deputation on the 28th March. When the time came, however, the deputation had not all collected; and the Recorder, giving the members present a severe lecture on the disrespect shewn to the court, retired. The deputation, however, subsequently apologized to the Recorder, who gave them his opinion; according to which, the legality of the Orphan Chamber ceased immediately on the promulgation of the charter, and consequently, from that time it had no rights but those of settling its affairs, and committing its trusts to the court. But the Recorder was at considerable pains to shew that, as it was illegal, so the Orphan Chamber, compared with the court, would be disadvantageous. The greater security afforded by the latter could not admit of a doubt, since the former was illegal; but even when compared with each other on the supposed ground of equal legality, the court must have the preference. Its practice is to manage the property through the Registrar, who having received the amount and paid the debts, reports the balance to the court. If the persons entitled to the property are of age, they are immediately called, and receive their respective shares; if they are not of age, the money is lodged in the treasury; and the Registrar enjoined to procure the best terms possible for its employment. The investment is in the name of each person entitled to a share in the proportion which falls to him. Moderate allowances are made for trouble and disbursements, falling generally much short of the three per cent. reserved by the Orphan Chamber. Thus the security is at least equal, and the expenses are less.

As to the property now in the Orphan Chamber, by the transfer of which it was supposed all the Malacca houses, lands, tenements, &c. would be shaken, the Recorder at once relieved the minds of the deputation by declaring, that the court would just take it all over as it now stands, i. e. the court would take all the bonds, mortgages, &c. on the same terms, receiving the same interest as the Chamber did, without requiring that any of the sums due on these bonds, &c. should be immediately paid.

There is only one other point of doubt as to the advantage of the court, which is this: the Chamber gave six per cent. from the time of receiving the funds, whether employed or not by it, so that no loss fell on the owners of the property; but the court, however well it may secure this, could give no interest till it actually accrued by the employment of the property. It remained in the treasury, safe indeed, but not affording the benefit to the owners which they derived from the six per cent. paid by the Orphan Chamber and formerly by the Government in Penang. To remedy this, the Recorder recommended a petition to the Directors, begging that the money might be received into the Company's treasury on fair terms, viz. a moderate interest, and suitable warning before its removal. This he promised to support with his whole influence, and believes it would prove successful.

In respect to the question of slavery, the Recorder declared to the deputation, that slavery of every description (that is, including slave-debtors, not debtor-servants, whom he especially excluded) is, in these settlements illegal; that persons caught trafficking in slaves on the high seas are guilty of felony, and worthy of death without benefit of clergy; and finally, that it was his advice to the holders of slaves to get rid of them as quietly and rapidly as possible, by offering such wages as their services merited, and by dismissing such as would not accept the offer. This accords exactly with his declaration from the bench in Penang, recorded in the *Register* for 16th July 1828.—*Abr. from Malacca Observer.*

Cape of Good Hope.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

The Society established at this settlement in July 1828, "for aiding deserving slaves and slave children to purchase their freedom," has published, by its committee, an address, in which they develope their views and principles, as follows:—

"The committee is fully impressed with the tender state of the ground on which it treads—of the piercing and jealous eye with which all the measures of the Society will be searched and scrutinized. It believes that one false step might be fatal—one hasty and rash disregard of the rooted feelings, nay, even the non-exercise of moderation towards the prejudices of those whose dominion over the slave population has been so long established, and since confirmed by the British government, might arouse passions difficult to be soothed, if forced into action.

"The Society having adopted the preliminary resolution of the individuals who first met on the subject, and declared that they disavowed all intention of discussing the question of slavery, and distinctly disclaimed any interference with the existing claims of the slave proprietor, the committee is happily released from any lengthened remark on that part of the subject, and takes a view of things as they now exist.

"The Society calls not in question, nor attacks the rights and property of others; but it assumes to itself the unquestionable privilege of purchasing or assisting to purchase freedom for the slave. It is content so to do, from those who be disposed by inclination, constrained by necessity, or induced by feeling or argument, to divest themselves of this species of property. It requires, it enforces no unwilling bargain.

"True it is that the existing laws of this land authorize an immediate sale, through the agency of the guardian of slaves and of the courts of justice, and to them this Society, without reluctance, yields the exercise of their special privileges and of their peculiar duty. This Society neither claims, desires, nor assumes such a degree of power; its more pleasing task will be to afford means to the young female slave of purchasing her freedom, without prejudice to the wishes, nay often at the desire of the proprietor. It neither forces nor seduces any favourite slave from the service of the owner, to whom such an one may be necessary or endeared, by habit and by time, or required for the comfort of those labouring under old age or human infirmities; and it disdains to become a tempter, or to break asunder those bonds of attachment, which so often exist between the female slave and her mistress.

"The committee has dwelt on this head more perhaps than might actually be required; but it is of opinion, that the strongest disclaimer of interference in families should stand displayed to the public."

OLD PAPER CURRENCY.

Nearly 100,000 of paper rix dollars are shipped on board the *George Home*, in order to their being destroyed in England, having been first cancelled here by direction of the Lords of the Treasury. All the paper money now in the colony will also very shortly be called in, cancelled, and sent in like manner to England; this is to be replaced by promissory notes of sterling denomination, but unfortunately equally insecure with the present currency. In a short time, the venerable rix dollar, with which so many painful recollections are associated, will be wholly withdrawn from circulation.—*South African, May 2.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship *Numa*, Capt. James Wade, last from Java, and now in Simon's Bay, has been seized by the officers of customs at Simon's Town, on the plea of having *five slaves* on board.—*Ibid., Oct.* 17.

His Majesty's ship *Pallas*, Capt. Fitzclarence, having on board the Earl of Dalhousie, new commander-in-chief of the Indian army, and suite, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 8th of October. The *Pallas* sailed last from Rio de Janeiro, at which place his Lordship had been received in the most gracious manner by the Emperor of Brazil. The *Pallas* sailed again from Simon's Bay for India on the 19th of October.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Turner, is a passenger in the above ship.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Turner, preached to the episcopal congregation in the Reformed Church last Sunday. His Lordship will attend there on Sunday

next, for the purpose of confirming such persons as desire to have that ordinance administered to them.—*South African Adv., Oct.* 14.

It is stated in the *South African Advertiser*, that a new settlement has been formed on the Kat River, about fifteen miles above Fort Beaufort, named "New Edinburgh."

The South African College was opened on the 1st of *October*. The rapidity with which this establishment has been completed proves the wisdom of the plan; and the degree of favour it has obtained in the public mind is a pledge of its future prosperity and usefulness. The branches for which professors and teachers have been already provided are, we believe, the English, Dutch, French, and classical languages; writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics. The professors are, the Rev. Mr. Judge, the Rev. Mr. Faure, and the Rev. Mr. Adamson; the two latter gentlemen have offered their services gratuitously for one year, to afford time for procuring suitable persons from Europe, if necessary.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, April 14.—*Libel.—The King* v. *Hayes.* This was an *ex officio* prosecution against Mr. Atwell Edwin Hayes, proprietor, *editor*, and publisher of the *Australian*, for a seditious libel published in that newspaper for January 27, imputing illegal and unjust conduct to the governor, in animadverting on the subject of the commutation of a sentence passed upon two convicts, named Sudds and Thompson, in 1828, to two years working in irons, instead of their original term of transportation, which was seven years. The case was brought before the House of Commons last session. The offensive part of the article was the following:

"We have done *our* duty—we doubt not that the House of Commons will do *their's*. They will decide whether will is to be substituted for law, and whether or not an iron collar be a fitting decoration for the neck of an Englishman—of even an English culprit. They must determine whether he, who is sent here to govern according to law, and who daily administers punishment for the neglect or infraction of the laws, have authority himself to step without the pale of them. It is for the Legislature to determine if high functions are to shield the bearer from accountability; and if that person be a fit delegate to administer justice, and govern according to law, who by his own example could encourage a disregard and ignorance of its plainest principle? To the House of Commons we leave the case, fully expecting justice; and though we shall ever shew that becoming respect which is due to the individual who holds his Majesty's commission to govern this colony, we can never believe and affirm that the author and ostensible executor of Sudds' punishment, and which terminated in his death, is a fit person to rule over a British colony."

Before the jury (seven military officers) were sworn, Mr. *W. C. Wentworth*, the defendant's counsel, objected to them, as under the influence and control of the governor, their commander-in-chief, who was the real prosecutor.

The *Chief Justice* (*Dowling*) reserved the objection for consideration at a future stage, and the trial proceeded.

The *Attorney-General* stated the case to the jury, and contended that the libel exceeded the bounds of free discussion, and tended to bring the government of the colony into disesteem and disrepute.

Evidence of publication, and of the impression it was calculated to produce, was then given.

On the part of the defendant, *Mr. W. C. Wentworth* stated that the discussion of this subject in the *Australian*, at the present time, was owing to the publication by the government, in the *Sydney Gazette*, of the documents produced to the House of Commons. These documents, he observed, laid the government open to castigation, and the editor of the *Australian* having three years before demonstrated the illegality of the proceeding, felt called upon to take up the matter. If he had overstepped the line, this was imputable to the prosecutor or his agents. The governor of this colony possessed no attribute of sovereignty; he was only the king's minister. "When officers are ill qualified for their situations, their measures ought to be canvassed, or even if they are ever so well qualified. It would be libellous to discuss the conduct of the king, but it is not so to sift the conduct of his ministers; and it is necessary that imputation be fixed by candid and direct reason. The right to accuse ministers is broadly laid down by Lord Ellenborough in Cobbett's prosecution. Such publication would be innocuous to the governor, although libellous to the king; as ministers, in like manner, may be charged with error, imbecility, and vice, and yet the charge not be libellous."

Two witnesses (Dr. Halloran and the Rev. Mr. Therry) were called to disprove the character imputed to the paragraph, of being of a libellous tendency.

The *Chief Justice*, in summing up, said that the matter, as set forth in the information, imputed to the governor an impeachable offence, but of its really libellous character the jury were to judge. The Chief Justice is represented in the *Australian* to have laid down the following rule for the guidance of the jury:—"I think it right in this place to point out to you what is considered the now settled doctrine with respect to the liberty of the public press in respect to discussing public affairs; and by that doctrine I invite you to determine this case. Certainly the doctrine goes as far as any good citizen, and the greatest lover of freedom, could desire. If, taking all the parts of a composition together, it shall not be found to exceed the bounds of a free and fair discussion, so far as a regard to good order, the peace of society, and the peace of the government requires, but so free as the nature of our happy constitution, and the unalienable right of Englishmen to canvass affairs, allows; if, in short, the discussion be, upon the whole, sufficiently decent in its language and peaceable in its import, although marked with great freedom of opinion, and couched in terms as animated as a free man can use on a subject that interests him deeply; although a great share of heat should be found in the expression, and such invective as, surpassing the bounds of candour and of charity, can only be excused by the violence of honest feelings; nay, although detached passages may be selected, in their nature and separate capacity amounting to libels, yet these also shall be overlooked, and the defendant acquitted, on the ground that he has only used the grand right of political discussion with uncommon vehemence. Gentlemen, I am bound to tell you that the subject of this alleged libel was a public one, and that the defendant had a right to discuss it, more especially as public attention was revived towards it by another newspaper, supposed to represent the interests of the government. The question is, whether the defendant had exceeded the bounds of decorum and decency in the part he has taken in the discussion."

The jury, after more than an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

CONVICT LABOUR.

The *Sydney Gazette* contains the following article:—

The wonderful improvements that have, of late years, taken place in Sydney, are a still further proof, if further were wanting, of the energies which distinguish the character of Englishmen, in whatever quarter of the globe their lot may be cast. To behold a town like the capital of this infant state springing up, and gradually expanding itself to the dimensions which it now presents, where, little more than forty years ago, the sound of the axe had never disturbed the stillness of the solitude that reigned around, would seem little less than the work of enchantment to those to whom English enterprize was not known. The rude wilds and the miserable huts which the first European visitants to these shores had to encounter and to inhabit, have given place to cultivated enclosures, smiling gardens, and dwellings of brick and of stone, many of which would not disgrace the capital of the British empire itself; and when the difficulties which have been overcome are taken into consideration, admiration of the immense change that has been effected, almost exalts itself to wonder. But to whom, we would ask, is this mighty improvement attributable, and by whom was it wrought? To whom are the colonists indebted, who now enjoy the comforts that have been provided for them, and the facilities by which these comforts may be increased? These are questions of importance, particularly when it is the fashion with some sage politicians of the day to underrate the advantages which are derived by the colony from the labours of the prison population, and who are possessed of assurance enough plausibly to contend that on the home government alone should the expenses of their maintenance fall. There is scarcely an emigrant, on arriving in New South Wales, who does not indulge in expressions of astonishment at the enormous rates of free labour which are demanded and obtained; and, if such really be the case (and who can doubt the fact?), under what circumstances would the colony be placed, were the British Government to withdraw the aid of compulsory labour, and throw the settlers on their own resources? The political economists of New South Wales, if their representations were listened to, would, we have no hesitation in asserting, throw the colony back 100 years.

There is a selfishness in the doctrines that are daily broached on this subject, which cannot possibly escape the penetrating glance of the public. Is it equitable that the emigrants who visit these shores in the present day should be placed in a better situation than those who have encountered the many difficulties that have been surmounted before the colony had arrived at such a state, as to excite the attention of the opulent, who desire to become still more so, as well as of those who have no other dependence than their own industry for subsistence? We think not; and if, as is the fact, the means by which this colony was supported, for many years after its foundation, were derived almost exclusively from the mother-country, common gratitude ought to dictate the justice of making some return, when the resources of the people became sufficiently available. But, is it true, as is asserted, that the colonists are burthened with the support of the prison population, as well as of

confidence of Sir J. P. Grant? These are questions that must suggest themselves to every one, on reading the *above extraordinary explanation of the Bombay Gazette.—Cal. John Bull, July 7.*

THE DRAMA.

We cordially agree with our cotemporary, that it is very discreditable to the community of this *presidency*, that the theatre should be *consigned to such* ignoble purposes as the reception of *Gogo* cotton and gunny bags. "The Triumph of Trade *over* Thalia and Melpomene" would be a heavy drama, though embellished with new scenery, dresses, and decorations; we, for one, should never desire to see it, not even at half-price admission to the one-shilling gallery, and we trust that every possible impediment will therefore be thrown in the way of its performance. Very little is necessary on the part of society to render the theatre a popular place of entertainment. A little recruiting on the part of *those* who can afford to give large parties, *a readiness to* attend to the details of management amongst those already vested with sovereign authority over wigs, trunks, gunnies, and the scenes; an occasional light supper, with champaigne, to the heroes of the sock and buskin, and a *decided discountenancing* of bad actors, both *viâ voce* and in the public papers, would, we feel assured, go a very great way towards the re-establishment of the comic muse in the precincts of Bombay Green. Moreover, it is said that the illustrious head of society is favourable to this species of amusement, as he is forward to *promote* all other rational modes of *contributing* to public gratification. We believe it, and on this account we marvel at the lack of encouragement in other quarters. This supineness, however, must not *continue*, and will not continue, unless we desire mankind to stamp us all Goths, stupid Goths. The bustling preparation now going on in the green room for the performance of *The Critic* and *The Spectre Bridegroom*, may be taken as the signal for the commencement of a new era in our dramatic history, and we ardently hope that it will prove as fertile in plays and in good performers as the age of the Brooks's, the Bellassis', the Stanleys, and the Bells.—*Bom. Cour., July* 11.

LOSS OF THE OSCAR.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th June mentions the arrival of the bark *Discovery*, from Bushire the 22d, bringing intelligence of the total loss of the ship *Oscar*, from Bombay for the Persian Gulf. "The *Oscar* went ashore on the 31st May, *twelve* miles south of Cape Rouse. Her loss is attributed to an error in the chronometer, and a strong current which carried the ship sixty miles west of her reckoning. The cargo was plundered by the Bedouin Arabs as soon as the vessel went ashore; and although the Imaum of Muscat has offered to use all his influence to get it restored, little expectation is entertained that the attempt will be successful, as the wreck happened beyond the boundaries of his territory."

FULL BATTA

"Oh, no, we never mention her, her name is never heard."—*Burlp.*

Oh, no! we never mention that, its name is but a dream,
Our tongues are too much tied to talk on that familiar theme!
From day to day they're draining us, while duns and bailiffs threat,
And since they hear no groan nor growl, they think that we forget.
They bid us seek, in change of food, a diet of low price;
But should we feed on bumaloes, our pay would scarce suffice.
'Tis true that brandy, beer, wine, cheese, are ne'er before us set,
But memory still preserves their taste, then how can we forget?
And oh! there are so many things for which we now must shift,
Our hunting studs, our greyhounds too, the swiftest of the swift;
Our boar-spears bright, our long-tried gun, our fishing-rod and net,
Aye, every thing, God help us all! forbid us to forget.
They tell us that full batta, now, is every where denied;
They hint, that as we've swallowed that, the tenantage will be tried:
Like Paddy with his mare, perhaps, they'll feed us cheaper yet,
And bring us to a straw a day,—and then we must forget.

Bom. Cour., June 20.

Penang.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

An interesting question was argued, June 20. It came on in the *form* of a petition on the equity side of the *court*, on the part of a person named Inchè Mahomed, praying that an instrument in nature of a lease might be declared fraudulent and cancelled; and further, that the United Company might be decreed to give him an absolute grant of the land which he claimed, and that an injunction might issue to prevent the Government raising the rent by distress. The land is situated on a part of the island called Western Ayer Etam, and the complainant alleged that he derived his rights from his father Tukang Ko, who had gone there on the invitation of Mr. Farquhar, in 1804, who was anxious to prevent pirates having access to the rivers on which the property was situated; that Mr. Farquhar had given his father an absolute promise of the ground so cleared, reserving only sufficient for roads, for which he was also to be paid at a certain rate; that his father remained in quiet possession of the property till near the period of his decease, when he made it over to the present complainant. To account for his possession of the lease, it was averred that, some time in 1827, a proclamation by beat of gong had invited all settlers to come to the Land Office in George Town; that complainant then received a certain paper (the lease), which he supposed to be an absolute deed of grant; that shortly after, a demand for rent was made, which he resisted; and his property was then seized by a distress warrant.

The plea in answer denied that the petitioner was the son of Tukang Ko, and also any knowledge of the other facts set forth in the petition, with the exception of the distress for rent, which was admitted, and that the property was seized and sold in liquidation of the same, the Honourable Company being the proprietors of the soil. From the examination of the petitioner's witnesses the following facts transpired: that he had been in possession of the spot of ground since the death of Tukang Ko; that he was no relation by blood, but had married a daughter of the deceased, named Teemah; that when Tukang Ko first went to Ayer Etam, there were a few other settlers living in huts, but without their families; and that no police was at that time established. That at the close of the year 1827, a proclamation by beat of gong was issued for the settlers to bring to the Land Office the titles on which they respectively occupied, in order to be exchanged, either for leases or grants; that many attended and delivered up papers, some of which were destroyed and others deposited in the office, upon the proprietors obtaining leases in their stead; that there is in the Land Office an account of the tenures of land held at Western Ayer Etam, shewing distinctly what are held on leases and what on grants; and that in the book which contains the grants of lands on that side of the island, there is none to Tukang Ko up to 1828. That it was fully explained to the persons who came in under proclamation of 1827, the object for which they were summoned, and their knowledge was inferred from bringing their papers with them.

The lease was then produced, signed by the Hon. R. Ibbetson, and witnessed by Messrs. M'Intyre and Bullock, the latter of whom spoke to the petitioner making the mark to the deed in his presence. The difference between the mode of preparing a grant and a lease was stated to be, that the former instrument was executed by the secretary to Government, and sealed with the Company's seal, while leases were signed by the superintendent of lands only, and the seal of his office used. In the lease produced the boundaries were left blank, neither was any plan of the ground attached to it, as specified in the body of the instrument.

A will was then put in, which purported to have been written about a month before the death of Tukang Ko, to which the testator bequeathed the whole property to his daughter Teemah, and to whom he delivered this will. The witness called to prove the will, swore that at the time it was written, Teemah was not married to the petitioner, nor did any witness speak positively to the marriage having taken place before the testator's death. When the original of the will was reading in court, an objection was taken to the word *wasiehah*, which had been translated as "the last will and testament," whereas it was contended, that there was no such word in the Malay language, the translator to the court said, that the whole instrument was so incorrectly written, that he had been obliged to guess at every word.

Here the court adjourned till Monday the 23d, in which interval the petitioner died, and the cause has of course abated.

LOSS OF A CHINESE JUNK.

The *Penang Gazette* of the 20th June states, that a Chinese junk, bound for Penang, had been struck by lightning, by which melancholy event the vessel was entirely destroyed, and no less than twenty-eight persons out of forty-five perished. The survivors were picked up by a junk proceeding to Rangoon. The vessel's cargo is stated to have been of great value.

Mauritius.

CAPTAIN KIEFFALS.

It appears from a Government notice inserted in the *Mauritius Gazette* of the 29th of August, that a Greek, who calls himself Captain Kieffals, touched at Port Louis some time ago in a vessel which he intended to fit out as a privateer or ship of war, to cruise against Turkish vessels in the Red Sea, but that he was prevented by the local authorities from arming his vessel in the Mauritius. Information was however received, that Captain Kieffals, after leaving the Mauritius, adopted measures for increasing the number of his crew and the quantity of arms on board. No time was therefore lost in communicating with the Bombay Government on the subject, and prompt and efficacious measures are supposed to have been immediately taken to repress any irregular or illegal proceedings on the part of Captain Kieffals, or the vessel under his command. This Captain Kieffals, we have reason to believe, is a native of one of the Ionian Islands, and was never authorized by any constituent body in Greece to raise funds or act in any capacity whatever on behalf of Greece. He first tried his experiments

and further, that his head would be laid at his feet in the event that the Netherlands troops committed any acts of hostility at any point whatsoever.

"Necessity, meanwhile, rendered those hostilities more and more indispensable, for the enemy went on fearlessly, coming by stealth within our lines with armed forces, in order to harass the harmless natives who were faithful to us, and to plunder them. Good counsel was now scarce; every one considered the brave Captain Roeps as lost, and given over to suffer certain death, perhaps inflicted in the cruellest manner, while the protracted stay of that officer with the rebels paralysed all our military movements.

"Fortunately, however, treachery and want of faith was at length overcome by justifiable stratagem, and caught in its own snares.

"As soon as Colonel Nahuys had learnt the cruel fate of Captain Roeps, he despatched letters to the enemy's field-marshall, intimating that, conformably to his repeated request, he (Col. N.) had resolved to go to his camp on the following day, on condition that the Alli Bassa paid due regard to the demonstrations of respect which are due to the commissioners at the native courts at Java, and sent him, for the purpose of complimenting and escorting him, two of his chief regents, and Capt. Roeps, together with a written promise that he would not detain him, the commissioner (Col. N.) longer than six, or at farthest twelve hours, at the enemy's headquarters.

"At noon on the following day the regents were ready to leave the insurgent camp, with Capt. Roeps, when an order was received from the rebel chief, directing that the last-named gentleman should not be allowed to go to the other side of the Progo. The envoys from the rebels came therefore without Captain Roeps to the frontier of the Netherlands camp, and merely brought a letter from that officer, in which he gave a detail of the critical situation in which he was placed.

"The arrival of those envoys, however, placed in our hands power to take measures for retaliation and reprisal; they were, therefore, taken into custody, and informed by Col. Nahuys, that he had resolved to go to the insurgent camp, but that he should leave the regents behind as hostages, with orders to the garrison positively to quarter them in case he were to be detained more than twelve hours on the other side of the Progo.

"This unexpected message had the desired effect, for very soon after one of the envoys, named Hadjee Addul Wahab, confessed to the Colonel that it was Alli Bassa's intention to keep him in his power, and thereby to compel the government to accede to the immoderate demands of the insurgents. The regents were further compelled to write a letter to the Alli Bassa, assuring him that Colonel Nahuys had positively resolved to come over to him, providing Capt. Roeps were sent to escort him; this had the desired effect, and that brave officer arrived also the following morning in our bivouac; which fortunate circumstance terminated a state of affairs most injurious to our interests, and which, by longer continuance, would have entailed most detrimental results.

"One would wrong the Javanese were he to think that such treacherous measures as have been above detailed are natural to the character of those natives. It is only just to acknowledge that such traits do not constitute the characteristic features of the nation at large, and that those above narrated have originated solely in the dilemma in which our enemies find themselves at present; at least such was the idea which Colonel Nahuys entertained, who inferred from thence that the frustration of the plans of the rebel chief would incline him to send an answer to Kiar Madjo's letter, in the hope of some sort of compromise, and that he would keep up a correspondence with him for that purpose; and it was thence that he informed the Alli Bassa in writing that he had been ordered by the Lieut. Governor-general, in consequence of the infraction made upon the armistice, and the unwarrantable detention of Capt. Roeps, not to go over to the insurgents, and therefore requested that the envoys of Kiar Madjo might be sent back; of which the result has been, that they returned on the following day, being the 31st January, with letters from Diepo Nagoro to his gooroo, and were despatched to Batavia."

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF:

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., &c.
Madras—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B., &c.
Bombay—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

Regts.	Stations.
11th Lt. Dragns.	Cawnpore.
16th do.	Meerut.
3d Foot	Bhaugulpore.
13th do.	Dinapore.
14th do.	Berhampore.
16th do.	Fort William.
31st do.	Meerut.
38th do.	Ghazeepore.
44th do.	Cawnpore.
49th do.	Fort William.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt. Cav.	Muttra.
2d do.	Kurnaul.
3d do.	Cawnpore.
4th do.	Meerut.
5th do.	Kurnaul.
6th do.	Sultanpore (Benares).
7th do.	Keitah.
8th do.	Nusseerabad.
9th do.	Neemuch.
10th do.	Mhow.
1st Eur. Regt.	Agra.
2d do.	Agra.
1st Nat. Inf.	Muttra.
2d do.	Barrackpore.
3d do.	Loodhiana.
4th do.	Sooltanpore (Oude).
5th do.	Delhi.
6th do.	Agra.
7th do.	Midnapore.
8th do.	Banda.
9th do.	Neemuch.
10th do.	Kurnaul.
11th do.	Barrackpore.
12th do.	Nusseerabad.
13th do.	Dinapore.
14th do.	Delhi.
15th do.	Hansi.
16th do.	Saugor.
17th do.	Delhi.
18th do.	Agra.
19th do.	Bareilly.
20th do.	Keitah.
21st do.	Nusseerabad.
22d do.	Keitah.
23d do.	Loodianah.
24th do.	Cawnpore.
25th do.	Titalyah.
26th Nat. Inf.	Nusseerabad.
27th do.	Benares.
28th do.	Allahabad and Juanpore.
29th do.	Meerut.
30th do.	Mirzapore.
31st do.	Secrora.
32d do.	Meerut.
33d do.	Cawnpore.
34th do.	Saugor.
35th do.	Barrackpore.
36th do.	Allyghur.
37th do.	Kurnaul.
38th do.	Barrackpore. [bad.
39th do.	Gurrawarra and Hussinga-
40th do.	Mhow.
41st do.	Neemuch.
42d do.	Neemuch.
43d do.	Benares.
44th do.	Cawnpore.
45th do.	Baitool.
46th do.	Muttra.
47th do.	Arracan.
48th do.	Allahabad.
49th do.	Lucknow.
50th do.	Garruckpore.
51st do.	Mynpoorie.
52d do.	Perinabgurh (Oude).
53d do.	Barrackpore.
54th do.	Rungpore (Assam).
55th do.	Benares.
56th do.	Lucknow.
57th do.	Mhow.
58th do.	Almorah and Moradabad.
59th do.	Barrackpore.
60th do.	Bareilly.
61st do.	Shajehanpore and Etawah.
62d do.	Seetapore.
63d do.	Berhampore.
64th do.	Dacca.
65th do.	Agra.
66th do.	Cuttack.
67th do.	Mhow.
68th do.	Dinapore.
69th do.	Neemuch.
70th do.	Futtehgurh.
71st do.	Saugor.
72d do.	Mullye.
73d do.	Jubbulpore.
74th do.	Chittagong.
Artillery.....	Dum Dum (Hd. Qu.)
Engineers.....	Fort William (Hd. Qu.)

N.B. The half-batta stations are Barrackpore, Dinapore, Berhampore, and Dum-Dum.

their own civil and military establishment? We have already, at various times, demonstrated, that they do not contribute one-third of the expenditure; so that the truth is, Great Britain, though she contributes two-thirds of the expense, gains little more than a depôt to which she may remove those who have transgressed the laws of their country, whilst the colonists of New South Wales derive all the benefits arising from so great an accession of labourers in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, as the system of transportation brings into the colony. The support of prisoners of penal settlements, and several other matters arising out of the prison discipline which it has been found necessary to establish, have, hitherto, since the introduction of what is termed an opposition press into the colony, formed a prolific theme on which to indulge in empty declamation, at the sacrifice of every principle of right reason. But let us suppose that the British Government had ceased, some years ago, to send prisoners to these shores; let us suppose that it ceased to do so even now, what would be the situation of the colony? Without the assistance of Government, it will be impossible to induce any thing like an effective emigration to New South Wales, notwithstanding the many inducements the country holds out to settlers. The distance from the mother-country, and the consequent expense of a passage hither, preclude the introduction of any other than persons of some capital amongst us; but it is not such, exclusively, that will ever raise this infant settlement to that station which, we hope, it is yet destined to hold amongst the nations of the earth. Labour is what is needed; and where, we would ask, is that to be found, were the Government, even at this period, to refrain from transmitting prisoners here? We are far from offering to contend, that the introduction of capital into the colony is not calculated to accelerate its advancement; but that alone will not be sufficient for such a purpose. To render capital available, there must be some means of employing it; and where free-labourers, in sufficient numbers, are not to be had, even at an extravagant rate of wages, money will be found of little use. The liberals of New South Wales, however, seem to be of a different opinion; but it is fortunate for the colonists at large, that the British Governments have more just ideas of what is for the real benefit of the country at present, and most conducive to its future prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor, Lieut. General Darling, in a proclamation, dated 13th July 1829, announces the appointment of circuit courts in the colony. Mr. Justice Dowling was to take the business, and the Attorney-general to conduct the prosecutions.

A proclamation, by his Excellency, dated July 13, 1829, and inserted in the *Sydney Gazette*, thus carries into effect his Majesty's appointment of a legislative council in the territory:

To be the first or original Members of the Legislative Council in the Colony of New South Wales.

His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Ralph Darling, governor; Francis Forbes, Esq., chief justice; the Venerable Thomas Hobbes Scott, archdeacon; Alexander M'Leay, Esq., colonial secretary; Alexander Macduff Baxter, Esq., attorney-general; Michael Cullen Cotton, Esq., collector of customs; William Lithgow, Esq., auditor-general of colonial accounts; Patrick Lindesay, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the 39th regiment of foot; John Macarthur, Esq.; Robert Campbell, Esq.; Richard Jones, Esq.; Alexander Barry, Esq.; John Blaxland, Esq.; Captain Philip Parker King, of the Royal Navy; (his place to be filled, until his return to the colony, by John Thomas Campbell, Esq); Edward Charles Close, Esq.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Lieutenant-governor has given instructions for the immediate erection of a light-house upon Iron Pot Island; and that buoys will be laid down upon every shoal, rock, and place of danger in both channels.—*Tasmanian, July* 10.

Currency, we understand, is now quite discountenanced in Van Diemen's Land, all transactions being in sterling, of which, we are told, they have a plentiful supply of specie.—*Sydney Gaz., July* 18.

It is curious, that amongst the numerous emigrants of all classes which have of late come to our shores, not one in the character of a dancing-master should have arrived. A good teacher of this elegant amusement would be likely to meet with good employment.—*Hobart Town Courier, July* 4.

The following proclamations have recently appeared in the *Hobart Town Gazette*:

A proclamation of the appointment by his Majesty of J. L. Pedder, Esq., chief justice; John Burnett, Esq., colonial secretary; W. H. Hamilton, Esq.; A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq.; Thos. Anstey, Esq.; T. Archer, Esq.; and Edw. Abbott, Esq.—to be members of the Legislative Council; and in case of the resignation or departure of the chief justice, or the colonial secretary, such other person as may succeed them in their several offices; dated 27th Dec. 1828.

A proclamation of the disallowance of the newspaper license act, dated ditto.

A proclamation by his Exc. the Lieutenant-governor, which fixes the duty on colonial spirits at 3s. 6d. per gallon; British spirits and West-India rum, 7s. 6d. per ditto; all other spirits 10s. per ditto; foreign tobacco, 1s. 6d. per lb.; foreign wines, £15 per cent. *ad valorem*; and all other foreign goods £5 per cent. *ad valorem*; dated 7th Feb. 1829.

There are now, we learn, upwards of 1,300 cases waiting for trial before the Court of Requests, in Hobart Town alone. It is expected and generally hoped that the new power of this court will enable it to try causes for debts as high as £40, which will be a vast saving of expense and trouble in the Supreme Court. *Hobart Town Courier, July* 4.

Netherlands India.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN JAVA.

The following particulars are given in a private letter, published in a Calcutta paper.

"After the fortunate imprisonment of the notorious high-priest Kiar Madjo, his brother's sons, and family, together with a vast multitude of minor priests and native soldiers, in November of last year (vide *Java Gazette* of the 2d December 1828), his Exc. the Commissioner-general supposed that he would be able to employ this highly influential priest as a useful instrument in making treaties with the rebel chief, and in effecting finally the conclusion of a peace on good terms. All who were acquainted with Indian affairs agreed more or less with him in that opinion.

"After mature deliberation and many conversations with Kiar Madjo, and one of his Excellency's public functionaries whom he most confided in, it was resolved that Kiar Madjo, the gooroo, or spiritual guide of Diepo Nagoro, should write him a letter, purporting that it had appeared to him that the Netherlands Government, far from wishing to discountenance the religion of the natives, was, on the contrary, inclined to give it its protection and countenance, and that, consequently, the war which had hitherto been waged in defence of that faith had been a useless and unlawful one; in consequence of which he (Kiar Madjo), as the faithful gooroo of the sultan (Diepo Nagoro), earnestly intreated him to conclude the peace, since, by lending no ear to it, he (the Sultan) gave the most manifest proofs that he now only carried arms for the promotion of his own grandeur, and most wilfully entailed on the island of Java a lasting misfortune.

"Two priests whom Kiar Madjo highly confided in, named Hadgalee and Rasanbasarie, accompanied by the gallant Capt. Roeps, left Batavia, with these letters, for our outposts on the frontier. They were summoned very soon before the field-marshal of the rebel chief, named 'Alli Basah Nagabdoolmoostapo Prawira Dirja,' who most solemnly assured them, in the name of his master, that it was their unanimous and most sincere wish to make a termination to the daily shedding of blood, signifying at the same time his ardent desire to speak with Colonel Nahuys, who was envoy on the part of the Netherlands government at the court of Djocjokarta, for the purpose of expediting the peace; adding that he had been known to that officer while a child, and had always looked upon him as a father.

"In consequence of this, we ere long saw Col. Nahuys make his appearance near our most advanced outpost near the river Progo. Not expecting to meet with any harm from natives whom his conscience told him he had formerly ruled, as resident of Djocjokarta, with goodness and equity, Colonel Nahuys was ready to go to the head-quarters of the enemy; when various circumstances, such as the increase of the enemy's forces near our military posts, and the destruction of villages which had submitted, in spite of the armistice which had been agreed upon, occasioned a surmise of some impending treachery, which was afterwards more and more strengthened, and finally confirmed beyond a doubt.

"Having been seriously enjoined by the General and Commander-in-chief not to risk himself, by rashly putting himself into the power of the insurgents, unless one of the sons or brothers of Diepo Nagoro was sent to the Netherlands authorities as a hostage to ensure the life and safety of Colonel Nahuys, that officer remained to the east of the river Progo, and sent a message by two confidential priests to the "Alli Bassa," purporting that he was desirous of meeting him on this side of the Progo, and desired to know of him by how many of his followers he (Alli Bassa) would be accompanied, that he (Colonel Nahuys) might not be attended by a greater number.

"It was now that the treacherous motives of the enemy were very soon more and more developed, for, under all kinds of foolish pretences, too tangibly ridiculous to gain credit even for a moment, the coming over of the Colonel into the enemy's camp was insisted upon, while, in the mean time, Captain Roeps was detained there, and watched night and day by a strong guard, with threats that he would be detained in the insurgent's camp until such time as Colonel Nahuys should have arrived at their head-quarters;

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
1st Foot (2d)	Bangalore.
26th do.	.....
41st do.	..... Arnee.
45th do.	..... Moalmein.
46th do.	..... Secundrabad.
48th do.	..... Bellary.
54th do.	..... Cannanore.
89th do.	..... Fort St. George.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt. Cav.	Kulladghee.
2d do.	..... Jaulnah.
3d do.	..... Nagpoor.
4th do.	..... Trichinopoly.
5th do.	..... Secunderabad.
6th do.	..... Arcot.
7th do.	..... Bangalore.
8th do.	..... Arcot.
1st Eur. Regt.	Masulipatam.
2d do.	..... Nagpoor.
1st Nat. Inf.	Trichinopoly.
2d do.	..... Presidency Cantonment.
3d do.	..... Pallamcottah.
4th do.	..... Presidency Cantonment.
5th do.	..... Bellary.
6th do.	..... Quilon.
7th do.	..... Nagpoor.
8th do.	..... Secunderabad.
9th do.	..... St. Thomas's Mount.
10th do.	..... Vellore.
11th do.	..... Bellary.
12th do.	..... Vizianagrum.
13th do.	..... Palaveram.
14th do.	..... Mangalore.
15th do.	..... Bangalore.
16th do.	..... Jaulnah.
17th Nat. Inf.	Cannanore.
18th do.	..... Darwar.
19th do.	..... Tenasserim.
20th do.	..... Quilon.
21st do.	..... Kulladghee.
22d do.	..... Salamcottah.
23d do.	..... Palaveram.
24th do.	..... Kolapoor.
25th do.	..... Penang.
26th do.	..... Trichinopoly.
27th do.	..... Bellary.
28th do.	..... Jaulnah.
29th do.	..... Bangalore.
30th do.	..... Masulipatam.
31st do.	..... Jaulnah.
32d do.	..... Tavoy.
33d do.	..... Tenasserim.
34th do.	..... Chicacole.
35th do.	..... Penang.
36th do.	..... Amherst Town.
37th do.	..... Nagpoor.
38th do.	..... Berhampore.
39th do.	..... Bangalore.
40th do.	..... Trichinopoly.
41st do.	..... Nagpoor.
42d do.	..... Gooty.
43d do.	..... Secunderabad.
44th do.	..... Cannanore.
45th do.	..... Kolapoor.
46th do.	..... Palaveram.
47th do.	..... Nagpoor.
48th do.	..... Vellore.
49th do.	..... Masulipatam.
50th do.	..... Belgaum.
51st do.	..... Quilon.
52d do.	..... Secunderabad.
Artillery	..... St. Thomas's Mount (Hd. Qu.)
Engineers	... Fort St. George (Hd. Qu.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee.
2d Foot	..... Poonah.
6th do.	..... Colabah.
20th do.	..... Poonah.
40th do.	..... Presidency, &c.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt Cav.	Sholapore.
2d do.	.....
3d do.	..... Deesa.
1st Eur. Regt.	Presidency.
2d do.	..... Deesa.
1st Nat. Inf.	Ahmedabad.
2d do.	..... Presidency.
3d do.	..... Surat.
4th do.	..... Dapoolee.
5th do.	..... Baroda.
6th do.	..... Malligaum.
7th do.	..... Presidency.
8th Nat. Inf.	
9th do.	..... Malligaum.
10th do.	.....
11th do.	..... Poonah.
12th do.	..... Poonah.
13th do.	..... Poonah.
14th do.	..... Vingorla.
15th do.	..... Baroda.
16th do.	..... Baroda.
17th do.	..... Bhewndy.
18th do.	.....
19th do.	..... Rajcote.
20th do.	..... Hursole.
21st do.	..... Deesa.
22d do.	..... Bhooj.
23d do.	..... Asseerghur.
24th do.	..... Bhooj.
25th do.	..... Sattara.
26th do.	..... Ahmednuggur.
Artillery	..... Matoonga (Hd. Qu.)
Engineers	.... Presidency (Hd. Qu.)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF CLOTHING.

Fort William, July 24, 1829. — The Governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that when compensation in lieu of clothing may be hereafter drawn in any branch of the army, the same amount shall be allowed whether the article due be coat, pantaloons, or overalls; the compensation price of a coat is henceforth fixed as the scale to be allowed on such occasions.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

Fort William, July 31, 1829. — With advertence to the reduced strength of corps of irregular horse, it is considered that one of the two additional native doctors may be dispensed with. Any vacancies which may at present exist are not to be filled up; and in such corps as have the full establishment authorized in Government General Orders of the 2d May 1823, the second additional native doctor is to be returned as supernumerary, till he can be made effective by the occurrence of a casualty in his own or some other corps.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 1, 1829. —The Commander-in-chief, adverting to the spirit of the Articles of War, authorizing regimental courts-martial to be holden, for inquiring into such disputes and criminal matters as may come before them, and for inflicting corporal and other punishments for small offences, is pleased to limit the term of imprisonment to which non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be sentenced by such courts, to four months.

ALTERATION IN THE UNIFORM OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 1, 1829. —The uniform prescribed for general officers of the Bengal army, being the same as that in his Majesty's service, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to publish for their information and guidance, the following memorandum, which has been issued under the authority of his Majesty; and the prescribed uniform of the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general and their deputies being the same as that of the corresponding situations in his Majesty's army, they will also conform to these alterations.

The officers above adverted to will provide themselves with their new uniform as soon as may be convenient; but they are permitted to retain that now in wear for the ensuing twelvemonth.

It is not at present intended that any alteration should take place in the dress of other departments of the general staff.

(Circular.)

Horse-Guards, Dec. 23, 1828.—The king having been pleased to approve of a new uniform coat to be worn by the general officers of the army, a pattern of the same, shewing the distinctions of the respective ranks, has been sealed with the seal of this department, by the command of General Lord Hill, and has been forwarded to the office of Consolidated Boards, 21, Spring Gardens, for inspection and reference.

The following description of the coat is published for general information:

A scarlet coat, with blue cuffs and collar, and scarlet pointed cross flaps; single-breasted, with two rows of uniform buttons (nine in each row).

The distance between the buttons three inches at top, and two and a-half inches at bottom.

The button gilt, convex, with the sword and baton in the centre, encircled with laurel.

White turnbacks and lining.

A pair of gold epaulettes, with solid crescents; device: sword and baton, surmounted by a crown, and fixed with narrow gold-lace binder.

Embroidery.

A stand-up collar, richly embroidered with oak-leaf pattern.

The embroidery on the flaps one inch broad.

Embroidered slash flap to the sleeves, five inches high, and three small buttons.

Embroidered skirt ornaments.

Distinction on the Cuff.

General.—Blue embroidered cuff, two inches deep, and one inch embroidery above on the sleeve.

Lieutenant-general.—Blue embroidered cuff, two inches deep, without embroidery above on the sleeve.

Major-general.—Blue cuff, two inches deep, with one inch of embroidery on the top of the cuff.

Undress Coat.

The same as the above, without embroidery; epaulettes without device.

The full-dress coat to be worn on duty whenever his Majesty is present, and on

gala occasions when ordered, with sash and staff-sword, and at court invariably with shoes and stockings.

The undress coat to be worn when on duty on all other occasions.

A blue frock coat, with stand-up cape and general's button, without epaulettes or shoulder-straps, may be worn on common occasions off parade.

The uniform of field-marshals remains unaltered.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN GOODE.

Head-Quarters, Poorie, June 25, 1829.—At a general court-martial assembled at Berhampore, on the 10th June 1829, Ensign William Goode, of H.M.'s 14th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st Charge. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in violently assaulting and knocking down Mr. Dougdale, a civilian, at his (Ensign Goode's) quarters, at Berhampore, on the night of the 20th April 1829.

2nd.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having declined to make reparation for the gross insult given by him to Mr. Dougdale, as set forth in the first charge, although twice solicited so to do, *viz.* on the night of the 20th and on the morning of the 21st April 1829, at Berhampore.

Finding.—The court re-assembled on Monday, the 15th June 1829, pursuant to adjournment, and having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence brought in support of the charges exhibited against the prisoner, Ensign Goode, together with what he has adduced in his defence, is of opinion as follows:

That he, the prisoner, Ens. Goode, is guilty of the first charge, and also of the second charge, with the exception of the words "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner, Ens. Wm. Goode, of H.M. 14th regt., guilty of the first charge, and also guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," do sentence him Ens. Wm. Goode to be discharged from His Majesty's service.

I approve and confirm the finding upon the first charge, and the sentence pronounced by the court.

COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief cannot approve of the finding on the second charge, which presents a contradiction, and is very unsatisfactory. His Lordship will so far attend to the solicitation of the court in favour of the prisoner, as to recommend that Ens. Goode may be allowed to sell the commission which he appears to have purchased upon entering the army.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

LIEUT. LOWTHER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 22d, 1829.—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort-William, on Monday the 29th June 1829, Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, H.M. 44th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—Having obtained from Lieut. Boyse, H.M. 44th Foot, two bills for allowances due to him, one for the month of Dec. 1828, amounting to sonat rupees one hundred and seventy-six and five pie (St. Rs. 176 0 5), and the other for the same month, amounting to sonat rupees eighty, nine annas, and seven pie (St. Rs. 80 9 7); and also two other bills, the one for the month of January 1829, for sonat rupees one hundred and seventy-six and five pie (St. Rs. 176 0 5), and the other for the same month for sonat rupees eighty, nine annas, and seven pie, on account of Lieut. Boyse; and having on or about the 18th March, and the 6th April 1829, obtained payment at the Pay-office, Calcutta, for the said bills, appropriated the several sums to his own use, and never returning or giving any account to Lieut. Boyse, of the money so obtained.

Such conduct being scandalous and injurious, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, of H.M. 44th regt., is not guilty, and do acquit him.

(Approved,) COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. Lowther is to be released from arrest, and will place himself under the orders of the Brigade Major King's Troops, in Fort William, who will receive directions regarding him.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his H.M.'s service in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

July 28. Mr. F. E. Read, *assistant to magistrate* and to collector of land revenue at Furruckabad.

Aug. 11. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, *assistant to* joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Shahjehanpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 21, 1829.—Capt. E. Jeffreys to take charge of 2d bat. Native Invalids, v. Maxwell dec.; dated 17th June.

Lieut. F. A. Williamson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Bignell; dated 28th June.

Ens. H. Palmer to officiate as interp. and qu mast. to 48th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ruban, on general leave; dated 5th July.

73d N.I. Lieut. F. Thomas to be adj., v. Oliver, resigned appointment.

Lieuts. F. Winter and M. Hyslop, 59th N.I., and Ens. H. H. Say, 45th do., having passed examination by public examiners of College of Fort William, and been found qualified for office of interpreter, exempted from future examination.

Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke removed, at his own request, from 63d to 14th N.I.

July 22.—Lieut. H. J. Guyon to act as adj. to 31st N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Durie; dated 1st July.

Fort William, Aug. 7, 1829.—Lieuts. O. Baker and J. S. Rotton, of artillery, to be captains by brevet, from 31st July and 15th Aug. 1829.

Supernum. Cornet F. E. Whalley, 6th L.C., brought on effective strength of regt., v. Cornet R. R. Clarke dec.

Capt. John Fitzgerald, 2d L.C., to be major of brigade on estab., v. F. Smallpage resigned.

Capt. A. Lomas, 1st N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Surg. T. Hayley, at his own request, transferred to pension establishment.

Engineers. 1st. Lieuts. R. Napier, J. Glasfurd, J. W. Fraser, J. W. Robertson, J. R. Oldfield, and J. Anderson, and 2d-Lieuts. B. W. Goldie, and A. S. Waugh, placed at disposal of Military Board, for purpose of being employed in department of public works, with a view to acquiring a practical knowledge of their professional duties in civil and military architecture, and while so employed, will draw same allowances as received by officers of same rank when attached to sapper and miner corps.

1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt, of engineers, to officiate as executive officer of 7th division of department of public works, during absence of Capt. Warlow, on sick leave.

Head-Quarters, July 25.—Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher directed to join and do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

July 27.—Lieut. H. P. Burn to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Fisher; dated 9th July.

11th N.I. Lieut. J. Winter, 59th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Gould, who resigns.

Pioneers. Lieut. A. Arabin to be adj., and Lieut. F. B. Corfield, from Purneah prov. bat., to be attached to corps, in room of Capt. Ludlow, who vacates on promotion.

Assam Light Infantry. Lieut. A. Charlton, from 2d Nusseree bat., to be 2d in command, v. Douglas, who resigns.

2d Nusseree Battalion. Lieut. C. Wyndham, from 35th N.I., to be adj., v. Charlton removed to Assam light infantry.

July 28.—The Com.-in-chief, with advertence to Local Major Fraser's original app. to Lieut. Col. Skinner's corps, pleased to direct his transfer in his present rank, from 8th to 1st regt. of local horse.

July 29.—Lieut. G. Halhed to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 22d N.I., v. Lieut. Scott app. adj. of his own corps; dated 18th July.

Lieut. C. H. Whitfield to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 46th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Drake; dated 9th July.

Assist. Surg. H. Sill, app. to 9th L.C.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., app. to 10th L.C.

July 31.—Lieut. Col. S. Smith removed from 8th to 9th L.C., and Lieut. Col. J. Tombs from 9th to 8th ditto.

Ens. J. S. Harris, 16th N.I., and R. Stewart, 30th do., permitted to exchange corps.

Aug. 3.—Ens. M. Becher posted to 50th N.I. at Goruckpore.

Fort William, Aug. 14.—Cavalry. Lieut. Col. John Tombs, to be lieut. col. com. of a regt. from 26th March 1829, and a colonel in army from 5th June 1829, v. J. Nuthall, dec. (This cancels prom. of Lieut. Col. Com. J. Nuthall, published on 5th June last.)—Major T. D. Steuart, to be lieut. col., v. J. Tombs prom., with rank from 17th May 1829, v. Harper dec.

10th L.C.—Capt. W. S. Beatson to be major, Lieut. G. L. Trafford to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet R. Macdonell to be lieut., from 17th May 1829, in suc. to T. D. Steuart, prom.

Supernum. Cornet C. Atkinson, brought on effective strength of regiment.

1st N.I. Lieut. F. Rowcroft to be capt. of a comp., from 7th Aug. 1829, v. A. Lomas transf. to pension estab.

Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Walker brought on effective strength of regt.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Forbes, M.D. to be surg., v. James Gordon, M.D., dec., with rank from 3d June 1829, v. A. Gibb, dec.—Assist. Surg. D. Ramsay to be surg. from 12th June 1829, vice J. J. Forbes, M.D.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Macra to be surg., from 7th Aug. 1829, v. T. Haley, transf. to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 4.—Capt. L. S. Bird, 24th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Cawnpore division during indisposition of Lieut. Palmer; dated 17th July.

Capt. C. Hamilton to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Oude; dated 20th July.

Aug. 5. Lieut. C. Haldane to act as adj. to 32d N.C., v. Glegg prom.; dated 15th July.

Assist. Surg. A. Storm directed to join and do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Aug. 10.—Assist. Surg. J. Inglis, M.D., to do duty with 26th N.I. at Nusseerabad.

Assist. Surg. J. Forsyth app. to 5th local horse, from 1st May 1829.

Aug. 11.—Ens. C. E. Grant to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 62d N.I.; dated 29th July.

Capt. J. Fitzgerald, recently appointed a brigade-major, posted to Oude.

Assist. Surg. M. O'Donnoghue, M.D., directed to join 68th N.I., at Dinapore.

Ens. S. Toulmin directed to join and do duty with 72d N.I., at Mullye, instead of 65th regt., as formerly directed.

Ens. H. Henchman removed from 66th to 57th N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 31. Ens. J. J. Kinloch, 27th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, for health.—Aug. 7. Ens. Wm. Young, 38th N.I., for health.

To Singapore.—Aug. 7. Capt. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I., for four months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 11. Austen, Ricketts, from London and Madras.—13. *Bahamian*, Weaver, from Liverpool; *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Bombay and Madras; and *Elizabeth*, Currie, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—16. *Argo*, Billing, from London and Madeira; and *Miranda*, Dalgairns, from London and Mauritius.—17. *Buffon*, Passement, from Bourbon and Pondicherry; *Cecilia*, Cardoza, from Madras and Pondicherry; and *Betsy*, Barclay, from Liverpool, Cape, Mauritius, and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 4. Virginia, Hullock, for Penang and Singapore.—5. *Earl of Morley*, Walford, for Penang, Singapore, and Manilla; and *Resolution*,

Binny, for Vizagapatam, Coringa, and South America.—6. *Lady Hannah Elliot*, Liddell, for Isle of France.—18. *Ontario*, Arnold, for Liverpool, and *George Canning*, Jackson, for Bourbon.—20. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for Mauritius; *John*, Freeman, for London, via Bourbon; *Vaillant*, Morin, for Bourbon; and *Royal Admiral*, Wilson, for London, via Mauritius.

Gone to Sea from Saugor.

Aug. 16. H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, for China.

Freight to London (Aug. 20)—£4 to £6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Deyrah, the lady of Lieut. John Fisher, of a son.
24. At Simlah, the lady of Lieut. Wheeler, 2d light cavalry, of a daughter.
26. At Patna, the lady of Capt. Tronson, H.M. 13th light infantry, of a still-born child.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Vincent Castello, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a daughter.
30. At Dacca, the lady of J. Cracroft Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.
31. At Furreedpore, the lady of C. Cardew, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Thomas, of a daughter.
Aug. 3. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.
5. At Midnapoor, the lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.
— At Burdwan, the widow of the late Lieut. George Burford, 27th N.I., of a son.
— At Juanpore, the lady of J. D. Martin, Esq., 38th N.I., of a son and heir.
6. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Saunders, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.
— At Kishnaghur, the lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., civil service, of a son.
7. At Bogwongolah, the wife of Mr. Charles Rose, of a son and heir.
— At Poorneea, Mrs. J. F. Hogland, of a son.
9. At Mosufferpoor, Tirhoot, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. J. S. Weston, deputy judge advocate general, Saugor division, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Waller, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Minchin, Esq., of a son.
— At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. J. N. de Rosario, undertaker, of a daughter.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of Lazar Agabeg, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Tittagur, the lady of C. Robinson, Esq., of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. C. Stephens, assistant to Charles Reed, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Sealdah, Mrs. William Duhan, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. McLeod, Esq., of a son.
17. At Gusseil, Mrs. B. Barber, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, Bengal marine, of a son.
19. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Henderson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At Mirzapoor, Mr. J. S. Collins to Miss Eliza Marsh.
16. At Agra, Mr. B. Hunter to Mrs. Sarah Smith.
Aug. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Perry to Miss E. Hill.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Collins to Miss Mary Lechmere.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Elson to Miss Eliza Rogers.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter A. Vertannese to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of Marcar Carrapiet, Esq., of Penang.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. James Ellison to Miss Henrietta Cornelia Rosely.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Wood to Miss M. A. Farrow.
Aug. 20. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Bracken, 29th N.I., to Louisa, fourth daughter of Herbert Compton, Esq.
— At Dum-Dum, Cornet Geo. Bulst, 10th L.C., to Isabella, daughter of Capt. Masson, St. Andrew's.

DEATHS.

May 7. At Moalmein, from an attack of fever, Lieut. D. A. Campbell, of the artillery.
July 6. Drowned by accidentally falling into the river, from an anchor boat alongside of the *Catherine* brig, Mr. Adam Thomson, second son of John Thomson, Esq., of Burnt Island, Fifeshire, in Scotland.
9. At Rutnagury, Mrs. Effigenia Pascoella Rodrigues, relict of the late Mr. Miguel Rodrigues.
14. At Burrisaul, zillah of Backergunge, Mrs. M. Pereira, by child-birth.
15. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Harriett Sophia Stephen, aged 26.
28. At Sultanpore, Cornet R. R. Clarke, 6th light cavalry, of spasmodic cholera.
Aug. 2. At Kishnagur Indigo factory, zillah Nuddea, F. Robert, Esq., aged 50.
5. At Calcutta, Master John Hailing, aged eight years.
7. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. C. Scott, lady of Gilbert Scott, Esq., aged 24.
— At Chandernagore, Capt. Thos. Wollocombe, of the invalid establishment, aged 47.
— At Jaunpore, Hannah, lady of T. D. Martin, Esq., 28th N.I., aged 21.
11. At Calcutta, Charles Christiana, Esq., late an assistant in the accountant general's office, aged 39.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. Benjamin Willis, 2d-officer of the American ship *Lotus*, aged 33.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Purchase, late an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Grosc, aged 28 years.
15. At Calcutta, James Mackintosh, Esq., aged 27.
22. At Calcutta, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Mark Lakersteen, Esq., aged 40.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, May 5, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations, in conformity to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated in their military general letter to Bengal, under date the 28th May 1828, to have effect from the 1st of July next.

Medical Officers.

The hospital allowances for medicines, &c. at present drawn by medical officers in charge of corps, detachments, and establishments, European and native, are abolished; hospital necessaries of every description, with exception of Europe medicines and instruments (which will be supplied on indent checked by the Medical Board), are to be furnished by the commissariat; and in lieu of the present, the following allowances are authorized:

To every surgeon in charge of a regiment or battalion, the batta of major, in lieu of that of captain, with a palanquin allowance of forty-two rupees per month; and to every assistant surgeon in charge of a corps, or of a detachment, not less than five companies of natives, or two of Eu-

ropeans, the batta of captain, in lieu of that of lieutenant, with forty-two rupees a month for a palanquin; this batta so payable to be half, or full, according to the troops receive it.

To all medical officers holding superior charge inferior to those above specified, a palanquin allowance of forty-two rupees a month is authorized.

2. Officers commanding posts and stations are directed, on the publication of this order, to cause commissions to be assembled, of which a commissariat officer, where one may be present, is to be a member, to report upon the number and value of cots in use in native hospitals, and according to the determination of these committees, compensation will be allowed to the medical officers to whom the cots may belong, when they shall be made over to the charge of the commissariat.

3. The abolition of the medical contracts for victualling and medical supplies being general, applies equally to the garrison, cantonment, and field hospitals, but hospitals, the eye infirmary, &c.; the commissariat will adopt immediate measures, in communication with the Medical Board, for the supply of all hospitals, particularly where no commissariat officers reside.

4. All charges at present payable for medical expenditure, servants, &c., extra tent allowance, allowance for camules, &c. are to be discontinued, and all authorized stoppages from the troops are to be brought by paymasters to public credit.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that the number of horses to be provided and maintained by regimental officers of mounted corps is indicated by the amount of horse allowance granted to each rank.

The regulated allowance fixed for one charger is 30 rupees per month, and officers receiving staff salary, and 180 rupees per mensem for horse allowance, are required to keep two, three, and four horses, as the case may be, and they can in no instance be allowed to draw an allowance for a greater number of horses than they actually maintain and muster.

DECCAN PRIZE.

Head-Quarters, Chuckery Plain, July 17, 1829.—The General Prize Committee having represented that they are prepared to receive and pass claims for payment on account of the Deccan Prize, designated "constructive capture," agreeably to the General Order by government, dated the 12th of June last, and with a view of facilitating the adjustment of the claims

with as little delay and inconvenience as this garrison consistent with the [illegible] Commissioners to adopt [illegible] the following rules for [illegible] Port St. George.

European officers, [illegible] the [illegible] of absent European officers, and [illegible] the heirs and administrators of those deceased, will submit abstracts and [illegible] rolls, in the same manner as was done in the case of similar claims on the fund designated "actual captors."

The presidency of stations and regimental, &c. committees, held agreeably to the order of government, under date the 12th June last, and 23d May 1828, will, in the first instance, send with as little delay as possible, forward to the secretary of the committee, nominal rolls of all persons brought before them, exhibiting the [illegible] and number in the company, and general number (in the regiment at the present date prize rolls were sent in, to which are to be included the claims of such men as may have been discharged the service, and the heirs of all deceased men as may prove their title to the satisfaction of the committees.

The secretary will then examine them, and note on the face of each any discrepancy there may be between the claims included therein and the rolls received from Europe, with any other remarks that the General Committee may find it necessary to make, and return them to the respective committees, which will then proceed to prepare abstracts and sequestrate rolls for such as may be found to correspond with the rolls received from Europe, in the form prescribed by the general order of government, dated 23d May 1828, and forward them to the General Committee, for the purpose of being examined and passed for payment in the manner directed in the same order.

Native commissions will correspond with officers commanding corps, &c. whom they require any information regarding claimants preferred to them.

The following Table shows the Amount of each Share.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brigadier General	17,496	0	0
Colonel	8,870	7	6
Lieut.-Colonel	4,184	4	0
Major, &c.	2,788	2	3
Captain, &c.	1,394	1	1
Subalterns, &c.	497	0	8
Troop Qua. Master, &c.	174	4	0
Staff Serjeant, &c.	84	12	7
Serjeant	58	4	0
Rank and File	11	8	10
Subadar	29	11	8
Jemadar	14	14	8
Havildar	11	8	10
Naigue, Drummer, &c.	7	11	11

(O)

REPAIR OF HORSE APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1829.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having determined that the contract for keeping up in an efficient state of repair the harness, saddles, horse appointments, &c. of horse artillery and cavalry, shall be vested in officers commanding troops, instead of officers commanding brigades and regiments; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the contract at present held by officers commanding corps will cease on the 31st March 1830, and officers commanding troops will, from that date, be entitled to draw the rate of contract laid down in G. O. by government bearing date 30th September 1828, under the security bond for troops now entered into by commandants of corps.

NATIVE SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

Financial Department.—Fort St. George, July 31, 1829.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after this day no interest will be allowed on cash that may be deposited as security for the return of native servants proceeding to Europe, it being optional with the parties to make such deposits in government securities bearing interest.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURGEON LADD.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 9, 1829.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Bellary, on the 27th April 1829, are published to the army.

Charge.—Assist. Surg. John Ladd, of the 27th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by my order, on the following charges:

First.—For having wittingly signed the muster rolls of the medical department of the 27th regt. N.I. for the months of October, November, and December 1828, wherein Dimmah was falsely mustered as an hospital toty of the said medical department, although the said Dimmah had been discharged by him, Assist. Surg. Ladd, on the 4th Oct. 1828.

Second.—For having embezzled the sum of twenty-one rupees, or thereabouts, received by him for the payment of the said toty for the months set forth in the preceding charge.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

N. H. HATHERLY, Com. 27th N.I.

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Assist. Surg. John Ladd, hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,

That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of both charges, doth sentence him, the said John Ladd, assist. surg. in the 27th regt. N.I., to be cashiered, and thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment in the Company's service in the East-Indies.

Approved and confirmed—*but, for the reasons assigned hereafter, the sentence on the prisoner, Mr. Assist. Surg. John Ladd,* is hereby remitted, and he will return to his duties.

G. T. WALKER, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief cannot pass over circumstances which have been obtruded upon him in the course of this court-martial on Mr. Assist. Surg. Ladd, so militating against every principle of duty and honour, as to call for his strongest animadversion. It here appears in evidence that a lieut. colonel commanding a regiment, a captain acting as fort adjutant, and the fort adjutant himself, had all signed muster-rolls, the men of which they had not mustered, thereby *wilfully making false musters.* Now, if their own principles did not indicate to those officers the criminality of negligence in such a case, are they ignorant of the 1st and 2d articles of the 4th section of the Articles of War, under which they have rendered "themselves liable to be cashiered, and to suffer such other penalty as a court-martial may direct?" But by such neglect not only are they criminal themselves, but hold out an inducement to criminality in others, from the ease and security which they afford to the perpetration of fraud. That this has clearly been the case in this instance cannot be denied. With what propriety then can the Commander-in-chief, in the face of this army, and with such facts before it, let the sentence of justice fall alone on the minor criminal, when his superior officers have, by a still higher offence, opened the door to his crime? Justice would, indeed, demand the trial of the whole; and no alternative presents itself to the Commander-in-chief to avoid the necessity of so serious an example, but that of pardoning the prisoner, who is but the partaker of their offence, and he, it is to be hoped, from the imminent danger in which he has been placed, will see the necessity of acting hereafter on more honourable principles. That the Commander-in-chief has in this instance refrained from making the highest example is, that he has learned with deep regret that a general laxity has for some time prevailed in the performance of this important duty, and that this negligence, criminal as it is, is not confined to the

officers in question; he has thus been led to hope that with them it has rather been the effect of general bad example, and want of due reflection on the proper light in which such a dereliction of principle should be considered, that their failure should be attributed than to intentional crime; offered, however, as it now is, to the most serious reflection of all ranks of the army, it must be evident that should any similar instance of criminality be again brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, it must be his imperative duty to bring it to justice, whatever may be the rank of the offender.

As a doubt has been exhibited in the course of these proceedings as to a power of discharging followers, it must be expressly understood that no man liable to muster, whether sepoy, lascar, toty, or others, can be discharged the service but by special orders from head-quarters, whither all applications for that purpose must be addressed, with every particular necessary for thoroughly understanding the case.

Another irregularity, too, must here be noticed in the mode of payments adopted by Lieut. and Paymaster Joy, who, instead of making them solely to the medical officer in person, has sometimes made them to a dresser, sometimes to a vakeel, and at others to an orderly. Let it then be understood that such a neglect of duty will not be tolerated, and commanding officers are called upon to report any future instance of such neglect, and to superintend more strictly the general fulfilment of orders within their command.

CAPTAIN BELL, 47TH N. I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 26, 1829.—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial holden at Kamptee, on the 6th May 1829, are published to the army:—

Charges.—Captain Thomas Bell, of the 47th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. A. Monin, commanding 47th regt. N.I., on the following charges.

First Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

1st Instance. In having, at Kamptee, on the 2d March 1829, when under arrest, repeatedly and grossly abused, and shaken his fist, at Lieut. A. S. Logan, adj. of the 47th regt. N.I.

2d Instance. In having, at Kamptee, on the 6th March 1829, when under close arrest, repeatedly and grossly abused, and struck with his fist, Ens. J. H. Kennedy, of the same regiment.

3d Instance. In having, at the same time and place, when under close arrest, repeatedly and most grossly abused, and attempted to strike with his fist, Lieut. John Blaxland, of the same regiment.

4th Instance. In having, at the same time and place, when under close arrest, most grossly abused Lieut. A. S. Logan, adjutant of the same regiment.

Second Charge.—For conduct greatly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Kamptee, on the 7th March 1829, refused to receive, and returned unopened, two letters, addressed to him on the service by the said Lieut. and Adj. Logan, and bearing on their envelopes the official signature of that officer.

Third Charge.—For having broken his arrest at Kamptee, on the 2d March 1829, upon the occasion set forth in the first instance of the first charge.

Fourth Charge.—For having broken his close arrest, at Kamptee, on the 6th March 1829, upon the occasion set forth in the second, third, and fourth instances of the first charge.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

ANTHONY MONIN, Lieut. Col. Commanding 47th regt. N.I.

Finding.—The court, having maturely considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, and the prisoner, Capt. Thos. Bell, having declined making any defence, is of opinion,

That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the first charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of first charge, with the exception of the word "close," of which it acquits him.

That the prisoner is guilty of the third instance of first charge, with the exception of the word "close," of which it acquits him.

That the prisoner is guilty of the fourth instance of first charge, with exception of the word "close," of which it acquits him.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the third charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the fourth charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

The court is further of opinion, that the prisoner's conduct, as set forth in the several instances of first charge, was scandalous and infamous, and such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, does sentence him the said Capt. Thos. Bell, of the 47th N.I., to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,
G. T. WALKER, Lieut. Gen.
and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The ends of justice having been answered by the sentence awarded, the Commander-in-chief will not send back the finding for re-consideration; but he must at the same time point out to the court the discrepancy of its finding upon the third and fourth charges, from the evidence adduced thereon. It appears that Capt. Bell was, at the time set forth in these charges, confined to his quarters, at any rate, except for the purpose of taking air and exercise; and, to warrant the court in its finding, it must consequently be assumed that beating and striking a brother officer is a legitimate mode of taking exercise.

The Deputy Judge Advocate, conducting this trial, has acted unadvisedly, and risked the prosecution entrusted to him, by submitting to the court an extract merely from an opinion which he had previously obtained from the Judge Advocate General of the army. As a similar practice might lead to serious misapprehensions and inconvenience to the public service, the Commander-in-chief directs that on all future occasions, when Deputies Judge Advocate may find it expedient to submit, for the information of courts-martial, any opinion received by them respecting points of military law from army head-quarters, they will invariably produce before the court and enter upon the record the document containing such opinion entire and uncurtailed.

There is too much reason to apprehend that Capt. Bell was led into his late most atrocious behaviour by an erroneous belief, probably originating in the suggestions of other unadvised persons, that an officer under suspension is not responsible to military authority, or amenable to military law; the Commander-in-chief, therefore, takes this opportunity of making known to the army at large, that an officer while under suspension is still an officer in every sense of the word, and equally liable to trial, although his executive functions are for the time suspended.

Mr. Bell will proceed to the presidency, and on his arrival place himself under the orders of the town-major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 13. Charles Harris, Esq., chief judge of Sudder and Fouldarry Adawlut, and president of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq., first judge of Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division.

Aug. 11. Geo. Sparkes, Esq., register to zillah court of Canara.

18. David Hill, Esq., chief secretary to government.

Richard Clive, Esq., secretary to government in military department.

Henry Chamier, Esq., secretary to government in public, financial, commercial, law, and ecclesiastical departments.

21. W. F. Orwell, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 3, 1829.—Colonel Andrew M'Dowell, of Inf., appointed to staff of army from 6th July, the date on which tour of duty of Maj. Gen. Sir John Doveton expires.

50th N.I. Sen. Lieut. H. W. Lardner to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. A. Thompson to be lieut., v. *Lodington* invalided; dated 2d June 1829.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. Vincent and C. T. Plummer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 7.—Cornet L. Moore to act as adj. to 5th L.C., v. Lord resigned.

Cadet of Infantry R. T. Snow admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. R. Murcott, 36th N.I., permitted to place his services at disposal of government at Fort Cornwallis.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Geo. Knox to be surgeon, consequent on retirement of Surg. T. Tomkinson.

Head-Quarters, July 3, 1829.—*Ensigns appointed to do duty.* J. Vincent, with 10th N.I., at Vellore; R. T. Snow, 15th do., Bangalore; C. T. Plummer, 2d do.

July 4.—Ens. Roger Rollo posted to 50th N.I.

July 10.—*Removals and Postings of Surgeons.* C. Currie, from 43d to 21st N.I.; Sir T. Sevestre, from 3d bat. artillery to 3d L.I.; J. Aitken, from 22d N.I. to 3d L.C.; W. Train, from 3d L.I. to 3d bat. artillery; S. J. Humfreys (late prom.), to 41st N.I.; C. A. Price (late prom.), to 22d N.I.; G. Knox (late prom.), to 43d N.I.

Removals and Postings of Assist. Surgeons. J. Colquhoun to A troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery at Nagpoor; Thos. Grigg, from 28th N.I., to B troop 2d brig. Horse Artillery at Secundrabad.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from 42d N.I., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Bellary.

Assist. Surg. F. B. Stapp posted to 42d N.I.

July 15.—Lieut. Jas. Alexander, 7th L.C., and Lieut. W. Wyndham, 8th L.C., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regiments.

July 17.—Assist. Surg. D. Richardson, removed from 26th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery, and app. to medical charge of detail of that corps at Moalmein.

Fort St. George, July 10—*27th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. R. Thorpe to be capt., v. Leighton dec.; date 2d July 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. G. G. M'Donell admitted on effective strength of 27th N.I. to complete its establishment.

Capt. Thorpe, 27th N.I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, with a view to his being employed on regimental duty.

Colonel Andrew M'Dowell, of Infantry, to have temporary rank of brigadier-general, from 6th July, on his appointment to staff of army.

Lieut. W. G. White, 35th N.I., to be brevet captain from 4th July.

Capt. M'Neil, 6th L.C., deputy assist. adj. gen. in southern division, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief as a temporary measure, for purpose of his being employed on regimental duty.

July 17.—Mr. C. C. Linton admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. F. B. Stapp and G. T. Bayfield permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieuts. G. H. Sotheby and T. R. Crozier, 34th L.I., permitted, former to resign appointment of adj., and latter that of qu. mast. interp. and paym. to that corps, in compliance with their request.

July 21.—Surg. S. M. Stephenson to be superintending surgeon from 30th Feb. 1829, v. Evans retired.

Surg. W. Train to be cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Sevestre.

Surg. John Cruickshank to be garrison surgeon at Bangalore, v. Stephenson.

47th N.I. Lieut. John Blaxland to be adj., v. Logan resigned.

50th N.I. Lieut. W. W. Dunlop to be adj., v. Lardner prom.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. E. H. F. Denman to be 1st lieut., v. Campbell dec.; date 8th May 1829.

Brig. Gen. Andrew McDowell, appointed to command of centre division of army.

Fort St. George, July 24.—Lieut. W. K. Worster, of artillery, to act as commissary of ordnance at Masulipatam, during absence of Capt. Symes.

July 28.—Lieut. Alfred Borradaile, 4th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign app. of adjutant to that corps.

July 31.—Lieut. J. Alexander, 8th L.C., to be fort adj. of Fort St. George, v. Coffin.

3d L.Inf. Lieut. G. T. *Pinchard* to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Power prom.

34th L.Inf. Lieut. W. White to act as adj., v. Sotheby resigned.—Lieut. G. Broadfoot to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Crozier resigned.

Cadet of Infantry W. J. Arrow admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 4.—Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe, 23d L.Inf., transferred, at his own request, to invalid establishment.

Aug. 11.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Grigg to be medical officer to zillah and garrison of Chicacole, v. Price prom.

23d or W.L.I. Sen. Lieut. W. D. Barclay to be capt., v. Moncrieffe invalided; date 5 Aug.

Supernum. Lieut. T. W. Cooke admitted on effective strength of 23d regt., to complete establishment.

42d N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. H. Trollope to be capt., v. Weymouth dec.; dated 4 Aug.

Supernum. Lieut. E. N. Freeman admitted on effective strength of 42d regt., to complete establishment.

Cadets of Cavalry F. Y. Cooper, A. J. Reddie, and K. E. A. Money, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry J. E. Lacon, F. S. S. Stuart, D. H. Dundas, and M. Beachcroft, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker, 40th N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 7th Aug. 1829.

Aug. 14.—*4th L.C.* Lieut. Thos. Anderson to act as adj., v. Borradaile resigned.

23d L.Inf. Lieut. H. Prior to be qu.mast., interp., and paym., v. Barclay prom.

52d N.I. Lieut. H. Hitchins to act as adj., v. Baddeley proceeding to Europe.

8th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. S. Impey to be capt., v. Backhouse dec.; dated 5th Aug.—The services of Capt. Impey placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Supernum. Lieut. John Curre admitted on effective strength of 8th regt., to complete establishment.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. F. Gibson, from 2d European regt., to be lieut. col., v. Baker retired; date 8th Aug.

2d Europ. Regt. Sen. Capt. H. Kyd to be major, and Sen. Lieut. W. P. Gardiner to be capt., in suc. to Gibson prom.; date 8th Aug.

Supernum. Lieut. R. T. Welbank admitted on effective strength of 8th regt., to complete establishment.

Cadets of Artillery F. B. Aabby, H. Lawford, and W. M. Gabbett admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Engineers M. A. Birdwood, H. Watts, and J. P. Power, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Cavalry F. J. Carruthers and W. Marriott admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadet of Infantry H. R. Phillot admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, July 21.—Capt. H. J. Lodington, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Returned to duty from Europe.—T. A. J. J. Longworth, 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I.—Lieut. H. S. Newbolt, 4th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—*July* 7. Capt. J. Crockat, 50th N.I., for health.—17. Capt. G. F. Hutchison, 31st N.I., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. Edw. Chapman, for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. *Welliston*, for health.—24. Capt. J. T. *Webb*, 19th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Baddeley, 52d N.I. (via Bombay).—31. Ens. H. *Maughan*, 21st N.I., for health.—Aug. 11. Major A. Anderson, engineers, for health.—Lieut. N. L. M'Leod, 49th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. W. Lloyd, for health.—Capt. P. Thomson, 39th N.I.—14. Major A. Macqueen, 36th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—July 7. Cornet T. P. Cherry, 1st L.C., for six months, for health.—Aug. 14. Lieut. R. Donaldson, 6th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To China.—July 31. Lieut. J.N. Dyce, 1st L.C., for health (eventually to Europe).

To return to Madras from Penang.—July 7. Major J. Mallandaine, 35th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Sea.—July 10. Assist. Surg. W. Mortimer, for six months, for health.—17. Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—21. Assist. Surg. Chas. Jones, pension estab., for nine months, for health.—Lieut. A. T. Oakes, artillery, for ditto, ditto.—Aug. 11. Ens. J. B. Lavard, 22d N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 19. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Bombay and Trincomalee.—21. *Albion*, Ralph, from Isle of France.—23. *Betsy*, Barclay, from Mauritius.—24. *Elizabeth*, Piek, from Bourdeaux.—26. *Admiral Benbow*, Gordon, from Penang.—*Aug.* 7. H.M.S. *Pandora*, Frion, from Bordeaux—and *Nouvelle Europe*, Jackson, from London.—9. H.M.S. *David Scott*, Montagu, *from* Trincomallee.—9. *Crocodile*, Sandilands, from Bourbon.—25. H.M.S. *Comet*, Shea, from Trincomallee.—27. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Denny, from London.—28. *Roxburgh Castle*, Campbell, from London.—29. *Sir Edward Paget*, Thompson, from London, and *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Bombay.—*Sept.* 3. *Exmouth*, Graham, from Mauritius.—5. H.M.S. *Swallow*, Adams, from Trincomallee.—7. *Mary*, *Pandora*, Gordon, from Trincomallee.—7. *Mary*, Welsh, for Philadelphia, and *Palmira*, Thompson, from London, Cape, and Mauritius.

Departures.

July 30. H.C.S. *Repulse*, Gribble, for Penang and China.—*Aug.* 1. *Runnymede*, Weldridge, and *Austen*, Ladd, both for Calcutta.—4. H.C.S. *Thames*, Forbes, for Penang and China.—10. *Elizabeth*, Piek, for Pondicherry and Bourbon, and *Betsy*, Barclay, for Calcutta, and H.M.S. *Benbow*, Crawford, for Calcutta, and H.M.S. *Pandora*, Gordon, for Trincomallee.—13. *Calcutta*, Labal, for Calcutta.—15. *David Scott*, Jackson, for Calcutta, and H.M.S. *Java*, Carrol (with Rear-Admiral Gage), for London.—16. H.C.S. *Windsor*, Haviside, for Penang and China.—18. *Albion*, Ralph, for Isle of France.—25. H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, for Calcutta.—26. *Elizabeth*, Phillips, for Penang, and China.—29. H.M.S. *Comet*, Sandilands, for Penang; and *Hope*, Baker, for Rangoon and Moulmein.—30. *Amiable Creole*, Lacroix, for Bourbon.—*Sept.* 1. *Brunswick*, Parker, for Calcutta; and *Sultan*, Mitchell, for ditto.—3. *Exmouth*, Graham, for Calcutta.—5. *Swallow*, Adam, for Calcutta.—7. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, for Calcutta.—8. *Sir Edward Paget*, Campbell, for Calcutta.—13. *Madras*, Beach, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 23. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. G. Rorison, 13th N.I., of a daughter.
27. At Quilon, the lady of Assist. Surg. Brooking, of a son.
28. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. W. N. Pace, 32d regt., of a son.
July 2. At Salem, the lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq., of a daughter.
7. At Mysore, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a daughter.
8. At Madras, Mrs. Norton, of Aleppi, of a son.
11. At Secunderabad, the lady of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, A.M., chaplain at the station, of a daughter.
12. At Madras, Mrs. P. A. Vanderputt, of a son.
13. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Captain Clennons, 9th N.I., of a son.
19. At Quilon, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of twins.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. James Alexander, 8th L.C., of a son.
20. At Pursewaukum, the wife of Mr. E. Dent, of a son.
21. Near Kilpauk, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hall, of a son.
27. At Madras, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a son.
Aug. 1. At Madras, the lady of W. Bannister, Esq., of a still-born child.
— In camp, at Hingolee, the wife of Mr. John De Souza, clerk, 3d Nizam's Infantry, of a daughter.
3. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. R. L. Highmoor, military paymaster, of a son.
4. At Madras, the lady of Sir James Home, of Blackadder, of a son and heir.
5. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. T. Baldwin, artillery, of a son.
6. At Hyderabad, Mrs. S. Rousseau, of a daughter.
— At Vizagapatam, the lady of the Rev. H. Harper, of a son.
— At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. E. Willis, 28th N.I., of a son.
9. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Bremner, 47th regt., and fort adjutant of Bellary, of a son.
— At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Mangalore, the lady of John Vaughan, Esq., of a son.
13. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Pratt, H.M. 26th regt., of a child still-born.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Donald Macleod, 4th L.C., of a daughter.
— At Vepery, Mrs. Thos. Exley, of a daughter.
— At Cuddalore, Mrs. M. De Vas, of a daughter.
17. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. R. P. Dalgairns, of a son and heir.
18. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. G. A. Taylor, of a son.
— At Secundrabad, the lady of T. J. Ryves, Esq., 43d N.I., of a son and heir.
19. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Ricks, 2d brigade horse artillery, of a daughter.
23. At Hyderabad, the lady of Colonel Wilson, commanding rifle corps, of a son.
— At Poonamallee, Mrs. Morton, of a daughter.
24. At Madras, the lady of Colonel Fearon, C.B., deputy adj. gen. King's troops, of a daughter.
25. At Madras, the lady of Major Harris, 6th regt., of a daughter.
30. At St. Thome, the lady of G. Middlecoat, 3d bat. artillery, of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a son.
31. At Arcot, the lady of B. W. Cumberledge, Esq., cantonment adj. at that station, of a daughter.
Sept. 4. At Madras, the lady of W. Scot, Esq., of a son, still-born.
— At Madras, the lady of J. S. Moorat, Esq., of a son.
5. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. W. Taylor, 39th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 25. At Hyderabad, Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I., secretary to the resident, to Jane, youngest daughter of Colonel P. Littlejohn, Bengal army.
27. At the Mount, Capt. M. H. Bainbridge, 23d L.I., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Hornblow, of the H.C. service.
Aug. 5. At Samulcottah, Lieut. A. T. Bridge, 23d N.I., to Sarah Catherina, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Barnes, Esq., of Armagh.
15. At Madras, Capt. James Hosmer, of the ship *Asia Felix*, to Miss Charlotte Boldo.
17. At Madras, Mr. J. Ross, of Belgaum, to Miss Mary Goddard, daughter of the late Mr. Head-Overseer R. Goddard, of the commissariat.
20. At Kottaghery, Nelgherries, G. P. Ball, Esq., 18th B.N.I., to Isabella Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Col. Haslewood, Madras army.
22. At Darwar, R. W. Sparrow, Esq., lieut. and adj. 18th Madras N.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Warner, Esq., county of Devon.
26. At Ingeram, B. T. Giraud, Esq., 22d regt. N.I., to Helena, second daughter of R. Keating, Esq., of Snow Pettah, Bimlipatam.

DEATHS.

May 10. At the village of Naundghaum, near Kataubaugy, on route from Kolapoor to Hurryhur, Sarah, wife of Capt. Chas. Sinclair, 24th N.I., aged 30.
June 16. At Pursewakum, Mr. J. J. Denton, late of Coringa, aged 38.
24. At Peramboor, Jane, wife of Mr. James Summers.
July 14. At Madras, Mr. Alfred Grant, after an illness of eighteen months.
15. At Chintadripet, Mr. J. P. Salsman, aged 59.
18. At Madras, the lady of Wm. Oliver, Esq.
21. At Bangalore, Mrs. Lang, wife of Capt. T. P. Lang, H.M. 13th L.D.
28. At Kamptee, Thomas Bond, Esq., cantonment surgeon Nagpore subsidiary force.
— At Tanjore, Jane Eleanor Stanley, only daughter of Capt. Fyfe, aged two years.
29. At Vepery, Miss Harriett Heal, aged 24.
Aug. 3. At Ghooty, Capt. John Waymouth, 49d N.I., aged 27.
4. At Bolarum, Capt. Richard Backhouse, 8th N.I.
6. At Madras, Mr. H. W. Lewcock, head writer of the government bank, aged 36.
9. At Madras, the wife of W. Bannister, Esq.
— At Madras, Margaret, wife of Mr. A. Gilles, aged 23.
10. At Bellary, aged 46, Lieut. Col. James Taylor, H.M. 48th regt., in which corps he had served twenty-five years.
22. At Hyderabad, Mrs. Ann MacViccars, in her 52d year.
23. At Madras, Mr. John Theodore, aged 27.
28. At Secundrabad, Capt. Jas. Otway, H.M. 46th regt., aged 43.
— On board the *Amiable Creole*, in Madras Roads, Wm. Welliton, Esq., assist. surgeon, in his 40th year.
29. At Cannanore, Capt. T. R. Manners, 35th Madras N.I., aged 33.
30. At the Mount, Mr. M'Intyre, late clerk at Bangalore.
Lately. On board the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, homeward from Bombay, Lieut. Jas. Gordon, 24th Madras N.I.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 2. — Capt. H. D. Robertson, collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.
Mr. Thos. Williamson, ditto ditto of Poonah.
Mr. G. Gilberne, acting collector and magistrate of Poonah.
Mr. W. S. Boyd, acting ditto ditto in Northern Concan.
Mr. W. Simson, acting first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 2.—The Rev. Thos. Carr, A.B., to act as Archdeacon of Bombay, from date of departure of Venerable the Archdeacon for England, for recovery of his health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Harriet*, Macfarlane, from Liverpool; and *Hebe*, Goycan, from Bordeaux.—3. *Edward*, Gilbert, from N. S. Wales.—15. *Clorinda*, Carrew, from Rio de Janeiro.—26. *Eleanor*, Edmonds, from London.—29. *Pomona*, Highat, from Liverpool.—*Sept.* 6. *Isabella*, Bourchier, and *Hero of Malown*, Studd, both from London.

Departures.

July 31. H.C.S. *General Kyd*, Serle, for China.—*Aug.* 1. *Fergusson*, Groves, for China; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Ceylon.—7. *Curler*, Ryland, for Mauritius.—13. *Helen*, Langley, for China.—16. *Exmouth*, Graham, for Madras and Calcutta; *Cumberland*, Steel, for N. S. Wales; *Sultan*, Mitchell, for Madras and Calcutta; and *Janet*, Lanthean, for London.—17. H.C.S. *Atlas*, Hine, for China; and *Cecilia*, Rucapel, for Malabar, Mauritius, and Bourbon.—23. *Valleyfield*, Johnson, for Ceylon, Mauritius, and London.—29. *William Money*, Fulcher, for Madras and Bengal.—*Sept.* 6. *Annandale*, Fergusson, for London.—10. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Greenock.

Freight to London (Sept. 5).—£2 per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Mazagon, Mrs. Joseph Ball, of a son.
9. At Bombay, the lady of Christ. Kane, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Bombay, Mrs. C. Marshall, of a son.
15. At Mazagon, Mrs. J. A. Higgs, of a daughter.
17. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Eyre, H.M. 26th regt., of a daughter.
23. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. Marsh, assistant superintendent bazaars, of a daughter.
26. At Bombay, the lady of Major S. Powell, acting adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.
27. At Bombay, in the fort, Mrs. Oglivy, of a daughter.
Lately. At Mazagon, the lady of H. Moresby, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Aug. 8. At Ellichpoor, of spasmodic cholera, Helen Drummond Erskine, second daughter of the late Lord Kinnedar, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

Aug. 22. At Colombo, the lady of Wm. Moir, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At Jaffnapatam, Adriana Gertruida, wife of J. T. Anderson, Esq., aged 42.
19. At Colombo, the Rev. Father Sebastian Godienho, of the congregation of the oratory of St. Philip Nery, aged 65.

New South Wales.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 26, 1829.—The services of Mr. John Stephen, jun., as justice of peace of this territory, dispensed with.

July 4.—Mr. George Innes to act as commissioner for apportioning territory, in room of Mr. John Stephen, jun.

July 13.—H. Dumaresque, Esq., private secretary to his Exc. the Governor, having returned from England, directed to resume duties of his office.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 20. At Heywood, near Parramatta, the lady of George Acres, Esq., of a son.
June 13. At Sydney, Mrs. Warman, of a son.
15. At Sydney, the lady of E. A. Hayes, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Australian*, of a son.
19. At Sydney, Mrs. Norton, of a daughter.
July 13. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Darling, governor of the colony, of a daughter.
16. At Sydney, Mrs. Chambers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Sydney, Charles McLachlan, Esq., agent for the Australian Company, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dick, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.
May 12. At Parramatta, Francis Stephen, Esq., younger son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, of Ultimo, to Frances, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Shadforth, of the 57th regt.
June 9. At Sydney, Mr. Reuben Uther, to Ann, daughter of Mr. L. Iredale, Australian Iron Warehouse, George Street.
— At Liverpool, Mr. Jas. Chisholm, jun., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Alex. Kinghorne, Esq., J. P.
10. At Paramatta, Capt. Hayes, of the *Reliance*, to Jane, youngest daughter of Gregory Blaxland, Esq.
16. At Sydney, John Hosking, Esq., son of John Hosking, Esq., of London, and formerly of this colony, to Martha, youngest daughter of Samuel Terry, Esq.
22. At Portland Head, Capt. Wm. Wiseman, of the *Elizabeth*, son of Mr. Wiseman, on the Hawkesbury, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. John Grono, of Grono Park, Pitt Town.
24. At Sydney, Isaac D. Nicholls, Esq., to Miss Sarah, daughter of Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., George Street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

April 26. At his residence on Bunker's Hill, George Panton, Esq., postmaster of New South Wales.
May 5. At Sydney, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Arthur Hill, of the Rose and Crown Tavern, Castlereagh Street.
June 5. At Windsor, Francis Howe, eldest son of the Rev. John Hutchinson, Wesleyan minister, aged two years. This child was born in the island of Tongataboo, being the first-born of English natives, and on that account was named by the Tongese after one of their greatest divinities.
July 7. At Luskintyre, Lieut. John Rotton, of the Bengal artillery, after a severe and painful illness.
14. At Myrtle Creek, by a fall from a horse, Mr. Amsden, late assistant superintendent of police at Sydney.
Lately. In the institution at Parramatta, Louisa Wood, an orphan, grand-daughter of the late Wm. Sims, Esq., collector of customs in London.
— At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Peter Quigley, shopkeeper.
— At the Half-way House, on the Parramatta road, Mr. Samuel Hulbert, aged 55.

Van Diemen's Land.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 31, 1829.—Samuel Hill, Esq., to be port officer and superintendent of government vessels.
John Welsh, Esq., to be port officer and harbourmaster at Port Dalrymple.
Feb. 7.—Charles Abbott, Esq., to be keeper of bonded stores.
28.—Mr. A. G. Watson to be sworn gauger in customs department at Hobart Town.
March 21.—Richard Lane, Esq., Lieut. in H.M. 63d Foot, to be a justice of peace for V. D. Land and its dependencies.
Mr. Michael Kennedy to be under sheriff, v. John Hays.

Mr. John Clark to be keeper of bonded stores at Launceston.

April 4.—James Bryant, gent., to be assistant surgeon.

G. F. Story, Esq., to be district assist. surgeon at Oyster Bay.

April 11.—W. T. Parramore, Esq., *to act as* clerk *of council*, in room of Capt. Montagu proceeding to England.

Roderic O'Connor, Esq., to act as inspector of roads and bridges.

April 18.—Arthur Davies, Esq., and James Briggs, Esq., captain in H.M. 63d regt. of Foot, to be justices of peace for territory of V. D. Land and its dependencies.

Mr. J. C. Seymour to be an assistant surveyor for V. D. Land.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Launceston, Mrs. Haughton, of a son.

July 4. At Dennistoun, the lady of Capt. Patrick Wood, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12. At New Norfolk, Mr. Geo. Woodward, surveyor, to Ann, youngest daughter *of Mrs.* Bridger, New Norfolk.

April 16. At Ratho, Upper Clyde, W. Williams, Esq., J. P. and Lieut. H.M. 40th regt., to Jane, eldest daughter of A. Reid, Esq. J. P.

May 1. At Launceston, James Cox, Esq., Clarendon, to Miss Eliza Collins, Ellinthorpe Hall.

2. At Launceston, Mr. Jas. Henderson to Miss Ann Dell.

7. At Hobart Town, Mr. John Davidson, of Kangaroo Point, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Chase.

8. At Hobart Town, Miss Ann Partridge, daughter-in-law of Mr. John James, of *Brighton*, to Mr. Wm. Hutton, of Hobart Town.

June 28. At Elizabeth Town, Lieut. H. R. Torlesse, R.N., to Miss *Frances* Hawthorn, niece of J. T. Cranter, of Kinsale, Ireland.

Lately. At Launceston, Capt. Harward, *of the* cutter *Caroline*, to Miss Eliz. Hooper, of Launceston.

— At Launceston, Mr. Thos. Scott, merchant, to Mrs. Glass, of the same town.

— At Launceston, Mr. W. Bouilly, to Sarah, second daughter of *Mr.* Thos. Piprose, of Iberden.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. Edw. Wilkinson, accountant of the bank of Van Diemen's Land. Her infant child died the week before.

18. Suddenly, at the barracks, Lieut. R. Thornhill, H.M. 40th regt. This officer was of long standing, having served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

April 5. At Launceston, Mrs. Mountgarrett, widow of the late Dr. Mountgarrett.

7. At Hobart Town, Sarah Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Ross, solicitor.

22. At Hobart Town, James Neill, Esq., aged 79. He was, for upwards of forty years, an eminent printer in Edinburgh, being for the greater part of that period printer to the Court of Session.

May 11. At his estate, Humphreyville, A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq., late chief police magistrate. His remains were followed to the grave by his Exc. the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour the Chief Justice, &c. &c.

26. At Hobart Town, of an apoplectic attack, Mr. John Hames, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, aged 46.

Lately. At his estate near the Blue Hills, Mr. Samuel Wood, whose brother was lately speared by the natives.

— At the military barracks, Assist. Surgeon P. Coleman.

Netherlands India.

BIRTH.

Aug. 1. At Batavia, the lady of Augustus Prinsep, Esq., *of the Bengal* civil service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Feb. 27. At Batavia, *where* he had proceeded *for* the recovery of his health, A. Farquhar, Esq., *of* Singapore.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 17, 1829.—L. Niepoth, Esq., to be justice of peace for district of George.

Sept. 1.—G. J. Rogers, Esq., to be guardian of slaves for western division of colony, v. H. Murphy, Esq., whose appointment is *not* confirmed.

Sept. 17.—J. S. N. *De* Villiers, Esq., to be a justice of peace in district of Graaff-Reinet.

Oct. 8.—Donald Moodie, Esq., to act as civil commissioner of Albany and Somerset, during absence of D. Campbell, Esq., on duty; and Mr. Jas. O'Reilly to act as clerk of peace, during Mr. Moodie's temporary employment as civil commissioner.

CHRISTENINGS AND DEATHS.

CHRISTENINGS.

Aug. 16. A son of Wm. *Cunningham*, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. *Company's* service, baptised James Macnabb.

— A daughter of Wm. Blair, Esq., one of his Majesty's commissioners, baptised Dorothy Christian.

28. A daughter of W. D. Smith, Esq., captain Royal Engineers, baptised Henrietta Davies.

30. A son of Anthony Oliphant, Esq., his Majesty's attorney for this colony, baptised Lawrence.

Sept. 6. A daughter of Chas. Whitcomb, Esq., baptised Julia Maria.

— A daughter of J. A. Dutton, Esq., baptised Julia Acwick.

10. A son of R. J. Jones, Esq., baptised Henry Hamilton.

27. A son of the late Geo. Scott, Esq., baptised William Henry Horatio.

Oct. 4. A son of J. R. Thomson, Esq., baptised Alexander.

7. A son of Mr. *Wm. Proctor*, baptised Henry John Smith.

DEATHS.

Aug. 25. Mr. Arthur Barker, aged 25.

26. Miss Lucy Kenny, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Kenny, Madras army, aged 28.

Sept. 9. At Graham's Town, Louisa Sophia, daughter of Mr. R. Stone, aged 5 years; and on the 15th of the same month, Robert William, son of the above, aged 3 years.

23. Mr. Joh. Koolhaas, of Amsterdam.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND FURLOUGHS.

Castle, James's Fort, May 28, 1829.—*Lieut. C.* J. Ashton, of artillery, having returned from Europe, *directed to* take charge of mulberry plantations, v. Pellon, *proceeding* to England.

June 29. Ens. Harry Doveton, of artillery, now in Bengal, granted six months *leave of absence on his private affairs*, commencing from expiration of his leave on sick certificate, *viz.* 23d Oct. 1829.

Oct. 5.—Capt. O. Beale, of artillery, now at Cape of Good Hope, further granted six months leave of absence from 10th Oct. 1829.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *August* 1.

The King v. *C. G. Drummond.*—The defendant, a civil servant of the Company, was indicted (at the session of Oyer and Terminer holden *this day*), *for* slaying one Koorouah, a native woman, in the district of Midnapore, province of Orissa.

The *Advocate General*, for the prosecution, detailed the facts, as proved in evidence.

Henry Beecher was in company with W. Drummond on the 11th of March last, on a sporting party, with the Rev. Mr. Garrow and Capt. Cheap, *on elephants*; was on the elephant with Mr. Drummond, when returning to Tontoon going north, and a dooly was coming from the north. Mr. Drummond had a gun, loaded with partridge shot. That gun was fired. The dooly was about *ten or* fifteen yards off: witness was speaking to Mr. Drummond at the time. Witness saw Mr. Drummond take the shot out of one of the compartments of the howda, and put three grains into the gun, about a quarter of an hour before firing it off. On this day we had taken tiffin with Mr. Campbell, an indigo planter, but took nothing to excess. Witness was not aware of any accident having happened when the gun was fired off. On that evening, at Tontoon, said to Mr. Garrow, that the gun had been fired with three shot to frighten the bearers, but that Mr. Drummond had not mentioned his intention of doing so. Mr. Drummond went to bed; he was fatigued, and did not dine with us that evening. Witness had no suspicion that any accident had occurred; was not informed of any till the Sunday following; heard no cries after the gun was fired off. Mr. Drummond had not been long in this country at the time. At Ranacery, witness heard of the accident. We had no servants with us at the time. We fired some shots afterwards. This occurred a few minutes before sunset, and about an hour and a half after we left Mr. Campbell's. We sat down to tiffin at about 4 o'clock. We had been out shooting in the morning. Witness did not observe that Mr. Drummond had drank too much; did not observe so from his manner; we fired the shots partly for amusement, and partly to let the other party know that we were following. The sun was on the same side as the dooly passed. Witness is certain only three shots were put into the gun.

Kalindee Saumul, husband of Koorouah, was taking her *home in a* dooly *the very day on* which he married her. There were about eight persons with them. Met an elephant, with two European gentlemen on it, at about one ghurry before the close of day. We were about twenty cubits from the elephant. We met another elephant with two European gentlemen on it, and seeing it closing, we moved on side; we afterwards saw a person present a piece and fire; we were about fifteen cubits from the elephant, and had passed it a little. On the shot being fired, the girl groaned, and fell partly *out* of the dooly. Her hands were closed, and she was speechless; the purda at the time was *down*. She died in about three hours after her being wounded. She bled from her wounds, *one* on her head, *one* on her temple, and one on her arm. She died on the spot *where she* had been wounded. The body was taken next day to Midnapore, to the judge, who examined it. The deceased was eleven years of age. We said nothing after the accident occurred; we were so much engaged that we made *no* noise.

One of the dooly-bearers deposed that the deceased *lifted up* the curtain to look at the gentlemen on the elephant, when one of them pointed the gun, took aim, and fired.

Mr. Garrow and Capt Cheap confirmed the evidence of Mr. Beecher.

The examinations of the prisoner before the magistrates were put in, in which he acknowledged that, from concurring circumstances, he supposed he must have shot *the* woman. He denied having known that he had done so for several days after it had occurred, or that, at the time he fired the gun, he had any idea of injuring the unfortunate deceased.

Mr. Drummond said, in his defence, that no person could more deeply deplore the unfortunate accident, which deprived a fellow-creature of life, than he did; but the occurrence be declared most solemnly to have been purely accidental.

The *Chief Justice* explained the law to the jury, and said there was nothing to shew that Mr. Drummond could have had an intention to do the deceased an injury. Such a supposition would be inconsistent with human nature.

The jury *found* the defendant *guilty of manslaughter*, and the court (as stated in p. 44) fined Mr. Drummond 1,000 rupees.

On the Admiralty side of the Court, at the same sessions, August 10th, Captain Fuller, of the *Fairlie*, was tried on a charge of assault and imprisonment, committed on John Griffiths and others of his crew. The trial lasted till about six o'clock in the evening of the 11th, when the jury retired to determine on their verdict; but being unable to come to a decision that evening, they were locked up in the town-hall all night, and returned to the court-house on the morning of the 12th, and at three o'clock in the afternoon brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The charge of the Chief Justice to the Jury contained a luminous exposition of the law relating to the power of a commander of a ship over his crew at sea, and the duty of a crew towards their commander. We shall give a copious report of the charge, with the particulars of the trial, next month.

On the 15th August a criminal information was tried, at the instance of Mr. Andrew White, one of the attornies of the court, against Robert Montgomery Martin, Baboos Dwarkanauth Tagore, Rammohun Roy, and Neel Rutton Holdar, the proprietors of the *Bengal Herald*. This indictment arises from some remarks which appeared in the *Bengal Herald*, reflecting on the character of the prosecutor in the discharge of his professional duty, in a recent trial for a trespass ("Cook against Pattle"), in which a verdict was given for the prosecutor's client. Previous to the trial, the defendants, Rammohun Roy, Dwarkanauth Tagore, and Neel Rutton Holdar, prayed to withdraw their plea of *not guilty*, and to plead *guilty*, which was allowed. The remaining defendant, Mr. Martin, was found *guilty*, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of 500 rupees to the King, and the other defendants one rupee each. We shall give a report of this trial next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FORGERIES.

Since our last little further information has transpired on the subject of the forgeries which have been lately detected. The examinations are continued, but the result has not been made public. Raja Buddinath Roy has been committed to the grand gaol, Rajkissore Dutt is confined in the Town-gaol, and Dwarkanauth Mitru has not yet been apprehended.—*Ind. Gaz., Aug.* 3.

We do not find that any important effects have been produced on the state of the money market by the discovery of the forgeries, which have excited so much attention. Money on undoubted security may still be had at the rates that have prevailed for some time past. Government securities are quoted at a nominally higher discount of from four to eight annas per cent., but we have not heard of any actual transactions at these rates.

A true bill has been found by the grand jury against Omachurn Banoorjya and others *for conspiracy*. Report affirms that this case is connected with the system of forgery to which we have referred, and that the principal facts relative to it will be brought out on the trial. Most people will recollect that in the recent case of Prawnkissen Holdar, tried for forgery, extraordinary exertions were employed by him and his friends to secure his acquittal. Among other means that were adopted, it is alleged that he entrusted a sum of 70,000 rupees to Omachurn Banoorjya, Rajkissore Dutt, and others, to be applied to the most illegal and corrupt purposes. Their exertions however were ineffectual, and when Prawnkissen Holdar found himself convicted by the verdict of an honest jury, he naturally endeavoured to recover from his agents the sums he had hoped would have ensured his safety. Having once touched the coin, however, they were unwilling to let it pass from their hands, or to return it into those of one who they supposed would have so much less occasion for it at Penang than they would have in Calcutta. Prawnkissen ever since his condemnation, has been endeavouring by various means to recover this amount, but without success; and at last in revenge, it is said, he has *peached*, and has thus brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities a nest of forgers with whom he appears to have been connected, and who have been a long time preying upon the public. Such, it has been stated to us, are the actual circumstances which have led to the late explosion; and although we give the statement merely as an *on dit*, yet it appears to contain internal and circumstantial evidence of probability. —*Ibid., Aug.* 6.

DURBAR.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General held a durbar on Saturday, at the Government-house. The body-guard and band were, as usual, in attendance. His Lordship entered the state-rooms at ten o'clock, attended by his staff and suite; when the several native gentlemen, vakeels of foreign states, officers of government, and others present, were introduced by the Persian secretary, Mr. Stirling. A khilaut of investiture, consisting of seven parchas, three kinds of jewels, sword, and shield, was upon the occasion conferred on Bunwaree Lal, zemindar of Pooladsee and other large estates in the Moorshedabad division, who has received from government the titles of Maharaja and Behadoor, as an acknowledgment of his public spirit and liberality, in placing a handsome donation at the disposal of the General Committee of Public Instruction, for the encouragement of native education, and otherwise contributing to the promotion of useful public objects.

We understand that the Governor-General in Council has recorded a resolution, in which his Lordship's intention to act upon the principle of rewarding meritorious conduct and public services on the part of the native subjects of the Hon. Company, by the grant of titles and other honorary distinctions, is declared; and it is distinctly provided, that the execution of important public works, or liberal pecuniary contributions for the same purpose, and more especially for the promotion of improved education, and the diffusion of European science and knowledge amongst their countrymen, by natives of wealth and respectability, will be considered to constitute a claim to the enjoyment of such distinctions. Measures have, we are informed, been taken for rendering the purport of the above resolution generally known to the native community.—*Gov. Gaz., Aug.* 4.

ALLIGATOR.

A fortnight ago, as a boat was tacking up the Hooghly, a bamboo fell overboard, and a man got into the water for the purpose of recovering it, when, lamentable to say, a huge alligator seized his leg, and hurried with him to the bottom in presence of several villagers, who beheld it from the shore. After the monster had remained about an hour under water, no doubt feasting upon his prey, he ascended again to the surface. He had been seen for several days previously about the same place by the villagers, who from a want of the necessary weapons did not make any attempt to destroy him.—*Beng. Chron., Aug.* 8.

THE PRESS.

To Mr. R. M. Martin, proprietor of the *Bengal Herald*.

Sir:—The attention of Government having been attracted to the article in the Bengal Herald of the 1st inst. commencing, "We solicit the attention of the "Indian community and the British "people and parliament to the General "Orders in our columns of to-day, &c." I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to express to you the displeasure with which his Lordship in council has perused the editorial comments on the General Orders above referred to, as containing matter calculated to excite a spirit of mutiny and discontent in the minds of the European soldiery, to whose worst passions the mischievous and mistaken notions inculcated in that article are addressed, and to caution you against indulging in similar comments and observations for the future.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
G. Swinton, Chief Sec. to Gov.
Council Chamber, 6th Aug. 1829.

We shall place the editor of the *Hurkaru* for a moment out of view, and we shall remind our readers that a writer in a public newspaper, professing to be an officer of the Bengal army, has declared, 'upon his honour,' that he does not believe, that if there appeared at this moment an enemy in the field, there is a single officer or regiment who would give or obey the word of command to march against them; and we ask once more, if this language is not calculated to excite to disaffection and mutiny—to invite the aggressions of those who are hostile to our power—to alarm the friends and relatives at home of every European resident in this country? and moreover, we assert it again to be a 'foul and false libel' on the Bengal army, by a brother officer, who disgraces the commission he holds, and *ought* to be turned with ignominy out of the service. When the same writer goes on to *threaten* those under whose command he is placed, by representing the army as ready to pull down the fabric of the state, although they should perish in the ruins, where is the man of sober reflection, who trembles not at the consequences of such language to a power, resting, as does the British power in India, solely on the fidelity and allegiance of its army? Yet such language, and from such a quarter, has found a publisher and a defender in the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, who maintains the truth of the picture drawn by his correspondent, and the reality of dangers, which he sets before government *in terrorem*, insinuating, that, but for the 'safety-valve of the press, we had by this time been buried under the ruins of the fabric.' It may please the *Hurkaru* to call such writings 'a safety-valve;' we call them, without circumlocution, a direct incitement to sedition, and at the risk of the opprobrious abuse we have encountered from the *Hurkaru*, we have denounced them as dangerous, and in the name of a public, exposed by them to the loss of life and property, we have called for their suppression by those, with whom rests the power to put a stop to them. We have not called down on them the punishment which the law has provided for offences so serious as exciting soldiers to disaffection and mutiny. We have been asked, indeed, since they appeared, if the Advocate General of the Honourable Company is asleep? In reply we answer, that a part at least of the public press is at its post and awake. The noble Lord at the head of the government will do us the justice to look at the language we have de-

nounced, and the quarter from which it professes to come. In a question of such moment, we are persuaded his Lordship will shut his eyes to every minor consideration, and only ask, if such writings are compatible with the safety of the empire committed to his charge—if the permission of them is consistent with a wise and upright discharge of his duty. We quarrel not with Lord William Bentinck's opinions, as to the extent to which the liberty of the press may be permitted in this country, however much they may differ from ours; but its licentiousness—more especially when that licentiousness is directed to sow disaffection in the army, and to invite attacks from the ever-vigilant enemies of our power in this country—we feel assured will find no friend in the present Governor-general or his council. The editor of the *Hurkaru* seems to trust in the impunity with which he has hitherto been permitted to proceed, and exults in the conclusion that Government thinks with him, that the press is the 'safety-valve' of the state, and the published assertion of officers, "upon their honour," that at this moment not a regiment would obey the order to march against an enemy, the best means of guarding against dangers of its "own creation." In this exultation we will venture to foretell that the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* will find himself mistaken.—*John Bull*, *Aug.* 6.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to this fund took place on the 3d Aug. H. Mackenzie, Esq. in the chair; when a variety of propositions were considered, and some of them adopted, in respect to the rules. Their length obliges us to defer even an abridged report till next month.

THE INDIGO CROP.

Jessore.—"The river has been at a stand here for the last five days, which has not a little tended to dispel those gloomy presages that its continued encroachments on the banks had begun to establish. I believe it is pretty generally supposed that Kishnaghur will be among the more lucky indigo districts this season, but I am inclined to doubt it. I have seen a letter from a planter in the neighbourhood of the station, replete with the most discouraging accounts of his manufacture. He states that up to the date of his letter (20th July) the rain had continued falling for twenty-five days in succession, by which all his small plant had become rotten, and the leaves were dropping from his more forward; and that with his utmost endeavours to obtain the greatest possible produce, he had not been able to realize more than an average of from two to three maunds per thousand bundles. I am happy however to add, that his case is not universal, though I am sorry to say it is too general. At this concern we have been getting during the last week an average of between six and seven maunds per 1,000 bundles, and there is a prospect, if the weather holds up as it hitherto has done here, that our produce will increase. The truth seems to be, that the current season will be a very partial one, making some and ruining others. Whatever the Calcutta speculators may think to the contrary, I am inclined to expect an advance in the price of indigo."—*Beng. Chron.*, *Aug.* 8.

Although the weather in Calcutta has been uncommonly wet during the present month, we understand that no unusual quantity of rain has fallen in the indigo districts; but on the contrary, the weather has on the whole been very favourable for manufacturing, and that the present season will be by no means so defective a one as was at one time anticipated: this at least for Bengal. The rice crop, we are also told, promises to be very abundant, and the ryots are delighted with their good prospects. An uncommonly heavy fall of rain had been experienced at Allahabad down to the 7th, when the weather cleared a little; but information does not extend beyond that date.—*John Bull*, *Aug.* 21.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following extract of a letter from Bengal has appeared in the London papers; we always distrust such statements when highly coloured, as this is, because we know how much feeling sways a writer under some circumstances.

"Dum Dum, July 21.

"Really the state of things is such, that one hardly knows how to begin, and what the result of all their wise proceedings will be, God only knows. If all rumours be true, we are all likely soon to see old England—that is, those who have the luck to get out of the country. The plot is thickening fast, and matters must soon come to a crisis. A late order abolished several provincial battalions, and three (6th, 7th, and 8th) corps of irregular cavalry. The 6th have (they say) refused to disband, as well as the Dinagepore battalion, who not only refuse to lay down their arms, but have got the judge in confinement, and possession of the treasure chest. This will run like wildfire through the country, and who is to put it out? In short, Lord Bentinck is going on like a blind man, without knowing what he is about. The state of disgust and dissatisfaction throughout the country exceeds any thing you ever witnessed. It would take a quire of paper to detail all the acts in

progress; no plan could be better devised for the loss of the country than the one now acting upon. You know, of course, that four of the principal stations have been put upon half batta, and half tentage. I have just drawn up the accompanying document, by order of the finance committee, to show how perfectly impossible it is for a young officer to get on even full batta and tentage. Pray let your friends preserve it, that they may not be led into the belief that we live upon gold, and prevent them sacrificing their children to such a service. We have just now 20 first, and 10 second lieutenants, supernumerary, besides cadets daily arriving. It is cruelty in the extreme to send out these poor boys to starve in such a climate; if they are to starve, let them die among their friends. Every corps in the service is in the same state, and the reduction of two companies of each regiment, has caused an equal number of supernumeraries among the native regiments, who are not less disgusted than ourselves: so you may suppose what a state we are in. There is a rumour that Lady William has received an anonymous letter, telling her of the danger Lord William will incur if he attempts to go up the country, and which is now registered in the court secretary's office."

The document referred to in the letter is a report of a special committee ordered to assemble, by station orders, 18th June last, of which Major Frith is president, and Lieuts. Emly, Humfray, Jervis, and Macdonald, are members, relative to an unmarried subalterns' expenses at Dum Dum, which are shewn to be much greater than his income.

A notice had been issued by the post-master-general at Calcutta, announcing that ten box packets, containing the mails and loose letters by the *Admiral Benbow* and *Austin*, both from London, had been transferred from those vessels at Madras, to the unfortunate ship *Milford*, which was wrecked on the Long Sand, and the whole of her packets lost.

This has been a very unfortunate occurrence for shippers of goods in the *Austin*, which have arrived at Calcutta without the invoices, which the captain had transferred to the *Milford*, and the collector of the customs requires the production of the invoices before he will deliver the goods to the consignees.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Lamentable statements have been circulated, on the authority of private letters, of the total failure of this undertaking. Despatches from the Lieut.-governor, dated 18th September, have been received by Government, which has permitted the publication of the following extract of a letter from Capt. Dance, R.N. (commander of the two vessels chartered by government) to the Under Secretary of State. This authentic report shews that the statements to which we allude are not to be relied upon.

"We found Freemantle here in the *Challenger*, but he had not been here long enough to make any great preparation for us; he had taken possession, and all that sort of thing, and had been one short trip up the river; had had two or three interviews with the natives, who had appeared very friendly, and up to within five or six days of our arrival, had experienced very fine weather. I suppose the time of our getting here to have been about the setting in of the winter, for with very little intermission we have had one constant succession of bad weather; not very cold, the thermometer seldom below 60 deg., but very strong winds and deluges of rain. Notwithstanding this serious obstacle, our indefatigable and persevering governor has not lost an hour that could be employed in forming and forwarding a settlement. For the first two months the settlers have remained on Garden Island, in huts made from the timber, of which there is here abundance, and thatched and closed in by small brushwood, which is likewise to be had here in any quantity. Within the last month, indeed ever since the arrival of the *Marquis of Anglesea*, which brought out a number of settlers, —— has removed over to the mainland, where, at the entrance of the Swan River, he has established a town, to be called Freemantle, and about eleven or twelve miles up the river, and immediately above Melville Water, on the left hand, on the Swan River, the town of Perth.

"There has been so much, injudiciously, I think, asserted about the luxuriance of the soil, that many who have already arrived, and seen no further than the immediate vicinity of the place where they landed, have professed much disappointment; and you will very likely hear very exaggerated accounts from different sources. I am, however, quite persuaded in my own mind, that there is much to hold out encouragement to persevere; and I trust, when we have made ourselves better acquainted with the country beyond the first range of hills, that we shall have much better accounts to give you. I have sent an expedition in charge of my first lieutenant, a very zealous and active officer, to cross the mountains, and ascertain the nature of the country beyond. He started the day before yesterday, with a fortnight's provisions, and I intend going myself in another direction, very shortly, and you shall hear all I have ascertained, by the first opportunity that offers afterwards.

"I am sorry to tell you of the loss of the merchant ship *Marquis of Anglesea*, in Gage's Roads, last Friday. She drove with three anchors a-head in a gale of wind, and going on the rocks to the southward of the entrance of the river, was bilged, and I fear can never be got off. It is quite clear to me, and I have always given it as my decided opinion, that Gage's Roads is not a safe anchorage in winter months; but as I hope, when we have made ourselves acquainted with the passage in here, that ships may run into the sound at any time, this will be very little drawback on the port. Ships may lie in the roads for seven or eight months in perfect safety, and consequently, as is the case in many other parts of the world, seasons must be established for the arrival and sailing of merchant ships. I am happy to tell you that I am on the very best terms and understanding with the Lieutenant-governor; and I do hope, and think, that through his perseverance and exertion, which I assure you shall be seconded by me to the utmost of my power and ability, you will soon receive the most satisfactory accounts of our colony and proceedings."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

The report of the Christian Knowledge Society for 1828-29, contains the following statement with reference to the desirable division of the diocese of India.

The lamented death of Bishop James took place so soon after his arrival in his diocese, that no opportunity was afforded him of doing more than evincing his earnest desire to co-operate with the Society, by entering into correspondence with its different committees, and collecting information respecting the various labours in which they are engaged. When the melancholy intelligence of his Lordship's decease reached this country, the Society lost no time in renewing its application to his Majesty's government, and to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, for a division of the diocese of Calcutta. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury readily consented to bring the subject under the consideration of the proper authorities; and enforced the arguments contained in the Society's memorial, by recommending a compliance with the prayer of its petition. Replies were received to this communication, both from the president of the Board of Control and the Chairman of the Court of Directors; and, although the Society was informed that its wishes could not be acceeded to, it had the satisfaction, at the same time, of seeing that the subject was deemed worthy of deliberate consideration —that the value of the ecclesiastical establishment was fully felt and acknowledged —and that the chief objection appeared to arise from the expense, which must be incurred by the erection of one or more new bishopricks, at a period when the strictest economy was imperiously called for, and had been introduced into the civil and military establishments of the Company.

The Society, feeling convinced that its interference would not be misconstrued, did not hesitate to present a second memorial on the subject; in the course of which, it requested the particular attention of the Court of Directors to the following circumstances:—

First, that the inconveniences arising from frequent vacancies in the see of Calcutta are neither imaginary nor of a trifling nature. They are real, because the limited power of the archdeacon, upon whom the charge of the episcopal duties devolves during a vacancy of the see, can never remove them. They are most serious, because, before the successor of Bishop James can commence the active duties of his station, nearly four years will have elapsed from the death of Bishop Heber, during which the whole diocese of India will have been virtually deprived of episcopal superintendence.

The Society also stated its firm conviction, that, without a frequent and personal inspection of every presidency in his diocese, the superintendence of a bishop in India must be merely nominal, and the benefits to be derived from the institution of his office be almost entirely lost: for his authority and influence can be little felt, in places from which he is known to be far distant, and where he is seldom seen; nor, without an intimate acquaintance with the different manners, customs, and circumstances of the different presidencies, which long residence or repeated visitations alone can give, will the bishop in Calcutta be capable of forming a proper judgment on the suggestions which he receives, the cases which he has to decide, and the measures which he should pursue in the remote provinces. At the same time, it seems impossible to imagine how any individual, even in the fulness of health and strength, could be able to make repeated visitations of so large a portion of the world as is contained in the diocese of Calcutta; or how, if he did so, he could do it without the neglect of other and equally essential duties of the episcopal office.

1830.]

With reference to the expense of the proposed measure, the Society observed, that every Christian government, if it looks either for the blessing of Providence, the peace of its empire, or the conscientious obedience of its subjects, ought, above all things, to make an adequate provision for promoting the influence of those principles of holiness in the hearts of men, which Christianity alone can teach. This, indeed, seems to have been unequivocally admitted, by the increased provision made within these few years for the religious instruction of Europeans in the East—a provision, of which the Society is not unmindful, and for which every friend to Christianity and to the permanent prosperity of our Indian empire must be grateful. But no one ventures to maintain that the ecclesiastical establishment of that country is even yet sufficient; and, consequently, the Society conceives that no argument, resting on the general expediency of retrenchment, ought to be allowed to operate against an increase in the ecclesiastical department.

Unhappily, these arguments failed to produce the desired effect; and another valuable life is exposed to the dangers, which are evidently inseparable from the administration of the see of Calcutta. The newly-appointed bishop has sailed for his diocese, unaccompanied by those colleagues who might enlarge the prospect of his usefulness, by contracting the sphere of his duty; and the Society has only to console itself by recollecting, that the general state of the ecclesiastical establishment, the very insufficient number of chaplains, and the urgent want of due superintendence, must soon be brought, together with all that relates to our empire in the East, under the immediate consideration of the government, the legislature, and the nation; and that when that time arrives, a division of the Indian diocese may be confidently expected. In the mean while, the sentiments of this great institution have been formally declared and recorded; and there is every reason to hope and believe, that the steps which have been taken in the business have paved the way for ultimate success.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Morning Chronicle* of January 13, contains the following remarks by the editor on the Half-batta question.

The latest accounts from India evince a spirit in the army deserving of the severest reprehension. The orders issued to effect reductions, so far from having been peaceably complied with, have been resisted in some instances by troops who have wrought themselves up to a state of positive mutiny. The question with regard to the establishment in India is soon stated. The military and civil servants of the Company in India have divided among themselves the whole territorial revenue. Nay, they have even drawn from the country more than it was able to pay, for it has been found absolutely necessary to reduce the taxation in mercy to the people. What is it that these men would have? Do they wish actually to divide the territories among themselves? They at present engross the whole revenues; and if with this they are dissatisfied, the next step must be to proclaim themselves complete sovereigns.

The present conjuncture of peace has been deemed by the East-India Company favourable for the reduction of a portion of their immense army. Can any thing be more reasonable than that a government, forced to increase its army to a disproportionate magnitude during an expensive war, should attempt reduction, on the conclusion of peace? Such, however, is not the way of thinking of this deliberating army. Several battalions have wrought themselves up to the pitch of audacity of actually resisting the orders to reduce, as if a soldier ought to have any suffrage in such a case. It may be very inconvenient to officers to find their battalions reduced; but if it is to depend on them whether their services are or are not to be dispensed with, there is at once an end to all military subjection.

Any man who has seen any of the officers of the Indian army immediately after their return to this country, must have been struck with the absurd extravagance of the ideas of their own consequence they bring back with them. To hear them, every thing that could possibly be done for them is far beneath what is due to their extraordinary merits. They leave this country boys, find themselves suddenly elevated to command among a race little disposed to question their superiority, mix only with each other, and thus the delusions of self-love and self-conceit strike deeper and deeper root, finding no corrective in the wholesome admonition administered by rival vanities and rival ambitions. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, the least encouragement may soon lead men so little disposed to under-rate their own consequence as absolutely to forget themselves. The first symptoms of disobedience must, therefore, be attended to, and promptly and efficaciously repressed. We have no idea of soldiers constituting themselves a deliberative body; and if we would not tolerate this any where, least of all would we tolerate it in so distant a region as India. The least concession to such a spirit, would only provoke further demands. If they will proclaim themselves sovereigns, the sooner we know what they would be at the better. Do not, however, let them run away with the idea that they are indispensable. In this country there are at present, unfortunately, but too many youths, whom their pa-

rents are unable to provide for, and nothing so easy as to supply the places of those who are tired of serving longer in India.

AMERICAN TRADE ON DUTIES.

The American trade with China is conducted under peculiarly advantageous circumstances in the United States. Importers of China goods are allowed a credit for the duties to the government, in some cases a year and a half, which enables speculators to pay the duties on one adventure out of the proceeds of a second. This accommodation has greatly stimulated adventure, and caused that exorbitant amount of trade some years back, which is often referred to by our free-traders as evidence of the prosperity of the American eastern trade. But the truth is, that the traders have become insolvent, and the government has lost its duties. This system is recommended by the new president (Gen. Jackson) to be altered. The following is the passage in his message of the 8th Dec. which relates to this subject:

"In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by government sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposit for security and debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention."

The following comments on this subject occur in the *National Intelligencer* of New York:

"The trade of the United States with the East-Indies has been rapidly increasing for several years past. Yet it is somewhat singular, that all those individuals who have been heretofore engaged in the direct or specie trade to China, have sooner or later been thrown into embarrassments, and eventually involved in ruin. This feature in the tea-trade is particularly observable in that portion of commerce which is connected with New York, Philadelphia, and a few other ports, though not so much observable, if any at all, in the Boston tea-trade. What is the reason, and how can a remedy be devised, are questions of some importance to the commercial community, as well as to the national legislature. In the message of the president there is a very significant allusion to the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The losses in the collection of the revenue are attributed to these credits, and a recommendation is given to Congress to shorten them. This is very wisely proposed, in connexion with the establishment of a warehousing system. The evils attributed by the President to these long credits, do not alone affect the revenue of the nation. In the opinion of merchants and intelligent citizens in this neighbourhood, these long credits in the tea trade only have been equally injurious to the prudence, the prosperity, and soundness of East-India merchants. One branch of the evil which has particularly affected the tea-trade of New York and Philadelphia, is the prosecution of that trade through the medium of specie alone. In Boston and elsewhere, where our East-India merchants connected the tea-trade with that of the north-west and of Europe, the same evils have not been experienced to the private fortunes of individual merchants. A system of long credits, which throws at once into the hands of a merchant a vast quantity of additional capital, is very apt at all times to create speculation that may run to ruin before the judgment can reach it. If the recommendation of the President be carried out into law by the action of Congress, we are perfectly satisfied that great benefits will result to the prosperity of individuals, as well as to the revenue. The power of indulging in over-speculation will be curtailed to reasonable dimensions, without impairing those aids which our government has always afforded to the capital engaged in foreign trade. The practical effects of the President's recommendation are well known to our city delegates in the House of Representatives."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

16th Light Drags. (In Bengal) Cornet John Ager to be lieut., v. Seward dec. (3 Jan. 29); T. W. M'Mahon to be cornet, v. Ager (24 Dec. 29).

1st Foot (at Madras) Ens. J. G. Wilson to be lieut., v. W. M. Mackenzie dec.; and F. A. Wetherall to be ens., v. Wilson (both 10 Dec. 29); Lieut. Col. C. S. Campbell, from 26th F., to be lieut. col., v. Armstrong, who exch. (24 Jan. 29).

2d Foot (at Bombay) Lieut. Col. J. G. Baumgardt, from 31st F., to be lieut. col., v. Williams dec. (24 Dec. 29); Ens. L. Craigie, from 14th F., to be Ens., v. Hutchins, who exch., and Jas. Hall to be ens. by purch., v. Craigie, who retires (both 28 Apr. 29).

3d Foot (in Bengal) Gen. Sir Geo. Don, G.C.B., from 36th F., to be colonel, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, dec. (21 Dec. 29); Lieut. John Lukis, from 59th F., to be paym., v. Boyd dec. (24 Dec. 29).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. T. Latham to be lieut., v. Thompson app. to 26th F. (20 Apr. 29); T. G. Egerton to be *ens.*, v. Craigie, who exch. (24 Dec. 29).

26th Foot (at Madras). Lieut.-Col. R. Armstrong, from 1st F., to be lieut. col., v. Campbell, who exch. (24 Jan. 29); Lieut. M. Pointon to be capt., v. Marshall dec. (13 March 29); Lieut. E. R. Gregg, from 30th F., to be lieut. (24 Jan. 29); Ens. Thos. Seccombe to be lieut. (31 do.); Ens. T. E. Welby to be lieut., v. Boyes dec. (25 June 29); Ens. O. G. Perrott, from 30th F., to be ens., v. Strong who exch. (17 Apr. 29); Anth. Forbes to be

ens., v. Welby (12 March 29); Serj. Maj. Alex. MacDonald, to be adj., with rank of ens. (13 March 29).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Lieut. Col. S. Mitchell, from Rifle Brigade, to be lieut. col., v. Baumgardt, app. to 2d F. (24 Dec. 29); Ens. J. C. Stock to be lieut., v. Strode app. to 16th F. (1 Feb. 29); Fred. Speace to be ens., v. Stock (24 Dec. 29).

37th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. Bristow, from 47th F., to be lieut., v. Waddell, who exch. (20 Feb. 29).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. W. Sergeantson to be capt. by purch., v. Morrow, who retires; Ens. T. J. Valiant to be lieut. by purch., v. Sergeantson; and H. F. Wakefield to be ens. by purch., v. Valiant (all 17 Dec. 29).

41st Foot (at Madras). Capt. Wm. Dempster, from h.p., to be capt., v. Guinness, app. to 44th F. (17 Dec. 29).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. A. A. Browne to be capt. by purch., v. Clarke, who retires; Ens. Edm. Stuart to be lieut. by purch., v. Browne; and Jas. Dunne to be *ens.* by purch., v. Stuart (all 27th Apr. 29).

45th Foot (at Madras). Capt. E. F. Boys to be major by purch., v. Hilton dec. (24 Dec. 29).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B., from 51st F., to be colonel, v. Gen. Lord Chas. Fitzroy dec. (25th Dec. 29).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. Daniell to be lieut. (1 Feb. 29); Ens. J. Macnamara to be lieut., v. Stean prom. (1 Apr. 29); J. M. Montgomery to be ens., v. Macnamara (24 Dec. 29); *Serj. Maj.* A. McEwen, from 98th F., to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Simpson dec. (24 do).

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Col. M. Fane, from 98th F., to be lieut. col., v. Kelly who retires (24 Dec. 29); Maj. Rich. Murray to be *lieut.* col. by purch., v. Noll who retires (25 do.); Capt. John Clarke to be major by purch., v. Murray (25 do.); Lieut. Alfred Lord Harley to be capt. by purch., v. Clarke (25 do.); Ens. F. J. Chinnery by purch., v. Henderson app. to 49th F. (20 Apr. 29); Ens. J. R. Wheeler to be lieut. by purch., v. Lord Harley (25 Dec. 29); D. Macdonald to be ens., v. Chinnery (20 Apr. 29); H. D. Williams to be ens. by purch., v. Wheeler.

63d Foot (in New South Wales) Major Jos. Logan, *from Rifle Brigade*, to be Lieut. Col. by purch., v. Battersby, who retires (17 Dec. 29).

98th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope) Lieut. Col E. Fitz-Gerald, *from h. p.*, to be lieut. col. v. Fane app. to 54th F. (24 Dec. 29); *Assist. Surg.* R. Turnbull, *from h. p. Cape Regt.* to be assist.-surg., v. Lawder prom. in 50th F. (25 do.)

Ceylon Regt. (in Ceylon) Wm. Dickson to be 2d Lieut by purch., v. Cowper app. to Royal Horse Guards (3 Dec. 29).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 6. *Apollo*, Stear, from Batavia 26th Aug.; at Falmouth.—7. *Calcutta*, Watson, from Bengal 23d July; at Liverpool.—7. *Harriet*, Fraser, from Batavia; at Cowes.—6. H.M.S. *Jaun*, Carroll, with Rear-Admiral Gage, from Madras 16th Aug.; Mauritius 26th Sept., and Cape 25th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—9. *Lord Melville*, Brown, from N.S. Wales 1st June, and Batavia 12th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—14. *Janet*, Lowthean, from Bombay 11th Aug.; at Gravesend.—14. *Forth*, Robertson, from Mauritius 28th Sept.; at Falmouth.—15. *Amethyst*, Thompson, from Bengal 28th May; at Plymouth. —21. *Ontario*, Willis, from Bengal 27th Aug.; off Liverpool.—21. *Neptune*, Whittleton, from Bombay 10th Sept.; at Greenock.—22. *Pyramus*, Elder, from N.S. Wales 11th July, and V.D. Land 19th Aug.; at Plymouth.—22 *Prince George*, Donald, from Mauritius 3d Oct.; at Plymouth. —23. *Madras*, Beach, from Madras 13th Sept., and Cape 12th Nov.; at Plymouth.—23. *London*, Huntly, from Mauritius 8th Oct.; at Plymouth. —25. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 5th Oct.; at Cowes.—24. *Annandale*, Fergusson, from Bombay 6th Sept.; off Hastings.—25. *William Hannington*, Wilcockson, from Batavia 24th Aug.; at Cowes.—26. *Dryade*, Kellock, from Mauritius 20th Oct.; off Dover.

Departures.

Jan. 1. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—1. *Without Id.* Christian, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—2. *George Canning, Bully*, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; *from Deal.*—2. *Forth*, Proudfoot, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—3. H.C.S. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—5. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, *Daniell*, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—7. *Premium*, *Young*, *for Cape of Good Hope*; from Deal.—8. H.C.S. *Pemira*, Wilson, for Bengal and *China*; from Portsmouth.—8. H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, for Bengal and China; *from Portsmouth.* —10. *Medina*, *Pace*, for Cape G. Hope and Swan *River*; from Portsmouth.—13. *Hindostan*, *Carter*, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—14. *Ellen*, Patterson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—14. *Spartan*, Lumsden, for Manilla; from Liverpool.—17. *Rockingham*, Halliburton, for Swan *River, &c.*; *from* Deal.—18. *Arab*, Ferrier, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Alcoma*, Low, for New Zealand; from Greenock. —22. *Alexander*, Anderson, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—22. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for Madras; from Deal.—22. H.C.S. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—23. H.C.S. *Mangalore*, Lindsay, from Bengal and China; from Deal.—24. *Duke of Roxburgh*, *Orwell*, Isaacke, *for* St. Helena, Bombay, and China; *from Deal.*

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord Melville, from Batavia: Mr. Thomson; Mrs. Thompson and two children; Capt. Van Crimpen.

Per Ontario, from Bengal: Mrs. Laughton; Capt. Laughton; Rev. Mr. Jackson; Mr. Bindault; W. M. Buchanan, Esq.; W. Young, Esq. H. C. marine service.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. Norton; Mrs. Pearse; Mrs. Beach; Mrs. Horn; Mrs. Goodall; J. D. Ogilvie, Esq., late Member of Council; Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, C.B., Horse Artillery; Major Forbes, H.M. 69th Regt.; Capt. Hgoth, H.M. 26th Regt.; *Capt.* Webb, Madras N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Ogilvie, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Horn, H.M. 41st Regt.; Lieut. Osborn, Madras N.I.; H. Woodward, Esq.; *F. R. Hampton*, Esq.; Misses E. Isaac, *M. Pulham*, and M. Macqueen; Masters Isaac, 3 Macqueens, Palmer, and Hudleston; several servants; 50 men of H. M. and H. C. services; 11 soldiers' wives; 10 children of ditto.

Per Annandale, from *Bombay*: J. Warden, Esq., Bombay civil service; Dr. Mackenzie; two children.

Per Pyramus, from Van Diemen's Land: Dr. Mackay; Mrs. Jackson; Mr. Bolton and servant; two steerage passengers.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Duchess of Athol, for Bombay; *Capt. Connor*, Ens. Frith, and Ens. Welsh, all of H. M. 20th Foot; Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Grier, Lieut. Raitt, Ens. Garratt, and Ens. Sealy, all of H. M. 3d Foot; Ens. Maude, H. M. 6th Foot; Capt. Houston, Capt. Havelock, H. M. 4th L. Drags.; and Cornet Skipwith, *all of H. M. 4th L. Drags.*; Lieut. Fitzray, *returning to duty*; Mr. E. W. Martin, free mariner; Mrs. Martin; Mr. A. Welstead, cadet; Mes-rs. G. Woollaston, G. Fleming, A. Ford, and B. Sefby, *Bombay Marine*; Mrs. Havelock, wife of Capt. Havelock; Mrs. Grier, wife of Lieut. *Grier*; 79 soldiers; 8 wives of ditto; 7 children.

Per H. C. S. Pemira, for Bengal; Mrs. Whiteman, proceeding to her husband; Mrs. Stewart, ditto; Miss *Le Marchand*, proceeding to her friends; *Mr. C.* Steer, writer; *Messrs. W. Steer*, J. T. Harwood, and H. T. Combe, cadets; Capt. Delamain, in charge of recruits; Ens. Weaver, ditto; Lieut. Leckie and Ens. Bayls, H. M. 39th Foot; *Assist. Surg.* Cotton, H. M. 14th Foot; Ens. Spread, H. M. 13th Foot; Ens. Pigott, H. M. 31st Foot; Ens. Bridge and Ens. Montgomery, H. M. 3d Foot; several servants; 70 R. C.'s recruits; 4 soldier's wives; 3 children of ditto.

Per H. C. S. William Fairlie, for Bengal: Major H. E. Peach, *returning* in charge of recruits; Mr. W. Darby, *surgeon, returning*; Messrs. Horne,

Brietzcke, Stewart, and Dals on, cadets; Messrs. Richardson and Macdonald, Assist. Surgeons; Mr. S. Johnson, merchant; Mrs. Richardson, wife of Assist. Surg. Richardson; Mr. J. H. Bell, writer, for Madras; Mr. H. Parker, to reside in Bengal; 73 H. C's recruits; 4 women; 4 children.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, for Bombay: Col. M. Kennedy, C.B., returning, in command of recruits; Major J. B. Donnerville, returning; Capt. Taylor, ditto; Major Rogers and Ens. Gordon, both of H. M. 4th Foot; Ens. Ramsay, returning; Lieut. E. H. Prother and Mrs. Prother; Capt. P. P. Wilson; Mr. C. Moore, merchant; Lieut. Stevens; Messrs. Cruttenden, Jones, Howell, Woollaston, Laing, and Balfour, all for Bombay Marine; Miss Sophia Crossley, proceeding to Bengal, via Bombay; Mrs. Emilia Prother, to settle her late husband's affairs; Rev. C. W. North, R.A. chaplain; Mr. James Bell, native; 136 H. C's recruits; 9 women; 5 children; several servants.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, for Madras: Mrs. Erskine; Mr. and Mrs. Blackman; Mr. Gustard; Mr. Grimes.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, for Bengal: Mr. Price; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Priest; Mr. Hall; Mr. Clements; Mr. M'Intyre; Mr. Dempertz; Mr. D. Washbourne; a Missionary and his wife.

Per General Palmer, for Madras: Capt. Gordon; Mrs. Major James and sister; Mr. Brown; Mr. Armstrong; Mr. Chambers; Mr. W. Gilchrist, Assist. Surg., and Mrs. Gilchrist; Lieut. Colbeck; Mr. Pinson.

Per Alexander, for Bengal: Mr. Fraser; Mr. Howell; Mr. Allingham; Mr. Roper, cadet; Mr. Mackintosh; Mr. A. Mackintosh; Mr. Tracy writer.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *London*, Clifton, which sailed from Calcutta 25th July for Singapore and China, with 280 chests of opium on board, went on shore next day on the tail of the Mizen Sand, and was totally wrecked on the 29th—crew saved.

The *Rommany*, Arab ship, from the Persian Gulf, is totally lost near Kedgeree.

The *Milford*, Jellico, from Bombay to Calcutta, which went on shore 3d Aug., on the Long Sand near Kedgeree, has since become a total wreck. She had on board 100 Arab horses, which were all drowned.

The *Graaf Bulow*, Henskin, from Batavia and Mauritius to Holland, was abandoned at the Cape of Good Hope 23d Sept., being unworthy of repair.

The *Swiftsure*, Johnson, of London, from New South Wales to Mauritius, was wrecked 4th July in Torres Straits. The crew and passengers were saved by the *Resource*, Smith, and had arrived at the Mauritius 17th Aug., with part of the cargo, stores, &c.

The *James and Thomas*, Ashridge, from London to Bombay, was driven on shore at the Cape of Good Hope 29th Sept., but got off with assistance, after discharging part of her cargo. She was making from four to five inches of water per hour.

The *Hero*, Brodie, from Calcutta, was totally lost on the Island of Flacq, Mauritius, on the 15th Sept.—crew saved.

The *Francis*, Smith, from the Cape to Bristol, was wrecked 16th Sept. on the Galeao, or North Reef, Isle of Mayo, Cape de Verdes—crew and part of the cargo (wines, hides, and horns), saved.

The *Sir George Osborne* is lost off the Seychelles.

The *Jessie*, Winter, from Cape of Good Hope to Algoa Bay and Mauritius, struck on a sunken rock to the westward of Cape L'Agullas, on the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th Oct., and immediately sunk in deep water. Three passengers and nine seamen drowned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Col. Browne, Bombay army, of a daughter.

Jan. 4. At St. Andrew's, the lady of Daniel Hill, Esq., chief secretary at Madras, of a son.

8. At Edinburgh, the lady of Francis Balfour, Esq., of Fernie Castle, of a son and heir.

10. In York Place, the lady of Major Livingston, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

12. At Cheltenham, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., Madras medical service, of a daughter.

21. At Ashbourne in the county of Derby, the lady of R. B. Mandarke, Esq., of a son.

Lately. In Hollis Street, the lady of Capt. G. J. Wilson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's M. S. Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30. At Montrose, Robert Lowe, Esq., of Glasgow, to Mrs. Jane Scott, relict of the late John Taylor, Esq., of Calcutta.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, Capt. J. S. Wyllie, Madras army, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Miller, Esq., of Monkcastle, Ayrshire.

11. At Paisley, Wm. Gilchrist, Esq., surgeon on the Madras establishment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James Hodge, Esq., merchant, Paisley.

18. At Carnegie Park, near Port Glasgow, Geo. Carter, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Elisabeth, daughter of the late James Carnegy, Esq., of Penang, in the East Indies.

20. At Abbey Park, near St. Andrew's, the Rev. Wm. Merson, minister of Crail, to Jessie Grant, daughter of Lieut. Col. Andrew Glass, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Belfast, H. Black, Esq., of Jocelyn Cottage, county Antrim, to Isabella, daughter of Capt. Eleaz Gilmore, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

June 27. At sea, on board the H.C. ship *Scaleby Castle*, Mr. J. W. Baillie, writer.

July 8. On board the H. C. S. *Waterloo*, on the passage to China, Dr. John Livingstone, surgeon to the Hon. E. I. Company's China establishment.

18. On his passage home from Bombay, John Poole, Esq., assistant surgeon of the Queen's, second son of Richard Poole, M.D.

Sept. 26. At sea, on board the *Madras*, on the passage from India, Major Macqueen, H.M. 30th Foot.

Oct. 1. On board the ship *Annandale*, at sea, on the passage from Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope, Ellen Maria, wife of John Warden, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, aged 25.

7. Wrecked in the *Jessie*, on the passage between Table and Algoa Bays, Cape of Good Hope, Edward, son of Edw. Smith, Esq., of Finsbury Circus, London.

Dec. 15. At Brompton, Maj. Gen. Edw. Codd.

24. At his residence near Pewsey, Admiral Sir George Montague, G.C.B.

29. In Hollis Street, J. H. Little, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, son of the late Geo. Little, Esq., of Pencraig Court, Herefordshire.

— In Leadenhall Street, Elizabeth Wall, youngest daughter of Capt. T. Lynn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Jan. 7. In Russell Square, Sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy.

8. At his residence, Grosvenor Place, Cheltenham, John Gillman, Esq., aged 69. He was upwards of forty-three years in India in the medical establishment of the Hon. East-India Company, and a senior member of the Calcutta Medical Board.

15. At Walworth, aged 72, Mary, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Maitland, of that place, and of the East-India House.

19. At Earl's Terrace, Kensington, Edw. B. Lewin, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, in his 63d year.

21. In Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, Richard Chichely Plowden, Esq., a director of the Hon. East-India Company.

25. At his house in Saville Row, the Right Hon. George Tierney, M.P.

Lately. In Sloane Street, suddenly, N. Blood, Esq., captain in the Clare Militia, and formerly in the 11th Light Drags.

— Major H. Marlay, h.p. 85d regt., and late of the 3d Foot (or Buffs).

— In Edward Street, Portman Square, the Rev. Stephen Weston, distinguished for his great knowledge of languages, ancient, oriental, and European.

PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

N.B. *The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same. D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The Pecul is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The Corge is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 13, 1829.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... S.Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles ..... B. md.	17	0	—	18	0
Coals ..... F. md.	0	7	—	0	14
Copper Sheathing, 16 28 .. F. md.	49	0	—	50	0
—— —— 30-40 ..... do.	48	4	—	49	8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	50	0	—	51	0
—— Old ..... do.	45	8	—	45	12
—— Bolt ..... do.	49	0	—	50	0
—— Slab ..... do.	44	4	—	44	8
—— Nails, assort. ..... Ct. Rs. do.	41	0	—	42	0
—— Peru Slab ..... Sa. Rs. do.	49	8	—	50	8
—— Russia ..... do.	44	12	—	45	0
Copperas	3	0	—	6	0
Cottons, chintz	20	A.	—	30	A.
—— Muslins, assort. ..... Mor.	5	D.	—	10	D.
—— Twist, Mule, 14-50 ..... do.	0	7¼	—	0	8¼
—— —— 60-120	0	6¼	—	0	7
Cutlery	P. C.		—	5	A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.		—	10	D.
Hardware	P. C.		—	5	D.
Hosiery	10	D.	—	15	D.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	11	@	6	13
—— —— flat ..... do.	6	11	—	6	13
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3	8	—	3	10
—— —— flat ..... do.	3	6	—	3	7
—— Bolt ..... do.	3	5	—	3	6
—— Sheet ..... do.	6	12	—	7	0
—— Nails ..... F. md.	18	0	—	20	0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	6	6	—	6	8
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1	4	—	1	6
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6	4	—	6	6
—— Sheet ..... do.	6	12	—	6	14
Millinery ..... bag	2	14	—	3	0
Shot, patent ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6	9	—	10	
Spelter ..... P. C.			—	5	D.
Stationery	10	8	—	11	0
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	13	4	—	13	12
—— Swedish ..... Sa. Rs. box	22	8	—	23	8
Tin Plates ..... P. C.			—	5	A.
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..... P. C.			—	5	A.
—— —— coarse ..... P. C.			—	5	D.
—— Flannel					

MADRAS, July 1, 1829.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	12
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	330	—	340
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	285
—— Old ..... do.	330	—	350
—— Nails, assort.	P. C.	—	10 A.
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	—	20 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	10 A.	—	25 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery	20 A.	—	25 A.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	*Overstocked.*		
Hosiery ..... candy	52	—	60
Iron, Sweedish, sq. ..... do.	26	—	28
—— English sq. ..... do.	26	—	28
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.			

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	42	@	50
—— Nails ..... do.	105	—	122
Lead, Pig ..... do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet	42	—	45
Millinery ..... candy	*Unsaleable.*		
Shot, patent	20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter	32	—	36
Stationery ..... candy	P. C.	—	5 A.
Steel, English ..... do.	70	—	77
—— Swedish ..... box	87	—	94
Tin Plates	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..... P. C.	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— —— coarse ..... P. C.	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Flannel	25 A.	—	32 A.

BOMBAY, September 5, 1829.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	22	@	0
Bottles ..... doz.	1¼	—	0
Coals ..... ton	15	—	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..... cwt.	73	—	0
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	75	—	0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	80	—	0
—— Slab ..... do.	66	—	0
—— Nails	60	—	0
Cottons, Chintz	30 A.	—	50 A.
—— Longcloths	30 A.	—	50 A.
—— Muslins	40 A.	—	0
—— Other goods ..... lb	50 A.	—	50 A.
—— Yarn, 20-80	10 D.	—	1¼
Cutlery	1	—	0
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	—	25 A.
Hardware	15 A.	—	0
Hosiery	30 A.	—	0
	0	—	0

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	76	@	0
—— English, do. ..... cwt.	49	—	0
—— Hoops ..... do.	9¼	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	25	—	0
—— Plates ..... St. candy	10	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... do.	38	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... cwt.	50	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... do.	10	—	0
—— Sheet	9¼	—	0
Millinery ..... cwt.	10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... do.	18	—	29
Spelter	9	—	0
Stationery ..... tub	25 A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... box	20	—	0
Tin Plates	26	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	30 A.	—	40 A.
—— —— coarse	25 A.	—	30 A.
—— Flannel	20 A.	—	0

CANTON, April 18, 1829.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4	@	5
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	6
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... pecul	1¼	—	2
—— Yarn ..... do.	35	—	45
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	4	—	0
Lead ..... do.	5	—	0

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1	—	1¾
—— Camlets ..... pce.	30	—	32
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	34	—	0
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	8
Tin ..... pecul	18	—	19
Tin Plates ..... box	9	—	0

which Leibnitz proposed to himself, had his life been prolonged, that of a philosophical language which should be "an alphabet of human thoughts."

To understand this it is necessary that you should be informed, that the Chinese consists of two languages, the *oral* and the *written*; or, as Fourmont aptly terms it, though not with strict propriety, the *ocular*; which are so totally independent of each other, that the latter can be employed to write another oral language. The Chinese characters are actually used in Corea, Japan, and other neighbouring countries, where the spoken languages have no affinity with the Chinese, that of Japan being polysyllabic, and the Chinese essentially monosyllabic. Marshman considers that the Chinese characters might be separated from the oral language, and "clothed in the variegated enunciation of the West, to the highest advantage." It is evident, then, that the principle of this ocular language must be wholly new. It is so.

In all other written languages, excluding, of course, hieroglyphics, the words employed to represent ideas are formed of elements called letters, each of which represents a peculiar sound; one letter, or more letters, combined into one sound, form a syllable; and one or more syllables or sounds make a word. The analysis of an alphabetical language is, therefore, effected by resolving a word into its constituent syllables or letters, that is, into its primitive sounds: the ideas attached to these constituent sounds, if they are even symbolical, seldom strike the mind during the process.

In the Chinese ocular language, if you will pardon the solecism for the sake of the convenience of the term, there are no letters, or syllables, or sounds. The characters are classed by Chinese lexicographers into two sorts, elementary and compound; but this is an arbitrary classification, for the convenience of arrangement. They are essentially divisible into simple and complex characters, the latter being decomposable into their constituent signs, each of which is a word of itself, as well as a part of another word, and perhaps compounded of other words more simple than itself. For example: the character which signifies *fear* is complex, including the *heart* (the elementary or *radical* character), which is simple; *trembling*, which is complex, consisting of the character *mouth* repeated, and *low*, *base* or *degraded*, which is also complex, being composed of the characters *the left* and *the chief*, meaning, therefore, below the chief and therefore inferior.

This example will serve, as well as a thousand, to shew you the true nature of the Chinese written language, the character of which, you see, is not only ideographical, but in most instances, as in the aforegoing, shows you the analytical parts of the idea with almost metaphysical precision.

It is this peculiar property of the Chinese characters which makes the study of the language so little painful; which strews, as it were, with flowers the arid path of its elements, and recreates the imagination with a constant succession of pictures, which improve at the same time that they delight the mind. M. Rémusat has exposed the advantages of the Chinese

language on this head very far, but not perhaps too far, when he said: "The singular nature of Chinese writing, which consists in immediately representing ideas by suitable symbols, instead of recalling them to the memory by the intervention of sounds, is its exclusive property, since Egyptian hieroglyphics have become obsolete: and this is one of the views in which it may still more stimulate curiosity. If, in ordinary languages, etymology and analysis sometimes lead to interesting results, by displaying in words the origin and progress of ideas, what attractions should not the examination of these ancient characters possess, where a people whose origin may be referred to the first ages of the world, have deposited so many traditions, and unintentionally traced the history of its earliest thoughts and the most secret operations of the understanding! What pleasure for a metaphysician to discover, in analyzing one of the characters of the *Y-king*, or the *Shoo-king* (two of the ancient books), some of those approximations, which are so much the more singular as they are less conformable to the nature of things; to assist, as it were by intuition, the reasonings of Cheoukung, or of Confucius; to realize the views of Buffon and Condillac in detecting the first steps of human reason, and surprising it in its first wanderings!"*—"The Chinese character," says Dr. Morrison, "forms a picture which really is, or by early associations is considered, beautiful and impressive. The Chinese fine writing (when fully understood, by dispensing with all the minute particles and diffused expressions, which are absolutely necessary to give to sounds that variety which makes them intelligible in spoken language) darts upon the mind with a vivid flash, a force, and a beauty, of which alphabetic writing is incapable."†

This independence of the Chinese written character upon sound, creates an unavoidable inconvenience or defect in the collective language, which forms the most serious obstacle to a beginner, and which is augmented, perhaps, by the paucity of sounds in the oral language, owing to its wanting several which are known to Europeans, and being entirely destitute of any sound approaching to that of the letter *r*, the *litera canina* of the Romans. The 100,000, or if you please, the 35,000 words in the Chinese language, are expressed in discourse by about 400 distinct sounds, or including all the varieties of the tones or accents, to the utmost degree of refinement, not more than 4,000. Hence it happens that a vast number of characters or words, with totally different meanings, have the same identical sound; and as there is no guide to the sound to be discovered in the character or in the elements of the character, as is furnished in alphabetical languages, the memory alone can be relied upon for the discovery of the mode in which a given character is to be articulated. For example: there are 306 characters, of dissimilar import, which are pronounced *e*, 247 *ke*, 235 *che*, 189 *këen*, &c. This is not, however, found to produce any practical impediment to the persons who speak the language, and who are as well able to infer the precise signification of the sound, as its grammatical relation, from tone, position, connexion, and other auxiliaries.

* Discourse, *ut supra*. † Dictionary of the Chinese Language, vol. i. Introduction, p. xi.

Prices of European Goods in the East.

SINGAPORE, June 13, 1829.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors			
Bottles	pecul	11	@ 15
Copper Nails and Sheathing	100	4	6
Cottons, Madapollams, cord by 120	pce.	1	6
Dutt Irish			
Long cloths	12	30	do. 5 5½
do. do.	11	26	do. 4 4½
do. do.	10	24	do. 12 14
do. do.	9	20	do. 6 7
do. do.	8	14	do. 6 7½
		50	do. 4 6
		55	do. none
		70	do. 13 14
Prints, 7/8, assorted colours			do. none
4/4			do. 9 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.			do. 31 33
Jaconet, 20		40	45 do. 1 1¼

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. Instt. Battick, dble.	corge	8	8
do. do. Pullicat	do.	4	— 4½
Twist, 40 to 70	pecul	40½	— 41
		3	— 3½
Hardware, assorted	pecul	3	— 3½
Iron, Swedish		none	
English	do.	64	— 10
Nails	do.	7	— 9
Lead, Pig	do.	8	— 10
Sheet	bag	9	— 10
Shot, patent	pecul	9	— 10
Spelter	do.	10	— 17
Steel, Swedish	do.	24	— 4
English	pce.	3	— 4½
Woollens, Long Ells	do.	14	— 8
Cambletts	yd.	3	
— Ladies' cloth			

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Aug. 14, 1829. Twist continues firm at our quotations; Chintzes, suitable patterns, going off freely; Books (Muslins) and Lappets rather in better demand, but at very low prices; the sales in Beer lately have been confined to retail and auction no speculative demand; Bottles rather in less inquiry, but no alteration in price; Brandy, stock heavy, and sales very limited; Wines, particularly white, dull, and only saleable by retail. Marine Stores without improvement; Copper, Sheathing and Heavy Sheet, steady at our quotations; Spelter, the transactions limited stock very heavy; Iron continues dull, and no appearance of immediate improvement; Lead and Block Tin without inquiry, and a large stock in the market; other articles in limited demand by consumers.

Bombay, Sept. 5.—In Europe Piece Goods a fair business has been doing at former prices. We have heard of the following transactions in metals and other articles during the fortnight:—Swedish Iron, to the amount of 200 Candies, at Rs. 76 per candy; English Iron, 2000 Candies, at Rs. 40 to 41 per candy; Lead, 1000 cwt. at Rs. 9¾ to 10 per cwt.; Steel, tub and faggot, 800 cwt., at Rs. 18 per cwt.; Steel, tub and faggot, 800 cwt., at Rs. 81 per cwt.; Spelter, 5000 cwts., at Rs. 79, and Plates, Sheathing Copper, 500 cwt., at Rs. 79, and Slab Copper, 400 cwt., at Rs. 66 per cwt.; Coarse Woollens, 150 Bales, red, blue, and green, at Rs. 2⅞ per yard; Superfine Woollens, 6 Bales, at Rs. 3⅝ per yard; Flannel, 25 Bales, at Annas 11 per yard.

New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.—A letter from Sydney, dated July 18, states that there, as well as at Hobart Town, there is full three years' stock of almost every article of European commerce. Sales, in consequence, were not only forced, but inconceivable low. Auctions took place daily of every description of British goods, and these were sold at 10, 20, and 30 per cent. below the English prime cost.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 20, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem. 25	8	Remittable	24	8 Prem.
Disc. 2	0	Old Five per ct. Loan	2	8 Disc.
Disc. 0	10	New ditto ditto	1	0 Disc.
5,400	0	Bank of Bengal Shares 5,300		0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7	0
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0
Interest on loans on deposit	6	0

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d—to sell 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

Forty-first half-year's Dividend, payable 2d July—at rate of 14 Rs. 6 Ans. per cent. per annum, or 718 Rs. 12 Ans. each share.

Madras, Sept. 9, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 33 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2¼ Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107¾ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, June 13, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, April 18, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to (Gravesend).	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
7 *Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	J. Hamilton	J. Beveridge	Jas. Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	1829.	1829.	1830.	1830.
5 *Duchess of Atholl*	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	G. Steward	T. Hillman	C. M. Welstead	R. H. Cox	W. Dickinson	*Bengal & China*	18 Nov	9 Dec.	5 Jan.	3 Jan.
7 *Duaira*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	J. Shute	Jas. Rickett	R. Buckle	E. W. Paul	J. Mackinlay	John Giles	*Bengal & China*				5 do.
5 *William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	T. Sandys	R. Burroughes	J. Rose	R. Lockhart	Wm. Westcott	T. A. Gibb					4 do.
3 *Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Imes	J. S. Biles	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	A. Sterling	Jas. Thomson	*Bombay & China*	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	20 do.	22 do.
5 *Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	Jno. Pitcairn	T. N. Weare	Charles Ray	A. Macrea	J. Walkinshaw	*Bengal & China*				23 do.
7 *Orwell*	1333	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	G. A. Bond	J. R. Pidding	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. M'Killigan	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*		1830.		25 do.
2 *Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	C.W. Loveridge	S. Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W. Spawforth	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	8 Jan.	4 Feb.	
9 *General Harris*	1293	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Elphinstone	H. Cole	F. Shaw	J. M. Davidson	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon					
5 *Berwickshire*	1532	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	H. T. Thomas	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	J. Dennistoun	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*Bombay & China*	1830.			
3 *Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	V. Steward	Robert Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					
9 *Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	B.J. Thomson	A. Smallpiece	George Comb	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Strs. of Moluccas, & China*	4 Jan.	25 do.	22 do.	
7 *London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	J. Jameson	D. T. Roy	John Lenox					
9 *Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	J. Dalrymple	John K. Jolly	Wm. Bryon	R. M'Conachie	J. Gardiner	*Madras & China*	18 do.	8 Feb.	8 Mar	
3 *Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	R. C. Fowler	N. De St. Croix	John Copling	A. Coates	Ant. Daniell	—	C. S. Compton					
3 *George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham					
7 *Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge	*China*	3 Mar.	24 Mar	21 Apr.	
8 *Earl of Balcarres*	1417	*Company's Ship*	R. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	B. J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnott	John Main					
5 *Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	J. M. Baird	O. MacDonald	—	Wm. Cook	P. Milne					
10 *Ascell*	971	S. Marjoribanks	Jno. Laurence	Henry Wise	—	C. T. Rouse	Thos. Skelton	—	John Kidder					

22 Jan 1830.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 *February*—*Prompt* 14 *May.*
Company's.—Sugar.
Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar.

For Sale 9 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May.*
Company's.—Saltpetre.
Licensed.—Ginger—Sago—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 11 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May.*
Licensed.—Gum Animi—Benjamin—Aloes—Castor Oil.

For Sale 12 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May.*
Licensed.—Safflower—Turmeric — Shellac—Lac Dye.

For Sale 22 *February*—*Prompt* 11 *June.*
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 23 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *May.*
Licensed.—Tortoiseshell—Bamboo Fishing Rods.

For Sale 1 *March*—*Prompt* 28 *May.*
Tea.— Bohea, 1,200,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb. — Total, including Private-Trade, 7,800,000 lb.

For Sale 9 *March*—*Prompt* 4 *June.*
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Mirzapore and Persian Carpets.
Private Trade.—Abroahs—Mulmuls—Nainsooks—Seerhaudeeonnahs.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Appointed to sail.	Destination.	Ships' Name.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
1830.		*Darid Clark*	699	Andrew Henderson	J. B. Viles	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, *Lime Street.*
Feb. 10		*Buckinghame*	301	John Marshall	Robert Noyes	W. I. Docks	John Marshall and John Lyney.
15		*George Green*	684	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	E. I. Docks	*John Pirie and Co.*
April 5	*Madras & Bengal*	*Malcolm*	500	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	*Watts and Heath, Fenchurch Street.*
May 1		*George Green*	432	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	E. I. Docks	Percival, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
		Alberton	369	John Jacob and Sons	Daniel Bragg	St. Kt. Docks	Capel & Blackall and Filby.
Feb. 1		*Protector*	314	W. Todd	C. A. Warning	W. I. Docks	Lyall & Greig, & Co. Clement's-lane.
March 10	*Bengal*	*Thames*	488	Jacobs and Son	R. W. Laws	W. I. Docks	Barber, Nettle & Co. Clement's-lane.
April 5		*Andromache*	477	John Batty	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, and Lyall and Greig.
Feb. 15	*Bombay*	*Royal George*	250	William Mac Gregor	Wm. Mac Gregor	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
		Caledonian	490	Ralph Fenwick	James Crosby	Lon. Docks	*John Lyney.*
1	*Mauritius*	*Warkington*	290	Henry J. Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, *Mark-lane.*
		Henry	293	Henry J. Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
—	*Cape*	*Sheppherd*	271	J. Anderson	Magnus Tait	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
5		*Shepherd*	358	William Tindall	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	*John Lyney.*
20	*Colombo & Trincom.*	*Africa*	276	John Jameson	R. L. Fraser	St. Kt. Docks	John Firie and Co.
15	*Mauritius & Ceylon*	*Sir Joseph Banks*	459	John Fire and Co.	Henry Cowan	Lon. Docks	*William Abercrombie and Co.*
10	*Penang & Singapore*	*Pyramus*	181	Jenkins and Co.	Robert Rising	W. I. Docks	*John S. Brimley, Birchin-lane.*
March		*Newton*	400	Thompson and West	Francis B. Cobb	W. I. Docks	*Walter Buchanan & W. D. Dowson.*
Feb. 1	*Batavia & Singapore*	*Maria*	241	Robert Clark	Robert Johnson	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan, Allé-street.
10		*Arethusa*	458	Joseph Kain and Son	John F. Duff	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
March 3	*New South Wales*	*Roslyn Castle*	276	John Lumsden	James Booth	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
Feb. 10		*Fairfield*	180	John Watkins	John Watkins	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
March 3	*V. D. Land*	*Magnet*	240	John Stewart	John Stewart	St. Kt. Docks	*Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.*
Feb. 2		*Elizabeth*	243	Clark and Mackie	John Mackie	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
4	*New South Wales*	*Louisa*	353	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
18		*Lady Rosenea*	340	John A. Meaburn	Wm. Hide	Lon. Docks	John Bimmer, Church-row.
1	*V. D. Land & New South Wales*	*Ware*	308	John Bimmer	G. Sutherland	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
20		*Lang*	343	H. Asquith	James Weddell	Lon. Docks	E. & A. Rule, and Tomlin & Mann.
		Eliza	247	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	Lon. Docks	*Wm. Robertson,* Crutched-Friars.
	Sierra Leone, Rio-bart Point and Sydney, Australasia.	*Edward Lombe*	250	Robert Copland	John Gundry	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
		Francis Freeling	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
		Hercules					

29 Jan. 1830.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, *January 26, 1830.*

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	0 6 0	@	0 9 0
Coffee, Java	1 12 0	—	1 16 0
—— Cheribon	1 12 0	—	1 17 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon	1 7 6	—	1 13 0
—— Bourbon			
—— Mocha	3 5 0	—	5 18 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5
—— Madras	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5
—— Bengal	0 0 2½	—	0 0 4½
—— Bourbon	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	16 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	5 5 0		
Borax, Refined	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3 15 0	—	4 4 0
Camphire ..... lb	5 0 0	—	5 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0 6 6	—	0 7 0
—— Ceylon ..... cwt.	0 1 0	—	0 1 4
Cassia Buda	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
—— Lignea	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	1 5 0		
Cubebs	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Dragon's Blood	3 0 0	—	22 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2 10 0	—	4 10 0
—— Arabic	1 8 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	1 0 0	—	4 0 0
—— Benjamin	2 0 0	—	50 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	21 0 0
—— Gambogium	20 0 0	—	21 0 0
—— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 0 0	—	3 10 0
Kino ..... lb	0 1 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake	0 0 1	—	0 2 0
—— Dye	0 0 3	—	0 3 6
—— Shell ..... cwt.	5 0 0	—	6 10 0
—— Stick			
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 5 0	—	2 0 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 9 0	—	7 10 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Cinnamon	0 17 0		
—— Coco-nut ..... cwt.	1 11 0		
—— Cloves ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
—— Mace	0 0 0	1½ —	0 0 2
—— Nutmegs	0 0 1	3	0 0 2
Opium			
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 4 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		
Senna ..... lb	0 0 0	9 —	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	0 0 18	0 —	1 0 0
—— Bengal	0 0 12	0 —	0 15 0
—— China	0 0 12	0 —	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	1 5 0		4 0 0
—, Blue	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Ox and Cow	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
Indigo, Blue			
—— Blue and Violet			
—— Purple and Violet			
—— Violet			
—— Violet and Copper			
—— Copper			
—— Consuming sorts			
—— Oude good to fine			
—— Do. ord. and bad			
—— Low and bad Oude			
—— Madras ordinary			
—— Do. low and bad			

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	4 10 0	@	5 0 0
Nankeens ..... piece			
Rattans 100	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 10 6	—	0 14 0
—— Patna	0 14 0	—	0 17 6
—— Java	0 7 0	—	0 9 6
Safflower	2 10 0	—	7 0 0
Sago	0 12 0	—	1 0 0
—— Pearl	0 12 0	—	1 12 0
Saltpetre	1 7 0	—	1 7 6
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 10 0	—	1 1 0
—— Novi	0 8 9	—	1 12 0
—— Ditto White			
—— China	0 13 6	—	0 18 0
—— Bengal and Privilege..			
—— Organzine			
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 9 6
—— Cloves	0 0 9	—	0 2 0
—— Mace	0 0 7	—	0 5 0
—— Nutmegs	0 2 4	—	0 3 3
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 13 0		
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 3½
—— White	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 3 0	—	1 13 0
—— Siam and China	1 3 0	—	1 8 0
—— Mauritius	2 4 0	—	2 16 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 3 0	—	1 8 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 5½	—	0 1 8½
—— Congou	0 2 6	—	0 3 0½
—— Souchong	0 3 0	—	0 4 9½
—— Campoi	0 2 11	—	0 3 0½
—— Twankay	0 2 2	—	0 3 3
—— Pekoe	0 3 10	—	0 4 10½
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	—	0 3 7
—— Hyson	0 3 9	—	0 6 0
—— Young Hyson	0 3 11	—	0 4 0
—— Gunpowder	0 5 2	—	0 6 0
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	0 16 0	—	2 10 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	0 3 3	—	0 3 7
Vermillion ..... cwt.	6 0 0	—	8 0 0
Wax	10 10 0	—	11 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	6 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Ebony	8 0 0	—	10 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot			
Oil, Fish ..... tun	70 0 0		
Whalefins ..... ton	130 0 0		
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
—— Best ..... lb	0 1 2½	—	0 2 1
—— Inferior	0 0 8½	—	0 1 10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
—— Best	0 0 10	—	0 1 4½
—— Inferior	0 0 3½	—	0 0 9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 3 0	—	1 4 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	1 5 0	—	6 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 7
—— Salted	0 0 5	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... tun	26 0 0	—	27 0 0
—— Fish	28 0 0		
Raisins ..... cwt.	2 0 0		
Wax	7 0 0	—	7 10 0
Wine, Madeira ..... pipe			
—— Red	14 0 0	—	17 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	8 0 0	—	9 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, 27th January 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	72½	4 p. cent.	463,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	81½	3½ p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	89	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104½	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India ..... (Stock)	188	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	11 dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97½	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	92	3	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7½ dis.	—	10,000	100	10	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Indigo. The market for this article looks very firm: the demand appears general and extensive, and the following advances on the last sale have been realized at the present sale:—Benares and Bengal, mid. and ord. 3d, good mid. and good, 3d *a* 6d, the few fine at Market last sale prices; Oude 3d *a* 4d; Madras 3d *a* 6d higher.

The number of Chests taken from the E. I. Company's Warehouses during last year was 20,418, of which 14,619 Chests were for exportation, and 5,799 for home consumption; compared with last year they show a decrease of 5,249 Chests, in the proportion of 2,800 for exportation, and 2,849 for home consumption. But it must be remembered, that the deliveries in 1828 have exceeded by 5,000 Chests, the largest deliveries since the peace; those of this year are therefore still above an average, and to this may be added the quantity taken for exportation and home consumption at Liverpool, which exceeds by 500 Chests the deliveries of last year.

The Stock in London on the 31st December was 30,549 Chests against 30,070 in 1828. Of that quantity 20,683 Chests have passed the sales; the proportion of the different qualities is as follows:—

About 10,000 Chests Oude, more than half of which is very old stock and of very low quality.

About 4,000 Chests Madras, the importation of which for the last two years has been considerable.

About 6,000 Chests Bengal and Benares, mostly middling descriptions, with a very small proportion of good and fine qualities.

After the January sale of 1829 this article, which then had began declining, remained in a very flat and drooping state till the spring, when the complete failure of the Liverpool speculation, and the consequent pressure on the market of the various large parcels held by the speculators, accelerated a fall, which has continued up to the end of the year, and prices are now 30 *a* 40 per cent. below those at the close of 1828. The expectation in October of a very large crop in 1829-1830 has also, no doubt, been in a great measure the cause of the fall which then took place; but as it appears by accounts from Calcutta, that the crop will fall short of the previous expectation, we may fairly look for an improvement in prices, which are in average much under what they have been at any other time.

Rice. There are more enquiries after this article. The total import of East-India Rice last year has been 150,000 Bags, and the stock remaining is 100,000 Bags against 90,000 Bags at the end of the previous year. From the large import, and the comparatively small increase of stock remaining, it is evident that the Home consumption has considerably increased, in consequence of the reduction of duty, as little has been taken for export.

Tea. A few breaks continue to command a small premium, and the market continues firm.

Cotton. The Cotton market is steady; the purchases are not extensive.

Saltpetre. This article is firm; the prices of rough rather higher. The importations of Saltpetre into London have been nearly the same as in 1828. There has been a falling off last year of 500 tons in the exports, and of 1,400 in the Home consumption, as compared with the preceding year; notwithstanding which our stock is again reduced to 4,500 tons, against 5,200 at the end of 1828, and 7,900 in 1827. The present stock is considered very light, as about 2,500 tons of it belong to the East-India Company, who put up only 500 tons at each of their quarterly sales. The decrease in the consumption and exportation can only be attributed to the high price which this article has commanded through nearly the whole year; but as the demand, estimated even at the rate of last year, is equal to the largest importation we have had for many years, it is likely that this article will continue to remain firm.

Pepper. The importations into the kingdom have been about 14,000 large Bags last year, against 49,000 in 1828, and 55,000 in 1827. The stock on hand is reduced to 52,000 Bags, against 65,000 at the end of 1828, and 75,000 in 1827. There has been a good demand for this article during the year, and prices remain about the same as they were at the close of 1828.

Sugar. The purchases of E. I. Sugar have been limited latterly, o small parcels of Siam and Bengal.

The importations of Mauritius Sugar during the year have been considerable, though not quite equal to those of 1828.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *December* 1829 *to* 25 *January* 1830.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	216	94¼94½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	216 17	94¼94¾	—	—	100⅛0¼	—	19⅝	—	70p	75 77p
31	216	94⅜94½	—	—	100⅛0⅜	—	19 11/16 19 13/16	—	70 71p	76 77p
Jan. 1	—	—	—	100⅜	100⅜	—	19⅝	—	—	75 77p
2	216¾	94¼94⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	216¾17	94¼94½	—	—	100⅛	—	19⅝ 19¾	—	71 72p	76 79p
5	217	94¼94⅜	—	—	100⅛0¼	—	19 11/16	—	72 73p	78 79p
6	—	—	—	100⅜	100⅛0⅜	—	19⅛ 19⅜	—	73p	78 79p
7	217¼18	94½	93⅝93¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	94⅜94⅝	93⅝93⅞	—	100⅛0⅜	101½101⅝	19 11/16	—	73 74p	77 78p
9	217½	94¼94⅜	93¼93⅝	100⅛	100¼0⅜	101½101⅝	19 11/16	—	73 74p	78 79p
11	217⅛8¼	94⅜94⅝	93⅜93⅝	—	100¼0⅜	101⅝101⅞	19⅝ 19¾	—	74 75p	79 81p
12	217⅜8¾	94⅜94½	93⅜93⅝	—	100¼0⅜	101⅝101⅞	19⅝ 19¾	—	73 75p	79 81p
13	218½	94¼94¼	93⅜94	—	100⅛0⅜	101½101⅝	19 11/16 19¾	—	73 74p	75 80p
14	217⅜8¼	94¼94⅝	93¾93⅞	—	100⅛0⅜	101⅝101⅞	19¾ 19 11/16	—	72 73p	75 77p
15	218 8½	94⅜94⅝	93¾94¼	—	100⅛0⅜	101½102	19¾	229¾	72 73p	76 77p
16	218⅛8¾	94½95	94 94½	100⅜	100⅛0⅜	101¼102	19¾	—	72 73p	76 78p
18	218 19	94⅜94⅝	94⅛	—	100¼0⅜	101⅛101⅞	19 11/16 19¾	230 1	73 74p	77 78p
19	218⅜	94¼94⅜	93¾94	100⅝0¾	100⅛0⅜	101⅛101⅞	19 11/16 19¾	230½1½	73 74p	76 78p
20	218 8½	94¼94⅝	93¼93⅜	—	100⅜	101⅛101⅞	19 11/16 19 13/16	—	73 74p	76 77p
21	218 8½	94⅜94½	93⅜93⅞	—	100⅛0¼	101⅛101⅞	19⅝	230¾	72 74p	76 77p
22	217⅛8¼	93⅝93¾	92¼93⅜	100⅜0⅝	100¼0⅜	101⅛101¼	19 11/16 19¾	—	70 74p	77 79p
23	218⅛8½	93⅞94	93 93¼	—	100⅜	101⅛101¼	19 11/16 19¾	—	—	77 79p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74p	77 79p
									—	77 79p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *August* 10.

The King v. Fuller. This was a prosecution at the instance of John Griffis and others, seamen of *the Fairlie*, against Stephen Fuller, the commander, for assault and false imprisonment.

Mr. *Prinsep* for the prosecution, stated the case against the defendant. The ship *Fairlie* arrived at Calcutta in February last. During the passage differences occurred between the crew and their commander, and the latter had recourse to personal restraint and corporeal punishment. After the arrival of the vessel in the port of Calcutta, he detained some individuals (the prosecutors) in confinement for five days. Mr. Prinsep contended that the commander's power of imprisonment ceased the moment he entered a British port, when the seamen became amenable to the civil authorities. His power of restraint extended no further than the degree necessary in order to hand offenders over to those authorities. He did not pretend that the present was an aggravated case; but Capt. Fuller had no right, whilst his vessel was off Calcutta, to turn his ship into a prison.

John Griffis, a seaman of the *Fairlie*, deposed that there had been differences at sea, which continued after the vessel's arrival at Calcutta. On the 14th February the captain desired witness to work, which he refused unless he gave him the same allowance as a man: previously he would not allow the crew tea, sugar, or grog. The captain then told witness he would take him to sea and flog him till he could see his backbone. Eight of the crew were then handcuffed two and two, and confined below in one of the after-cabins, and kept on bread and water till the 19th. Witness had been forty-seven days in confinement in irons on the voyage. He wished to go on shore to see himself righted, but was refused permission by the boatswain. He never refused to work if he got as much grub as the other men: the articles stipulated that they should have plenty, but no waste.

Charles Twyning, another of the crew, was in irons on the 7th February, when he was released, and asked to sign fresh articles, which he and the rest refused to do. On the 9th or 10th, orders were given to stop their provisions, and not to allow them to go below. On the 14th they were put in irons for refusing to work under the old allowance of provisions, which was a pound and a half of meat a day, and five pounds of bread per week; no vegetables or rice, except the rice in the soup, the liquor the meat was boiled in.

P. McAdam, another seaman, confirmed the testimony of the preceding. From the 9th to the 14th they were allowed no bread, or any thing else, but water.

John Burk, quarter-master of the *Fairlie*, remembers the men being released on the 7th; heard the captain ask if they would sign fresh articles. The men asked on what terms; he replied, on what terms he pleased—to forfeit their wages and clothes as they had done by their former conduct; this they refused. They were then allowed to go on deck, and had one and a half pound of meat and three quarters of a pound of bread allowed them a day. On the 14th all food was stopped from them, and the chief officer said they might blow their bags out with river water. The captain was on board on the 10th, and again on the 14th, during the time the men had nothing to eat. On the latter day witness heard the boatswain say, "lay aft, you supernumeraries." On the 19th they were let on shore to see their friend, Mr. Strettell.

The *Advocate-General* for the defence, stated that the real object of the prosecution was to recover the clothes and pay of the men by a criminal indictment, instead of a civil process, than which nothing could be more fatal to the ends of justice. This was not the first attempt made by these men against Capt. Fuller; they had brought a more serious charge in this court, on a former occasion, of which he had been honourably acquitted by a jury, he having been compelled to adopt the measures for which he was prosecuted, owing to the character of the men he had to deal with. Capt. Fuller applied to the police office on the 6th February, the day after his arrival, and begged the magistrates to take those troublesome men off his hands. He was told to keep them on bread and water; that nothing could be done for him there. He repeated his application, but was told he was too kind to his men, and not firm enough. On the 14th he went to the magistrates again. He had a cargo to deliver, and the men refused to work. He was told to keep them in irons. He did as directed. He had acted from no improper motive; he was not competent to judge of the legal accuracy of the advice given him. If his conduct had not been legal, he stood excused.

Thomas Owen, chief officer of the *Fairlie*, accompanied Capt. Fuller and the second officer to the police office on the 10th of February; Mr. Trower and Mr.

Birch were the magistrates present. The former told Capt. Fuller that he thought he treated his men too kindly, and desired him not to serve out any provisions till they returned to their duty. Witness went on board with orders to that effect. The men refused to return to their duty. On the 14th, witness went again before the magistrates, and heard Mr. Trower say to Capt. Fuller, "you had better confine them, and give them only bread and water." On that day Capt. Fuller went on board and asked the men, one by one, if they would return to their duty; they refused, and were then handcuffed and put in confinement. These men had been confined from Christmas-day till the 7th February. Witness was present when they were asked if they would sign fresh articles; this is usual when men forfeit their clothes and wages by misconduct, as they had done. The ship's company consisted of sixty hands, out of which only a quarter-master and an ordinary seaman remain; the rest were gone without wages or clothes. The first arrangement with the men was, that they were to have provisions enough and no waste. These men said they would not work unless they had the same provisions as the other men: they had been stopped for misconduct. The men were well treated; better than witness (who has been nineteen years at sea) ever saw men treated on board any ship. These men were originally confined for refusing to do duty.

Robert Parker, the second officer of the *Fairlie*, heard Mr. Trower tell Capt. Fuller that he was not firm enough with his men; that he should lock them up and keep them on bread and water. Capt. Fuller was remarkably kind to his men. There were some troublesome characters amongst them. The cargo was not discharged when they came away; part was still on board,

Mr. Trower, the magistrate.—"I have heard what the chief officer has stated. He is certainly partly mistaken. Capt. Fuller applied to me, and I told him we had no jurisdiction unless a breach of the peace were committed. He then asked me for my advice, which I gave him, not as a magistrate, but as a private person. In all other particulars, the statement of Mr. Owen is correct. Capt. Fuller complained of Mr. Birch and myself to government. He was aware that my advice was given as a private person."

Mr. J. Birch.—"I am a magistrate. I remember Capt. Fuller having made application about his crew. I do not think I saw him more than once, but I cannot exactly say. I recollect having mentioned what Sir E. East said, that captains were bound to keep up discipline on board their own ships, and that magistrates had no right to interfere unless in case of a breach of the peace, or a breach of one of the bye-laws which was to guide us."

Sir John Franks, in charging the jury, said that the question before the court was one of great and momentous importance to the public at large, as on board ships, not only the security of property of great value would be endangered, but also the lives of those on board, unless the captain of the vessel had such powers confirmed as the law allowed him. "I shall, said his Lordship, "in considering this case, endeavour to detach from it such matters as are unimportant to the present question, and then lay it before you in as simple a form as I possibly can.

"In considering the simple question of law and fact, I shall first state to you what are the powers given to commanders of ships; secondly, within what places they can exercise those powers; and thirdly, what are the limits to that authority, and what should authorize an exercise of it.

"By the common law of the country, it is permitted to the captains of trading vessels, for the protection of all, to exercise such powers as will provide for the preservation of peace and good order on board, for the safety of his ship and the lives of his passengers and crew; and whatever authority he has power to exercise on the high seas he can also exercise in such places as he must necessarily resort to for the purposes of his voyage. He is not in the same condition in the river Hooghly as if he were on dry land, for if so he would be without authority; but by law he is empowered to enforce his legal orders. On this point I will read to you what Lord Tenterden says: 'By the common law, the master has authority over all the mariners on board the ship, and it is their duty to obey his commands in all lawful matters relating to the navigation of the ship, and the preservation of good order; and such obedience they expressly promise to yield to him by the agreement usually made for their service. In case of disobedience or disorderly conduct, he may lawfully correct them in a reasonable manner; his authority in this respect being analogous to that of a parent over his child, or of a master over his apprentice or scholar. Such an authority is absolutely necessary to the safety of the ship, and of the lives of the persons on board.'

"This is the common law of the country, and it is a just one; and if I did not, reason would point out to you its justice, as suggested by the necessity. It is the necessity that justifies the exertion of the authority, and it is the quantity of the necessity and the fact itself that are to regulate the minds of a jury. There are no relations in life to which we can compare the commander of a ship. The father may rule his own family in many ways; by gentle means he may enforce obedience,

by mild treatment he may correct; he has nothing to fear as to the lives and properties of others from the waywardness of his child. So with a master towards his servant or apprentice, he is under the immediate protection of British law; he can turn a disobedient servant out of doors, or have recourse to the civil authorities. But on the high seas, in vain would he call for such protection; even in the river Hooghly, he might have orders which required immediate compliance, and in which were involved perhaps the safety of the vessel and the property on board, and where delay might be ruin.

"From all these reasons the captain is armed with the same powers in all harbours where he may resort to for the purposes of his voyage as on the high seas; and this brings me to the next question, what limits have been put by law to the exercise of the legal powers of a captain? This the law has left undefined, and you will perceive wisely, because it is impossible for it to measure the quantity of the necessity. Then, was the captain in this case justified? This, gentlemen, you will have to decide from what is in evidence before you, and for this purpose let us take into consideration the few facts which are now in evidence. The men refused to work unless they got the same quantity of food as they formerly had; and here it is material to consider the motives of both parties at the time; the men might have been irritated at a denial of what they conceived to be their right; on the other hand, the captain might have had a well-founded objection to assenting to their demand; he might have conceived it an admission that he had before stinted them; on the 9th they appear to have been deprived of all provisions, of every thing with the exception of water, and this lasted till the 14th, when they were put in irons. You have to consider whether or not the captain at that time was acting from a sense of duty or from a malicious motive. If he had prevented these men from making their grievance known, if he did not permit them to send on shore to complain, or if he had concealed the fact of their confinement from the police, the case would stand on different grounds. On the 14th he allowed Griffis to go on shore for the avowed purpose of seeking redress. Capt. Fuller himself informed the magistrates. I shall not dwell on the advice they gave him; but all this shows that, whether his conduct was legal or illegal, he did not wish to prevent the men from seeking legal redress. If you are of opinion that the captain was empowered from the circumstances of the case, to inflict punishment at all, then at what stage should it have ceased? when would that correction, which was at first just and proper, become cruel? it could not go on *ad infinitum*. In determining this, you must weigh the conduct of both parties, and say whether or not this matter might have been accommodated; whether or not they had the power to put an end to their punishment by returning to their duty; this they did not offer to do. You are to decide, first, whether the case was one which called for this exercise of authority; secondly, whether the captain exercised that authority with due moderation and confined it within proper and legal bounds. If you are of opinion that he was in this case justified in what he did by the necessity, then I say he had the same power here as he had on the high seas.

The jury, after about ten minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *guilty*.

August 15.

The King v. *Robt. Montgomery Martin and others.*—This was a criminal prosecution against the proprietors of the *Bengal Herald*, for a libel inserted in that paper reflecting upon Mr. Wight, an attorney of the court.

Mr. Compton, on behalf of Rammohun Roy and Dwarkenauth Tagore, and *Mr. Minchin*, on behalf of Neel Rutton Holldar, moved that their plea of *not guilty* might be withdrawn, and a plea of *guilty* recorded: which was allowed.

Mr. *Prinsep* stated the case to the jury. The libel in question arose from a trial of an action of trespass brought by Mr. Cook against Mr. Pattle of the civil service, for entering into his house and maltreating his servants: a verdict for nominal damages was given, and each party had to pay his own costs. In the *Bengal Herald* of the 25th July the following remarks on the trial appeared —

"We have been informed that a case, which excited considerable notice, was tried at the Supreme Court during the week, in an action which was brought against a gentleman high in the civil service, by a stable-keeper in Calcutta. It is stated that a general feeling of indignation was excited amongst those who were present at the trial, against the plaintiff and his attorney, in consequence of such a disgraceful prosecution having been got up, unbased as it was, by a tittle of evidence. It is regretted by our informant, that 'the march of intellect should make fearlessly impudent those it fails to make wise, and that now-a-days it need excite no astonishment that an individual should allow himself to be urged on (heedless of the consequences to his trade) to seek notoriety and distinction, by the instituting of a false suit.' As our correspondent has promised to afford us, for our next number, 'a faithful report, drawn out by a professional pen,' we shall abstain from quoting any more of his remarks, merely observing, that such actions are more agreeable to lawyers than consistent with either their honour or the best interests of their clients."

The learned counsel contended that such comments, without the text, which would have enabled the public to judge how far they were well-founded, were scandalously libellous, and calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Wight preferred a criminal proceeding, because he sought not pecuniary redress, but to clear his character. The imputation was that the action was a false one, got up by the attorney, without one tittle of evidence, and brought into court from mercenary motives.

The facts were proved and admitted.

Mr. Clarke, for Mr. Martin, stated that the defendant (who is of the medical profession) is the editor of the paper; the native gentlemen are proprietors. He thought that if Mr. Wight was only solicitous to protect his character, he should have brought a civil action, in which the truth or falsehood of the charges could be shewn; or why did he not apply to the court for a criminal information, denying the truth of the statement he alleged to be libellous. The learned counsel contended that there was nothing of malice in the paragraph, and that unless that could be shewn, this was a species of publication, respecting law proceedings, which ought to have the benefit of a greater latitude than was allowed to others. The only part of the paragraph which deserved consideration, was the statement that the prosecution was unbased upon a tittle of evidence: if this was true, as was the case, the publication, he contended, was no libel. The learned counsel concluded thus:—

"You have nothing before you to lead you to suppose that the brief account of the trial which this paragragh gives is an untrue one, nor is there any thing in that account which does not justify the comment by which it is accompanied. I tell you, gentlemen, that if you return a verdict of guilty for a paragraph like this, you will effectually fetter the press. There is in it nothing untrue; there is in it nothing malicious; for there is in it nothing which the facts did not warrant. The matter itself relates to a public, and not to a private transaction; and if, under these circumstances, the press is to be restricted from proclaiming public abuses, and those, too, abuses in a court of justice, to what a worthless state will it be reduced. I tell you, gentlemen, that you will do more to fetter and destroy the press than has ever been effected even in this country. No licensing system which secretaries may invent—no censorship that ever was established—no banishing of editors—no suppression of journals, will work half the mischief that such a verdict could achieve. And is it in this country—and is it at this epoch—and is it by a jury, that this evil is to be wrought? It wants but the one thing more, and it has it here; and that is, the precious cause for which all this is to be effected. It is not done to vindicate Mr. Wight's character, because that he has put out of your reach, for it is by a civil action alone that he can attain such an object; but it is to prevent newspapers from proclaiming to the public that an action is unbased by evidence, in which a charge was made at a time it must have been known to be untrue, and of which the court have marked their displeasure, in their award of costs and damages. Gentlemen, I may speak strongly, for I feel strongly: but never was I more sincere than when I now tell you, that if you pronounce a verdict of guilty in this case, it will be the epitaph of the liberty of the Indian press."

No evidence was offered on the part of the defence.

The *Chief Justice*, after reading the libel, proceeded to sum up as follows:—

"Gentlemen, you see that the substance of this publication is, that it imputes to the prosecutor, Mr. Wight, that he brought a disgraceful and a dishonourable suit into this court, unsupported by any evidence, and in another place it calls it a *false suit*, and the only question you will have to decide is, was this a libel calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; and here I have some difficulty in suggesting to you any doubt in law of that fact. There can be no question that, for all fair purposes, a person may make a true report of what passes in a court of justice, and publish it; but in some cases that is restricted; even that has its limits, as in the case where a counsel has been misled by his client, and therefore uses libellous language in his speech; or where improper and libellous documents may be produced, not fit for general investigation, but which every good and honest man would rather see buried in oblivion than given to the public eye; such documents the court will not permit to be republished, for the effect of them, if republished, would be only to give a wider circulation to the libel. Gentlemen, the paragraph before you does not pretend to be any detail; it does not pretend to be a report of what passed in a court of justice, but is the opinion of a public editor on an account given him by an informant, and reflecting on the conduct of a private individual; whether that be libellous or not, is the question to be tried. It is true, that if a civil action had been brought instead of a criminal one, the parties here might have justified, and you would have had to try whether the justification was a true and a sufficient one. This has not been brought for the purpose of damages, or to soothe Mr. Wight's pain, or alleviate the smart of his wounded feelings, but for you to say, as regards the general weal and what is due to society, whether it is for the interests of society that an editor should be allowed to

put forward such paragraphs as this, that they should be sent forth to the world, whether true or false. I have no doubt that this is, I am bound to tell you that it is, a libel, and my brethren on the bench agree with me that it is what no gentleman has a right to say of another with impunity. There is no man more fully sensible of the value of a free press than I am, and of the good it has worked for the public in all countries, and I trust in God it will continue to be a benefit to all the world; but I do not think that one man can call another a rascal, for if such were allowed, none of us could live in comfort. But I take it that the course of society will put the press on a better footing; that as society advances and improves, the press will become a little better mannered, and that in time it will arrive at a state as civilized as the intercourse of speech amongst us. I look upon it, that writing being an invention of a later date, has not yet arrived at a similar state of refinement; and I think this a more rational course, than that a man should be called upon at any hour to show that he is not a rogue. If we wish to bring this case home to our own minds, let us see if that is justifiable in writing which we would not say to a man's face. We must see that, at this stage of society, writing is almost as frequently had recourse to as speaking. Not in this country, perhaps, but in England a man may, when he rises, have a hundred newspapers before him; he may read as much in one hour as he can hear in a day; for this reason, I say, they are limited within the same restrictions, that I know no good distinctions that can be drawn between them; for a man may be as much irritated with what he reads as with what is spoken of him. Similar rules must be applied to both these, for what does it signify whether a man writes that which is evil of his neighbour, or speaks it to him? If what is here complained of could not have been said without provoking a blow or a tumult, it should not have been written. In congregated societies, I may every day meet a felon, but I must not go forth as a knight-errant, and say to him you are a rogue, because I know him to be so. There is no obligation imposed upon me, thank God, to compel me to go forth crusading, and saying what I please of every man; no, there are decencies to be observed in the intercourse of society; for if one person were allowed to write what he pleased against another, it would be throwing all things into confusion, and making the world an uninhabitable place. If a man receive a private injury, he may have recourse to his action or indictment, but he must not go out and proclaim it in the street; if the offence be of a public nature, in a well civilized country, it will be redressed by those whose public duty it is to do so. Gentlemen, I have stated this much because, however clear it may be to lawyers, there is often a difference as to the construction of the law between the bench and the jury, and the latter have found a difficulty in putting the proper construction upon it. With these observations I shall leave the case in your hands; you will of course find a general verdict, taking into your consideration both law and fact. I have no doubt this is a libel."

The jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of *guilty*.

The *Chief Justice* then pronounced the following sentence:

"Robert Montgomery Martin, You have been convicted of a libel in some remarks you have made on an attorney of this court; I have already adverted to the terms in which it was couched. It was in every way calculated to do injury to the party against whom it was directed, and to lead in all probability to a breach of the peace. In limited societies these things operate with additional mischief. In England, amidst the great variety of interesting events that are continually passing, men forget the aspersion, and from the vast society persons are less likely to come in contact with each other. Here, if a man slanders or publishes a libel of another, he may directly after, the next hour, the next moment, meet him face to face. It is no part of our duty to interfere with matters of this kind till they are brought before us by prosecutions, but we are then bound to inflict on the offender serious punishment. We are conservators of the public peace, and for this reason, when that is brought to our notice which is calculated to lead to a subversion of that peace, we are called upon, we are bound, to visit it with condign punishment. I am sorry to say, that in this case the libel was calculated to do much harm; the person against whom it has been directed must depend in all probability for his support on his professional character, and you have imputed to him falsehood, dishonest and disgraceful conduct. In all places where the press is free, God forbid that people should be so foolish as to suppose that all that is printed in public papers is true; but these things cannot go abroad on the wings of the wind without doing much and serious harm, for the person against whom the slander is directed, cannot follow it wherever it may do injury. It may fly into countries where he has friends, and prejudice them against him. Your paper is perhaps now travelling to the land of his birth: he cannot follow this invisible agent, he cannot know whither it may go. I trust there was nothing malignant in your case, but we cannot now enter into that consideration. Having said thus much, I will now state that which must add materially to your contrition; there was no justification

of this libel in truth. I am not going to enter into the details of the action: but to say that it was a false suit, an action without a tittle of evidence, would have been no justification, for it is not true in fact; on the contrary, the court found a verdict for the plaintiff, and nominal damages were given. I said that action had better not have been brought, but it was clearly a case where a client had a right of action; if so, an attorney has no right to refuse bringing it. I blame an attorney if he urges on an action which ought to be withheld, but there is no evidence that such was the case here; you could not, therefore, have justified it on these grounds in a civil action. I trust what I have now addressed to you, will satisfy you that you ought not to have published these remarks, and that it will make you more cautious if you should continue to have the management of a public journal. The sentence of the court is, that the other proprietors be fined one rupee each; and that you, Robert Montgomery Martin, pay a fine of five hundred rupees to the King, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to this fund took place, agreeably to requisition, on the 3d August; Mr. Mackenzie in the Chair.

Several letters from subscribers in the Mofussil, containing suggestions respecting the proposals dated in the requisition, were read by the secretary. The following resolutions were then read and carried without opposition:

First.—That it appears to this meeting, from a statement officially furnished by the secretary and laid on the table, that in the four years between the 1st May 1825 and 1st May 1829, of thirty-six annuities which had been tendered to the civil servants of the Bengal establishment, qualified by the existing rules of the institution to retire thereon, fifteen annuities only of £1,000 per annum, and one half of that amount had been accepted; that there remained therefore on the 1st May last, twenty annuities and a half unappropriated.

Second.—That under the experience of such an accumulation in past years, and with the prospect of eventual further accumulation, it is, in the opinion of this meeting, essential to take the necessary steps to provide by a prospective rule for the occurrence of nine annuities not being taken for a succession of years, the rules heretofore adopted and passed containing no provision for determining what shall be done in that case.

Third.—That it is evident there must result from such an accumulation of unclaimed annuities a surplus of funds beyond the balance of the prospective calculation on which the scheme is founded, arising from the interest running in account on the value of the unclaimed annuities, consequent on funds to cover them not being appropriated at the times therein calculated, as well as from the risk of life, and the chance of annuities being never claimed by those who declined, and because when claimed at a more advanced age, the annuity given would be of less value.

Fourth.—That it is necessary to secure that those declining to take their annuity in the first instance, shall not be left dependent on the annual allotment of future years, so as to interfere with the just rights of rising servants, and deprive them of the certainty of obtaining the annuity on completing the required period of service and residence in the country; but in the opinion of this meeting, if the accumulation continue for any time in the proportion hitherto experienced, the number remaining unclaimed will exceed any probable requisitions from seniors in this predicament.

Fifth.—That it appears therefore desirable to provide, that when the number of unclaimed annuities shall exceed a certain fixed number, or a certain proportion to the number of senior servants entitled to retire thereon, the value of the excess above that number or that proportion should be made available for the benefit of the service at large.

The sixth resolution was then proposed by Mr. Prinsep:—"That in the opinion of the meeting the reserved annuities ought not to be less than one-fourth the number of servants entitled to claim annuities under the existing rules."

Mr. A. Ross moved in amendment:—"that in the opinion of this meeting it is not necessary to reserve any annuities beyond the number nine annually accruing;" which was negatived without a division.

The Hon. J. E. Elliot then moved a second amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the number of reserved annuities ought not to be less than twenty." This amendment was negatived, on a show of hands, by a considerable majority.

Mr. J. Pattle moved as an amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that one-fourth of the number of annuities which have accrued, or may accrue, will be a sufficient number to reserve." This amendment being likewise negatived, Mr. Prinsep's original resolution was put and carried.

The seventh resolution was also carried without opposition:—"That a calculation be made at the close of every fifth year of the surplus that has resulted to the institution from the annuities being unclaimed, and their value remaining unappropriated at the dates estimated, and that the profits from this source be held applicable for the benefit of subscribers, the former item being separated from the balance, ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be made up at the close of every five years for comparison with the prospective calculation of the plan."

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. P. Wynch:—

First, "That civil servants whose ill health will not admit of their remaining in this country (the same to be certified by a declaration on oath, and a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Honourable the Court of Directors,) shall be allowed to retire after a period of ten years' residence, and thirteen of service in India, on a reduced annuity of £500 per annum."

Second, "That the surplus number of annuities available under the resolutions already carried, shall be tendered in their order of seniority to subscribers whose period of residence and service in India falls short of twenty-two, and twenty-five years, required by the existing rules, but whose period of residence and service in the country is not less than fifteen years. (Rule 12 of the resolutions of the fund being considered equally applicable to them.)"

The first resolution was carried unanimously. On the second being put, Mr. H. Mackenzie moved as an amendment, in substitution thereof:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that before opening the annuities generally to subscribers who have not resided and served the time required by the existing rules, it is desirable to hold out greater inducement to the senior servants to retire, by increasing the amount of annuity now granted." This amendment was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep moved as an amendment, in addition to Mr. Wynch's second resolution:—"Provided, however, that instead of being allowed to purchase an annuity of £1000 per annum, on the terms prescribed, the annuity of which servants shall be entitled to take, shall be of such amount as may be purchasable on their lives, by the value of annuities at the average age of 45 years, *viz.* 101, 100;" which was carried.

Mr. Wynch's second resolution, having been again put with Mr. Prinsep's amendment, was carried by a large majority.

Mr. H. Mackenzie then moved the following resolutions:—

First, That after providing for the objects comprehended in the resolutions carried at this meeting, any surplus that may remain, shall be considered applicable to increase the amount of annuities as at present fixed.

Second, That the committee of management be requested to prepare rules conformable in substance to the above resolutions, and to cause the same to be printed and circulated for the general information of the subscribers to the civil service annuity fund, with a view to their votes and sentiments being taken thereon, and the adoption of them at the annual meeting to be holden on the 1st January next.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor General, the new Commander-in-chief, and the third member of the Council, attended by the Territorial, Military, and Persian Secretaries, will, we are informed, proceed by water to Benares in November. From whence the government will advance to Simlah in December or January.

The Honourable Mr. Bayley, with the Chief, Political, and Commercial Secretaries, remain, we believe, in Calcutta to transact the routine business of the government. All important matters are, however, to be referred to the Governor General, for his lordship's consideration.—*Ben. Chron. Sept.* 1.

The Governor General and suite, it is understood, will proceed to the Upper Province, about the 15th November. His lordship, it is expected, will make some stay at Benares, and after Christmas pursue his route to Simlah. The Governor General will certainly be attended by one member of council, and several of the secretaries. The new Commander-in-chief, it is rumoured, will also accompany his lordship.—*India Gaz. Aug.* 31.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We understand that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief has taken his passage for England on board of the ship *Bland*, one of the smartest and triggest vessels in the river.—*Beng. Chron. Sept.* 1.

THE LATE FORGERY.

We understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have received a sharp rebuff from Government, for expecting or asking the Company to make up the losses sustained by the bank in its dealings with an individual of such notoriety as the celebrated Rajkissore Dutt. The request does certainly seem a singular one, if it was preferred in the terms and to the purport implied by an angry rejection of it; yet it is extremely improbable that any thing short of great provocation or unreasonableness could have produced discourtesy from so high a quarter, to a body so respectable as the representatives of the great chartered bank of our city.

The *private* individual creditors, sufferers by the *conspiracy of Rajkissore* and his gang, appear to be *intimidated* by the ill success of the Bank *Directors*, and are about to petition Parliament to *compel the Company* to pay the paper with doubtful or certain *signatures* of government functionaries. If the Bank *tries* the question in court we fear they have *little* chance; this is one of those cases in which *juries* are essential to the protection of the citizen against *power* and natural bias, and we hope that *Mr. Crawfurd* will not fail to make civil juries, at the option of either party in a suit, one of the *points* for discussion by the East-India *Committee* in February next.—*Ben. Chron. Sept.* 10.

A meeting of Rajkissore Dutt's creditors took place at *the Bank of Bengal* on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to advertisement, when, we understand, *after a good deal of* desultory discussion, it was resolved to adjourn to Thursday next (at the same hour), by which time it was expected that the decision of the court upon the insolvent's petition would be known. In case of the petition being admitted, the assets would of course be handed over by common consent to the public assignee, but if otherwise, the assets would be assigned to trustees, who would act in behalf of the creditors at large.—*Ben. Chron. Aug.* 22.

We learn with much satisfaction that Raja Buddinauth Roy Bahoodoor was yesterday discharged from confinement on bail, to answer to a bill of indictment, to be preferred at the next sessions.—*Ibid. Aug.* 25.

UNION BANK.

The public support and patronage which this establishment has experienced during the short period that it has been organized, is the best proof that it will prove as beneficial to the trading and mercantile interests of Calcutta, as its warmest friends have ventured to foretell. By the rules adopted at the general meeting, active operations are not to commence till five hundred shares are subscribed for; and already we understand four hundred and forty-four have been taken, constituting a capital of upwards of twenty-two lacs of rupees. We believe several who are well disposed to join this establishment as proprietors, have been hitherto kept back from an apprehension that the shares would not be rapidly filled up, and that the part of the capital advanced by them, on becoming proprietors, might consequently remain for some time idle and unproductive. This fear need no longer be entertained. On the contrary, if we may form an opinion from the success that has already attended the undertaking, the broad basis of credit on which it is erected, the consequent security it affords, and the variety and extent of interests which the proprietary of the New Bank alone must combine in supporting it, we should confidently anticipate its shares being soon at a premium. With such encouragements we hope the public may look forward to an immediate commencement of operations. The period at which it has been set on foot is itself particularly auspicious. If the sanguine hopes entertained of an extension of the commerce between England and India on the expiration of the charter, are realized, the field of banking operations must be extended in a corresponding ratio; if, as we hope, that encouragement be given to the growth of sugar and cotton in this country by the legislature at home, which England surely owes to her own colonies—to the East, as much as to the West-Indies, and to either in preference to America or any foreign state—a stimulous not less powerful will be given to those undertakings in which capital becomes requisite, and where banking operations can be carried on so profitably for all concerned. The present state of Scotland is an example how much advantantage a country may derive from banks judicially conducted and broadly based, as the Union Bank is as to credit and security; and we are glad to perceive that in our new establishment here the principles and *modus operandi* of the Scotch banks are kept very much in view.—*Cal. John Bull. Sept.* 14.

THE INDIGO CROP.

The *John Bull* of Sept. 7 contains the following letter *from* a correspondent:

"The manufacturing season now draws to a close, and on the whole it cannot be pronounced to have been an unproductive one, although there is not a doubt that some planters will find themselves considerably *minus* of their expectations at the commencement of it. Statists make it appear that there will be *somewhere about* one lack and twenty thousand maunds of indigo brought into market, making an increase upon last year of 30,000 maunds, with a prospect of depression; and a vessel lately from France brings intelligence of the discouraging state of the indigo market there; yet I would venture to take an even bet, that speculators in the drug contemplate any thing save ruin upon the cargoes they intend to ship off. It is very well that we are aware of this being the time for the promulgation of rumours, calculated in their belief to prepare the planters to part with their commodity on easy terms; for who would be so fool-hardy as to refuse a *reasonable offer* early in the season, at the risk of

noiding up till the market is glutted, and consequently the prospect of an indemnifying return less probable? But all in good time; let planters take a friend's advice, and "look before they leap." Shippers of any article are not the most likely persons in the world to give an unbiassed account of the state of prices or the dispositions of purchasers, nor are speculators the most conscientious of all reporters, where a chance presents itself of influencing the state of the market in their own favour. There are other less interested *media* of information, to which, above all, growers should resort before parting with the produce of their hard labour. These sources give hopes, that at least the value of good dye remains undepreciated since last year. With regard to the indigo of this season, it is decidedly not inferior in quality to any that has been produced in former years, though the quantity is not by any means proportioned to the plant worked off, as compared with 1828. Generally, the lands this year have grown more plant than 27 or 28, but it has comparatively yielded less colouring matter. To the surplus of plant, and not to its extraordinary productiveness, is therefore attributable the increase in the quantity of the dye, if indeed there be any increase, which I shall take the liberty to doubt of till something less fallible than speculators' estimates confirm it. Our losses from inundation at these factories have been comparatively very small, considering how low the lands are which we cultivate. But good management alone has saved us, for the plant in some places had not been many hours removed before the water completely covered the stubble. For the last week the produce has been progressively diminishing, caused by the leaves dropping from the over-ripe stalks, and our *maximum* produce this season has not exceeded the *average* of the last. Brokers may, if they choose, overstock the market with —— calculations, and shippers may propagate gloomy reports about prices, till those they themselves obtain exhibit the true origin of them; but the growers of indigo this season may depend upon it that it rests mainly with themselves to secure remunerating returns."

20 miles east of Kishnaghur, 2d Sept.

FALL FROM THE GOLAH.

The same paper, of Sept. 15, contains the following paragraph, headed, "Miraculous Escape."—As R. W. Hughes, Esq. of the civil service, was recently proceeding to Goruckpore, he was induced, on his arrival at Patna, to visit the Golah, an edifice constructed under Mr. Hastings' administration, for the purpose of holding provisions. Having reached the summit, an elevation of about 150 feet, Mr. Hughes unfortunately lost his balance, and was precipitated to the ground with the greatest rapidity; but strange to say, sustained no injury whatever, having alighted on his feet. Mr. H. immediately walked to his boat, and proceeded to his destination.

A SKETCH OF RANAJIT SINH.

(From a Hindu correspondent of the *India Gazette.*)

The following account of Ranajit Sinh may not be unacceptable to your readers. If it be not very important, still it is interesting. I have collected the information from a pundit of the Punjab.

Ranajit Sinh is the son of Mahasinh, of the tribe of Lahasi. He is about fifty years of age, and has three sons: namely, Kherga Sinh, Shair Sinh, and Zara Sinh. But the two latter are not recognized by Ranajit Sinh as his sons, and are not therefore treated by him as princes. It is said that they were adopted by Ranajit Sinh's first wife. When they came to years of maturity, they could have no power as princes; but their mother's father having died without any other issue, Shair Sinh, the elder brother, inherited his estates, and is at present a general under Kherga Sinh. Nevertheless the three brothers are said to bear great affection for each other.

Of all the native princes of the present day, Ranajit Sinh is the only one who can be properly called independent. He is possessed of a very enterprizing spirit, by which he has not only raised himself to sovereignty over his own nation (for the Seiks were formerly divided into many petty independent states), but has also attacked his Mahomedan neighbours with success. His father, Mahasinh, laid the groundwork of the rising power of his son. He enlarged his territories, by making successful encroachments upon the adjacent states, till at last he possessed himself of Lahore on the death of Khan Bahadoor, the Newab of that country. He soon after died, and left his acquisitions to his son, who, as mentioned before, by a mixture of courage and conduct, completely overthrew what is called the Seik federacy, and has made considerable conquests. His kingdom extends from Zatta on the south to the borders of Thibet on the north, and from Cabul on the west to a little beyond the Setlej on the east, comprising a very large extent of territories.

The army which Ranajit Sinh maintains is said to be very large. Besides a considerable body of cavalry, on which the chief strength of an Asiatic king depends, there are eighty regiments of infantry under the superintendence of French commanders. These regiments are disciplined, equipped, and armed according to

the European method. Ranajit Sinh has likewise made considerable improvements in his artillery department, under the inspection of the French commanders. His army is supplied with a great number of cannon, which are used according to the European mode also. It is said that the French employed by Ranajit Sinh have nothing to do with the command of the divisions to which they are respectively attached. In time of war they are imprisoned, and in peace they teach European discipline to their respective corps. But the army upon the whole is rather in the Asiatic style. It has several petty chiefs, enjoying a certain degree of independence and fixed portions of land allotted to them by Ranajit Sinh. In this point of view Kherga Sinh, the eldest son of Ranajit Sinh, is himself a petty chief ruling over a tract of land, in many ways independent of his father.

But the greatest care of Ranajit Sinh seems to be to have an extensive treasury, which is so much needed in time of war. His principal treasury, which is at Fort Govind in Amaratsar, is said to be very large. Its contents are variously described; and the immense plunder in money received in Cabul and Moultan was all transmitted to it. Besides, a certain sum is every day thrown into the principal treasury, which is never made use of, but reserved for the most urgent and necessitous times. The sort of coin used on this occasion is chiefly the nanakshahi, so called from Nanak Shah, the founder of the religion of the Seiks. The Mahomedshahi money is also current in the dominions of Ranajit Sinh. His revenue cannot be properly and accurately estimated. The land-tax for a corn-field is half the produce, but the taxes of other lands vary according to the value of the article produced. A landholder cannot sell his estate or any part of it but by the permission of government: the right of selling or buying lands depends upon the pleasure of government.

Visakha Sinh is at the head of the judicial authority, and there are under him one, or two, or three judges in every district. The Seiks have no code or fixed laws, but the decision of law-matters depends entirely upon the caprice of the judge. If a person be not satisfied with the decision of the subordinate judge, he may make his complaint to Visakha Sinh; and in case he be still dissatisfied, he may appeal to Ranajit Sinh. But in so doing, there is something to be dreaded. In case the complainant loses his cause by the judgment of Visakha Sinh or Ranajit Sinh, he suffers a severe punishment, not only for the unreasonableness of his complaint, but also for his presumption, in having endeavoured to bring the decision, and consequently the character, of the judge in question. But the power of Visakha Sinh is limited only to civil cases. Neither he, nor any of the subordinate judges, can judge a criminal case, which should be referred to the thanadar or the collector of the place, who also exercises the civil authority, and whose decision is final. The collector is also the governor of a fort, if there be one.

VINDICATION OF THE NATIVE CHARACTER.

(By a Native.) No one feels distress under the present judicious and protecting administration, because through the discouragement of the wicked, wealth, life, caste, and religious opinions are every where respected. We are in the habit of observing the customs and conduct of our virtuous governor's fellow-countrymen: they are unblameable; they manifest no proud or injurious disposition for arrogance or envy in reference to us who are subject to them, or to the poorest of the people.

In regard to the recent forgeries, some of our countrymen having fallen under suspicion, are placed in confinement. When their cause is tried, that which is decreed will happen. In reference to this subject, some one has published a letter in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the object of which is to shew, that these discoveries have completely destroyed the honourable character of the whole Hindoo nation. This is very astonishing, for every where we meet with men, good, bad, and indifferent. If the writer be a Briton, he must be acquainted with English intelligence; on looking over the newspapers, we see accounts of men tried every sessions for forgery, perjury, theft, and other crimes; is this a reason for condemning every Englishman? If the writer of that letter be a native of this country, and be of the number of Christians called half-caste, then it becomes him to remember that a man named Fraser was lately found guilty of forgery, and punished; but does this destroy the respectability of all Christians born in India? We know neither his native country nor his religion; if we did, we should be able to give him a more proper answer. The necessity of our replying, however, to his letter is not great, as the editor of the *Calcutta Gazette* has himself replied to it in some measure, but as he has not reasoned from analogy, we have been led to pen these few lines.—*Sumachar Chandrika.*

THE POLICE.

Public rumour states that a committee of merchants and other persons has been appointed by government to examine into and report upon the police establishment of Calcutta. We are not aware what powers are delegated to this committee; but we have heard the names of some of those who compose it; and we feel confident from a knowledge of their talents, respectability, and independence, that any suggestions for improvements coming from them will be adopted.—*Ben. Chron. Sep.* 12.

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

Rumour is busy and contradictory, as to the result of the long-agitated half-batta question. Some will have it, that the Military Finance Committee, with one exception, has recommended the extension of the order to all the army; others assert, that the restoration to full-batta accompanies the Earl of Dalhousie; the Hon. Court of Directors having seen fit to change their minds on the necessity and expediency of a measure they have so long, and until now so unsuccessfully urged upon their government abroad.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 16.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

The *Bengal Herald* of Aug. 30 states that "it is rumoured that a civilian of high rank has been suspended from the execution of his official duties for bribery and corruption, and that a prosecution will be instituted against him: this is as it should be." Our contemporary hints that 20,000 rupees formed part of an irresistable *dolly* presented to the functionary above alluded to, and for which he is suspected to have given his character and his station in the service.—*Beng. Chron., Sep.* 1.

THE LOTTERY.

Among other meditated changes, we are told that the lottery has been ordered to be taken over by the government as a state lottery—the proceeds to go to the general treasury, instead of being appropriated, as hitherto, to the improvement of Calcutta.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 9.

THE MONEY MARKET.

In another sheet we publish some remarks on the state of the Calcutta money market, by which it appears that no ill effects have oppressed it in consequence of the lately discovered forgeries. Indeed we have learned from good authority that their extent has been much exaggerated; that scarcely any natives have suffered, and that the principal loss has fallen on the constituents of gentlemen acting as agents (generally designated amateur agents). We have also heard that considerable property of Rajkissore Dutt's will be forthcoming for the benefit of his creditors.—*Beng. Chron. Aug.* 11.

Since we last noticed the state of the money market, there has been little to do in it. Notwithstanding the reduction of one per cent. in the rate of discount and interest at the bank of Bengal for these ten days past, the government securities, instead of rising, have fallen in price for want of purchasers in the market, and the discount may now be quoted for the new fives at 1, and for the old fives at 2. 12. per cent. There is no want of capital, but it is principally employed at present in discounting notes and drafts. The aversion to deal in government paper may in some degree be ascribed to the delay experienced at the general treasury in getting interest bills or renewal of notes. There are instances in which paper sent a month ago for these purposes has not yet been returned.—*Ind. Gaz. Aug.* 17.

RETRENCHMENTS.

In these days of reform and retrenchment, we need not be surprised, that every arrival from England comes charged with changes in the hitherto established order of our Indian government. Since the *Wellington* dropped anchor at Kedgeree, we hear of a fresh budget of 'ways and means,' to make out a good case, before ministers institute their inquiry some time in the next session of Parliament, into the affairs of India; while rumour nearer home is busy with its hundred tongues, in circulating fears that the pruning knife is not far from those who, a little time ago, flattered themselves with exception from the cutting process. We hear of establishments—high and low, sudder and police—as undergoing a strict scrutiny with a view to economy; and of committees as appointed to look into the parts that are properly of an excrescential nature.—*John Bull, Sept.* 8.

THE ANNA POST-OFFICE.

We learn that government have forbidden the proprietors of the one anna Post-office from extending their deliveries to Barrackpore and Dum-Dum; and this communication has been made "in order to prepare them for any measures that may be necessary to secure the public dâk from interference or competition of the kind contemplated."—*Ind. Gaz. Aug.* 13.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

We have been informed that the house of Captain Fuller in Chowringhee was entered on Monday night at about 11 o'clock by a determined villian, who endeavoured to possess himself of some plate deposited in a room in which a European servant slept, and that he, more effectually to secure his booty and avoid detection, seized a razor which was lying on a table, and inflicted a desperate wound on the unfortunate man's throat whilst lying asleep, and then effected his escape, leaving the plunder behind him. We are happy to add that the villian has since been apprehended, and turns out to be a Mussaulgee

lately discharged from Captain Fuller's employment, and that the servant, who still survives, though but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery, has identified him as the person he seized on receiving the wound, but he was unable to detain him from weakness. (The man subsequently died.)—*Beng. Chron., Aug.* 20.

THE AVA TRIBUTE.

Private letters from London hold out some hope, that the tribute exacted from the court of Ava at the termination of the Burmese war, will yet be considered as justly due to the army that was advancing on its capital, and only stayed its progress by his Burmese Majesty agreeing to make this payment. In this view of matters, the stipulated payment was in lieu of what the army, on taking Amirapoora, would have been entitled to; and it is said that his Grace of Wellington has shewn a strong disposition to regard the case as parallel to what occurred when he himself sat down before Paris.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 1.

THE STRAND MILLS.

This extensive and spirited undertaking, which reflects so much credit upon the firm that has brought it to successful a conclusion, has at length, for some days, been in effective operation. Considering that the work was only commenced about eighteen months ago, and that, after some unexpected interruptions, properly speaking the whole has been finished in about a year's time, one cannot but admire the energy and speed with which the whole has been carried through.

The premises comprise the mills themselves, in a long building five stories high, having all the appearance of an English factory, and an adjoining house immediately facing the strand, containing the offices of the establishment, which are airy, roomy, and commodious as could be desired. At the river side, in front of the office, a handsome and broad ghaut has been erected, which, independently of its utility, greatly improves the appearance of the bank at that point, and even already, though scarcely finished, forms a favourite lounge for crowds of natives in the cool of the evening.

Our readers are aware that, since the establishment of Europeans in this country, there are several branches of the mechanical arts which they have left wholly in the hands of the natives. Prejudiced as the latter are in favour of whatever comes under the head of custom, they do not readily adopt what they are apt to consider as mere innovation, even though it be palpable improvement. Extremely tenacious of their own modes of doing things, it is not an easy matter to convince them that there may be equally eligible processes; and even if there were not, this species of indolent feeling respecting a change in the manner of carrying on operations, is seldom disturbed by any great or active perseverance of enterprize on the part of Europeans themselves. Accordingly, long as the British have been established in India, we are not aware that before Messrs. Smithson and Holdworth's time, any one thought it worth while to speculate extensively upon the improvement of the manufacture of that great staple of life, wheat; first, as respects the quantity to be manufactured in a given time, and secondly, as to the quality of the flour produced.

All mechanical operations in this and other oriental countries are very simple, and have reference more to the supply of individuals and families, than of masses of men. Wheat, for instance, is ground in hand-mills, with great and slow labour, and putting out of the question the inadequacy of the means to the end, which, among other effects, must considerably enhance the price of the product, the flour thus produced is unequal and coarse, and independent of liability to foreign admixture, from the circumstances under which it is manufactured, is always full of gritty and sandy particles, in consequence of the softness or brittleness of the stones between which the grinding process takes place.

With reference to the Strand Mills, we are not merely to look to the quantity which they can grind (generally 2,000 maunds in the 24 hours), but the quality of the flour, for, owing to some admirable mechanical contrivances, the grain in transit not only runs no risk of getting mixed with dust or dross, but absolutely gets rid of any with which it may already happen to be mingled; while, from the peculiar hardness and formation of the stones, there can be no comminuted particles falling off to be mixed with the flour, for the stones are so nicely balanced on each other, and the connecting machinery so controlled, that the flour may be ground to any given degree of fineness.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 3.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The *John Bull* of September 9th, has a letter which communicates the following intelligence: "Decisive measures are likely, indeed almost certain, to be adopted by the army at large, for the election of a *Representative Committee*, on the principle of that which was embodied in the year 1793, to advocate our cause, and by all legitimate and respectful means, to procure our alleged grievances a redress, in England. I cannot at present furnish you with the particular details of the step in contemplation, but this much I can give you, on the strength of two or three, and all of them very good, authorities, *viz.* that a proposition has been duly and carefully drawn up by two competent officers, and with the approbation of several others, at the station of Cawnpore; and that an application has been made through the Major-general commanding that principal division, to the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, for permission to convene a meeting of officers there, with a view to the election of a committee, for the very proper purposes above referred to. On the suggested plan taking such a definite form, as the meeting may bestow upon it, it will, I understand, be sent for circulation to the other divisions, so that the opinions and votes of the whole army may be regularly collected. I am given to understand, that the present intention of the propounders is to have six officers elected, no matter of what rank, fitness for the office being the first, second, and third essentials, but three of them to be from the infantry, one from the cavalry, one from the artillery and engineer, and one from the medical, department: to form, together, a Representative Committee for the already specified purpose. That the members shall have their passages paid, and be maintained for three years (if so long a time should be requisite) at home, at the general expense, in a manner befitting their most respectable situations, as the delegates of the United Bengal Army, and their own individual rank; and having a reference to the political, and more than ordinarily expensive sphere in which they must be almost continually moving in London. For this end, a member being a colonel, to receive a salary of one thousand pounds per annum; being a lieut.-colonel, nine hundred; being a major, eight hundred; being a captain, seven hundred; and being a subaltern, six hundred pounds a year: the means for those charges defrayment, and for that of other necessary expenses, to be provided by a subscription of three-fourths of one month's regimental pay and allowances of each rank payable by four instalments, and placed at the disposal of the nominated committee. The above, together with a provision for the election of committees of correspondence at the several division head-quarters, form, I believe, the principal features of the intended proceeding; and I am disposed to think that they will, on being systematically arranged, be received by the army with great unanimity."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are informed that all the plans in agitation, for promoting and encouraging steam navigation on the Ganges, have been abandoned by Government. We have not heard the precise reasons that have led to this.—*John Bull, Sept.* 16.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Delhi.—It is stated in the ukhbar, that on the 25th July his Majesty removed from the palace to the Koteb Durgah, where the wedding ceremony of the daughter of the Prince Jehan Okhtur, with Mirza Baber Bukht was performed. It is said that the plain of the Durgah, in consequence of his Majesty's story, has become and will continue to be a rose garden of thousands of beauties. Sir J. E. Colebrooke, up to the 22d ultimo, continued in the management of the state affairs. He appears to have given his opinion in the case of appeal of Poorun Sing and Madho Sing, that the former is not entitled to receive from his brothers a share of their father's debt, as he was in possession of the zemindaree, but he has directed papers of collections to be laid before him, when he will give his final decision. The Governor-General's orders prohibiting nuzzers was received from Calcutta, which he has caused to be published. It was reported, that a gipsey woman who resided at Ashruff Ally Khan of Shahpore's house was arrested, with two seal and four other women forgers, who are all under confinement for trial by order of Mr. Thomas. The writer of this feels surprised, and is at a loss to conceive what wind is blowing this year, that its contagious effect reaches even to women.

Runjeet Sing.—As soon as Rajah Dhian Sing, with his new married son Heera Sing, arrived near Deenanghur, seven thousand cashmere rupees were immediately forwarded from the treasury to Dhian Sing, to be presented to Heera Sing for distribution. The father and son then made their appearance before the Maharajah and presented nuzzers, and the latter received blessings from the Maharajah. The nautch girls who accompanied the processions received a present of 2,500 rupees, and nuzzers were presented by the ministers, &c. to Heera Sing; after which forty thousand rupees, exclusive of jewels and horses, were received from Sirdah Futteh Sing and other rajahs, and followers of Koor Khug Sing, as well as from the officers of the state and merchants of Amritsir, on the joyful occasion of Heera Sing's marriage.

Scindia.—Up to the 14th ultimo every thing was going on well at the camp at Gwalior, Beeja Baee holding the reins of government. Pay to the army is in course of distribution, and disturbances on their part have ceased entirely; but the country is not altogether so tranquil as it ought to be. Up to the 24th ultimo the Maharajah was at Gwalior. Hindoo Rao represented to the Baee the getting possession of the seven disputed villages, and that the chief of Pegue has delivered the fortress of Subkotee with five villages, where people of the Ranah of Odypore is

stationed, who will *deliver* it over to the people of Scindia *when required*.

Oude.—It is *stated in the akhbars* that the goods and *chattels of the late Golam* Hussen Darogah have been seized by order of his Majesty. On the 28th July, it was reported to his Majesty, that the followers of Moonshee Ashuk Ally Khan apparently have removed from his residence, and that notwithstanding his Majesty's commands. Nabob Yatmudowlah has not as yet sent the son of the moonshee to court. Two chokedars were immediately dispatched to the Nabob summoning the son of Moonshee Ashuk Ally: who returned with a petition from him, stating his readiness to appear before his Majesty. It was also represented to his Majesty that Nabob Yatmudowlah is likewise coming to court. His Majesty then, after sending orders to the Nabob to come without the son of Ashuk Ally, went to bathe, and Yatmudowlah, on being informed of the circumstance, returned to his own residence. By an ukhbar dated 6th instant, we observe, that as his Majesty was sitting on the palace situation on the banks of the river, his eyes fell upon a person on the other side of the river, with an umbrella which he carried to protect him against the sun. On inquiry the person appeared to be Asud Ally, who was ordered to be confined for the presumption of appearing in the royal presence with an umbrella upon his head, and orders were issued to prevent such occurrence in future! Two horsemen of his Majesty's body guard were dismissed, in consequence of their calling upon Nabob Yatmudowlah!

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S LETTER.

With reference to the publication of the letter of Lord Ellenborough to Sir John Malcolm, the *John Bull* of Sept. 5th, has the following remarks: "We have heard something of the history of the letter after it reached this presidency: and we repeat again our belief, that the use made of it by the gentleman, who put it into the hands of the *Hurkaru*, was not warranted by the party to whom it belonged. We have not said that the editor of the *Hurkaru* got it as a *private and confidential* document, and abused that confidence; we have reason to know that he got it to make the use of it which he did; but those who gave it to him did that, which most justly offended the parties to whom it was addressed, and who, when they shewed it to a few friends, did not dream of seeing its contents *garbled* and unfairly commented on in a public newspaper. While men *with* such an appetite for 'pernicious publicity' are to be found in society, one cannot be too cautious what use they make of the *letters of their* friends, if they touch on *any matters of* public *interest and importance*. The one in question *has been* used, by some to whom it was so *indiscreetly* made known, to effect as much *injury* to Sir John Malcolm as possible, *in* the question in which *he is now* so unhappily involved with the *Bombay bench*; and this use of it, under the *circumstances* we have narrated, we again say, was 'very unbecoming and improper.' *Had this* letter been employed, through the *newspapers*, to prejudice the public mind against the judge, so *unfortunately* opposed to the governor in this *matter*, the sin had been the same, if such a *use of* it was not sanctioned by the only *parties having a right* to permit it. But it was never referred to with any *such* purpose; and was first dragged *before* the public, to weaken, as much as possible, the effect produced by the *steps* taken at home, in filling up the vacancies on the Bombay bench, so far as these steps furnished a fair presumption, *that* Sir John Malcolm's conduct had been *approved* of by *ministers*."

In allusion to a statement in the *Hurkaru*, on the authority of a letter from Bombay (for which see the "Law" intelligence under that Presidency),—that this letter was "read aloud at the governor's own breakfast-table in presence of thirty or forty people,"—the following observations appear in the *John Bull* of Sept. 17.

The 'wise men of the west' might have believed, without much ado, that 'the greatest personage in India' was altogether incapable of making the use of a private letter from one gentleman to another which some one has done, to the outrage of every thing like gentlemanly conduct and feeling,—an epistle to which we need not more particularly allude. We do not agree with the letter or the editor of the *Hurkaru*, that because a private letter may be read in a private party, and received with all the noisy vociferation imaginable, any individual, in whose hands it is confidentially placed for perusal, *is entitled* to send a copy of it for public *perusal* to a public library, *or to authorize its publication* in a newspaper. And so *conscious* were the parties *concerned in this dirty transaction*, that *they were* guilty of what a man of strict *honour* would disdain to do, that, after all, *they* did not publish the letter as it stood, but substituted fictitious names for real ones—only taking care, in the substitution, that no doubt should remain as to the individuals spoken of. The whole transaction was *utterly* discreditable, and the *Hurkaru* should *drop* all allusion to it for the sake of the parties concerned, who are well-known.

The passage in the *Hurkaru* referred *to above is the following*:

"We do assure our Bombay fellow-citizen, that the greatest personage in India, who seems so grievously suspected of having let slip the grand secret—the letter—is most innocent of any instrumentality in the matter, as far as we know or believe. Our knowledge of the said foolish letter came to us from a very opposite quarter, and our Bombay correspondent is not very far out of his reckoning in his allusion to the notorious and vociferous publicity which 'the Secret' obtained both here and there."

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Sept.* 11.

At a Special Court of Admiralty, *Pullaloo Yellapah, Suttapah, Dooroogappah Appiah, Vencatasen, Sutanah, Chinniah, Nookooloo*, alias *Paukoloo, Goorooviah, Kistniah, Kistnamah, Dannapah, Vencatasen, Yellowpah, Dooroogiah, Ramoodoo, Appiah, Appiah, Vencatasen, Chinniah, Narraidoo, Abraham Van Holt*, and *Caumoodoo*, for felony and piracy, to wit, in having stolen, taken and run away with, the long-boat belonging to the bark *Caledonia*, while the said vessel was lying off Pondicherry roads.

From the evidence of Thomas Lyall Symers, commander of the vessel, John Lesher, the chief officer, and Andrew Barr, the second officer, it appeared that the prisoners were engaged at Coringa in the middle of March last, without any written articles having been signed or executed by them, to proceed on a trading voyage, as composing the crew of the *Caledonia*, and that they received two months' pay in advance; that it is not usual in the country service for sailors to execute any written articles of agreement; that the *Caledonia* sailed from Coringa, and returned thither after a few days' absence, and none of the crew then required or expressed any desire to land at Coringa; that after waiting there two days and a night, the *Caledonia*, with all her crew, proceeded to Pondicherry; after remaining at Pondicherry about ten days, and on the 1st of May last, the commander went on board, and informed the syrang, one of the prisoners, that he had freight for the Mauritius, and that as soon as the crew had taken in some more rice, he the syrang should be allowed to go on shore; and that the captain would make him an advance of money, to enable the syrang to purchase necessaries for the crew for the voyage to the Isle of France. The syrang replied, "*Atcha Sahib*," ("very good, Sir.") The captain went on shore about twelve and one o'clock, and the syrang, with the rest of the crew, went on with their work as usual, until about eleven o'clock at night, when they were discovered by the chief mate preparing to get ready the long-boat, which was afloat astern. On the chief mate asking the syrang what the men were about, he replied nothing, and immediately seized the officer, and with several others contrived to tie his wrists and legs, and then locked him to the masts in the cabin. The second officer, who had been asleep on the poop, was awakened by the chief, and on his attempting to interfere, was, after much struggling and with considerable violence, thrown down the main hatchway by some of the crew. The whole crew shortly after escaped from the ship, taking with them the long-boat. The long-boat was of the value of 500 rupees, and has never since returned to the *Caledonia*. The crew never made any complaint to their officers, and the rice, with which the vessel was loaded, was never kept under lock and key; they took as much as they pleased.

The prisoners, with the exception of the captain's butler, put in a long written joint defence, admitting having carried away the boat, and having proceeded in it to Ongole, from whence they were sent to Madras by the magistrates there. They complained of ill-treatment on board the *Caledonia*, and want of proper food, and a reluctance on their part to proceed to the Isle of France; they likewise disclaimed any evil intention in carrying away the boat, which they merely used as the instrument of their escape from involuntary confinement on board the *Caledonia*. The captain's butler, in his written defence, said he had always been extremely well treated in point of food and conduct on the part of the captain and his officers; and that his only reason for leaving the ship with the rest of the crew was, the fear of incurring the captain's displeasure and anger, at the departure of his comrades. Two witnesses, formerly captains of sailing vessels, gave the syrang and some of the prisoners high characters as good, honest, and orderly seamen.

The *Chief Justice*, in his charge to the jury, stated that the first count of this indictment, which laid the offence as piracy committed against the statute, could not be sustained, this case clearly being one to which it did not apply. He expressed his satisfaction that the technical informality of the second count, in that containing the requisite averments of force and violence, must be fatal to it, principally because, should the jury find the prisoner guilty on this count, the court not in any other manner commute sentence of death than by transportation. His Lordship having disposed of the two first counts, placed the prisoners in the charge of the jury on the third, for larceny, which he defined to them; and stated that they

must be fully convinced that the boat was taken with a felonious intent, and with an intention of converting the same to their own use, and not merely for the purpose of escaping from the ship, before they found the prisoners guilty of larceny. The Chief Justice regretted that the prisoners had put in any written defence. It might have done them much injury with the court and jury; but he had no hesitation in saying, he did not believe the prisoners knew the contents of the papers, which had been written by some miserable creature, who makes it his business thus to extract a few rupees from prisoners in gaol. There was not the slightest evidence of misconduct on the part of the commander or his officers towards the crew, but quite the contrary. The evidence on the part of the crown was entitled to every degree of credit; and the manner in which it had been given was creditable to Captain Symers and his officers.

The jury, without leaving the box, immediately returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The *Chief Justice* reminded the prisoners of their narrow escape, and having admonished them, they were discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOHURRUM.

We are happy to find the Mohurrum festival has come to a close, for really the behaviour of some of the people composing the processions had become notoriously outrageous and violent; so much so, that every one, without regard to age, rank, or sex, were more or less liable to insult. Two officers on Saturday evening, during their evening's drive, had a composition of the most filthy ingredients thrown at them from some persons forming part of a procession which they met near the government-house. Nothing, so far as we can learn, occurred on the part of the gentlemen to subject them to such insulting treatment; indeed, one of them was accompanied by his lady, and even her presence was no security against the outrage. Every return of the Mohurrum festival brings with it additional reasons for the most prompt and decided interference of the police authorities. Scarce a season has passed of late years without the sacrifice of life, in addition to the grossest outrage and the most insulting and violent behaviour being shown towards the public at large. Were we to notice every instance that has come to our knowledge, the detail would occupy more time than we have at our disposal, admitting that we confined ourselves exclusively to it. Conceiving they have a kind of licence for whatever may be done on such occasions, it has been known that men have purposely disguised themselves, that they might under their assumed character and disfigured appearance give vent to their malevolence and ill-feeling upon those against whom those feelings predominate. Hence it is that gentlemen passing peaceably along the streets, or upon the high road, are so frequently insulted, and so daringly urged to follow and chastise the aggressors, that an unlimited punishment may be inflicted. Secure under their disguise against detection, they set no bounds to their violence, neither age, rank, or sex being any security against any and every species of insult. We have not heard how many, but we understand that more than one life was sacrificed on Monday, the last day of the festival; and that but for the timely and prompt attendance of the police, the mischief would have been much more considerable. It is to be hoped that some measures will be thought of, and some plan devised, to check and restrain such lawless proceedings, and for preventing those from forming any part in such processions who are in no way interested therein. It is the coming in contact with persons unauthorized and disentitled to engage in the festivities, that produces so much disorder, and terminates in such fatal consequences.—*Madras Gazette, July* 15.

THE THEATRE.

A report reached us on Thursday, but which we hoped was without foundation, (and we yet hope it may be otherwise than true), or it is very possible the "Poor Gentleman" will terminate theatrical representations at the Pantheon, and unless the public come forward, and contribute to the erection of a suitable building, to theatrical amusements at Madras: for we have been informed that Government either has purchased or designs purchasing the building for a police office; and viewing it in connexion with other contemplated and long-talked-of arrangements, there does appear something of of truth attached to it. The arrangements to which we allude are, the removal of the land custom house establishment to the present police office, and the establishment of a gun-carriage manufactory, on the premises at present occupied as a land custom-house. Should these arrangements take place, we shall witness the death-blow to the last of three public buildings, that in their day were an ornament to Madras, and the power of attraction to men of business and the votaries of pleasure and amusement. It is hardly necessary for us to name "the Exchange," "the Pantheon," and "the Masonic Temple of St. Andrews." We have seen the way of the two former, but how or by what means the latter passed into unhallowed hands with all its plate, furniture, &c. &c. we know not, nor can

we divine. Enquiry and research are equally vain; the truth is not to be fathomed, the mysterious veil not to be removed. But can it be forgotten that such places did exist? Can the names of those who gave both life and soul to the society of Madras sink into oblivion and be no more had in remembrance? Never! A few still survive the ravages of time, and will keep alive the remembrance of those who were once dear to them, and who contributed, by their public spirit, their wit, their humour, and their vivacity, to render Madras the scene of gaiety, the paradise of India.—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 12.

DEFIANCE OF JUSTICE.

We cannot be deaf to a number of complaints that prevail respecting a man charged with murder, and against whom the coroner's warrant has been out for a considerable time, being suffered to go about unmolested, to the great annoyance of those to whom he is known, and towards whom, it is said, he has not the best feeling. We are informed that the man is repeatedly seen,—is well known, and might, with a little vigilance, be easily apprehended; for although he changes his place of residence every two or three days, his places of retirement are as well known as his person. We have heard that a petition is in progress to be submitted to the judges, of the nature of a complaint; and, if the circumstances of the case are as has been represented to us, we must say neglect does exist somewhere, and calls loudly for investigation. The number of attendants in waiting upon the offender, the extent of his retinue, the magnificence of his living, or loftiness of his carriage, is no security for the protection of his person against the execution of a writ under authority, if rendered amenable to the law for the commission of offences under its cognizance. We mention this, because it is said that the individual to whom we have alluded, has an establishment under his control, by which he is apprized of danger and, it is said, prepared for resistance.—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 29.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

We understand that something in the nature of a fraud has lately been detected at the Government Bank, and is at present under investigation. We speak from report in saying, it is believed that certain anonymous letters to a distinguished individual led to an investigation and a discovery of the fact; the communication thus anonymously conveyed was found to be correct in every particular. We forbear publishing names, or alluding more directly to the nature of the discoveries, pending the inquiry, lest it should retard the progress of detection,

and render it less complete than could be desired for the ends of justice. The bank has in its day been a great accommodation to the public, a safe depository for unemployed balances, and a source from whence the man of principle and integrity has been relieved in a moment of necessity, and upon which he has relied with confidence; but, like many other good things, it has suffered from abuse, and a system of dealing and procuring accommodation, the most injurious to the man of straight-forward dealing and conscientious punctuality. We hope the present enquiry will lead to a thorough change in every department, and, as near as possible, establish the old system of deposit and discount.—*Ibid.*

LETTERS TO THE NAIB-I-MOOKHTAR.

The officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military and naval services, assembled at the banqueting-room at about six o'clock on Friday morning for the purpose of doing honour to the delivery of a letter from his Majesty, and another letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, to his Highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar of the Carnatic.

The letters were placed on the crimson velvet cushion of a howdah of the same material carried by an elephant covered with magnificent trappings, which was sent by the nabob for the especial purpose of conveying the letters. The elephant moved at a slow and stately pace, preceded by the garrison band and the grenadier company of the 26th regiment, and on its arrival at Chepauk, the letters were taken out of the howdah and carried by the chief secretary to the musnud, where they were deposited for a short time, while the Right Hon. the Governor and the Naib-i-Mookhtar were seated conversing on a couch on the left hand. After a short pause the governor rose and delivered his Majesty's letter to his Highness, who advancing, requested the chief secretary to read it. The chief secretary accordingly, mounting upon an ottoman covered with crimson velvet, over which a canopy of the same rich material was extended, read the original letter. A translation in Persian was then read for the satisfaction of his Highness and his court, by the governor's private secretary, and salutes as directed in the orders were fired. His Majesty's ship *Comet* also fired a royal salute.

The Hon. Company's letter was then read in English and Persian in the same manner, and salutes of nineteen guns were fired; after which the Right Hon. the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Commander-in-chief, respectively, congratulated his Highness on this happy occa-

sion. The whole party were then invited by his Highness to a breakfast, which was elegantly laid out for 350 persons, and after breakfast his Highness distributed atr and pan to the whole assembly.—*Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 31.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 29.

Rex v. *Mahadoo Sewba.* This was an indictment preferred by the Advocate General against the defendant, "Hindoo inhabitant and labourer," for wilful and corrupt perjury, in falsely swearing, in June 1828, to a debt of 11,425 rupees, alleged to have been due from Moro Ragonath and Mahajee Bhewrow Punt, of Poona, to Pandoorang Herajee, with a view of causing them to be arrested to appear in the Supreme Court at Bombay; and that the said Moro Ragonath and Mahajee Punt were, at the time when the debt was contracted, respectively residing inhabitants of Bombay; whereas, at the time of making the affidavit they were not indebted, either separately or jointly, to the said Pandoorang, nor were they at that time, or any other time, resident inhabitants of Bombay, as Mahadoo Sewba well knew.

The bill of indictment (which is connected with the *Habeas Corpus* case which has become of so much importance) was preferred and found at the January sessions this year, but the defendant traversed it till the last sessions in June, when, at his application, it was put off till the present sessions.

Mr. *Morley*, on the part of the defendant, now moved to put off the trial. He stated that a *subpœna* to Moro Ragonath had been issued, and a *habeas corpus ad testificandum* directed to Pandurung Ramchunder, to bring up the body of Moro Ragonath; that the affidavit stated that the bearer had been opposed in the service of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and could not deliver it into the hands of Pandurung Ramchunder, and that he could not see Moro Ragonath to serve the *subpœna* on him; that he attempted to procure the assistance of Mr. Dunlop, J. P., but his letter was refused to be received by the peon, who said Mr. Dunlop was from home. That he wrote letters to Mr. Le Geyt, and Captain Henry Dundas Robertson, desiring their assistance, and to Mr. Hutt, all justices of the peace, and was refused any assistance.

An affidavit from Mahadoo Sewba alleged that Moro Ragonath was a material and necessary witness for him; that he could not safely proceed to trial without him; that Moro Ragonath was ready and willing to come to Bombay and give evidence in the Supreme Court in the defendant's behalf; and that Moro Ragonath is under confinement against his will, in Pandurung Ramchunder's power.

An affidavit of Atmaram Wittoba, clerk in the service of Mr. C. A. West, defendant's solicitor, stated that the deponent left Bombay on the 16th July for Poona, to serve the writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum* on Moro Ragonath, and that on arriving at his house, in Boodwar Patê, Poona, he observed him sitting in the verandah, with two or three brahmins, and upon deponent's attempting to proceed into the verandah to serve the writ, he was surrounded by eight or ten persons, some armed; that deponent stated that his object was to serve the writ upon Pandurung Ramchunder, who refused to receive the paper, and directed the deponent to Mr. Dunlop, and, leaving the verandah, desired him to go away from the house; that the next morning, the deponent made application for assistance, to enable him to serve the writ, to Mr. J. A. Dunlop, Mr. Edw. J. Stracey, Mr. B. Hutt, Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, and Capt. H. D. Robertson, justices of the peace; but was unable to obtain the slightest assistance; that, in the afternoon, he returned to the house of Pandurung Ramchunder, and made another attempt to serve the writ, but was prevented by the peons and others about the house, who refused to take the paper, or to suffer the deponent to enter the house, adding, "such are our orders from the sircar" (meaning the government); that upon attempting to leave the house, the deponent was pushed by the shoulders four or five yards away from the house; and that he left the original writ, a translation into the Mahratta language, and a copy in English, on the road opposite to the door of the house.

The reply of Capt. Robertson, to the application referred to, we subjoin.

"To Atmaram Wittoba.

"I have received your letter of this day's date, directed to me as a justice of the peace. As I neither ever saw, nor believe the existence of, any statute of the realm of Great Britain whereby, as a justice of the peace for Bombay and its subordinates, I can or ought to be instrumental in the duty you have called on me to perform, I beg to acquaint you that I am unable, according to my 'cunning, wit, and power,' as these are at present, to do you any service. I am sworn also to preserve the peace of this district, and I do conscientiously believe that to assist you as you require would tend to disturb it, and unsettle men's minds. For these reasons, then, I must differ with you in opinion about the propriety of your appeal to me as a justice of the peace, in the case in question. First, because it is not founded on any law that, as a justice of the peace, I am bound to observe; and secondly, because I cannot do any act that I believe might aid in disturbing the tranquillity of the legally established government in this province.

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "H. D. ROBERTSON,
"Magistrate of Poonah.
"*Poonah, 20th July* 1829."

Mr. *Justice Grant* asked if this motion was opposed.

Mr. *Irwin* (Acting Advocate-General) said that they did not oppose the motion.

Mr. *Justice Grant* said that the defendant had certainly entitled himself to his motion. There were two things necessary in the first instance to authorize the court to put off a trial. The first was, that the absent witness was a material witness, and of this there could be no doubt in this case, for the perjury alleged in the indictment was the having shown that Moro Ragonath had settled an account in Bombay, and had been a resident inhabitant of Bombay. Now this young man himself was, without doubt, the best evidence whether these facts were true or not. The second was, that there was a reasonable prospect of procuring the witness's attendance at a future time, and the court certainly could not hear it said that there was not a means of procuring the attendance of any witness residing within the territory of the court. There was a third circumstance which would disable a party applying from obtaining a delay of trial, namely, if he had been guilty of any *laches* in endeavouring in due time to obtain the attendance of the witness. But in this case the defendant had done all that he could. There could, therefore, be no doubt that the trial must be postponed.

Mr. *Morley* said that he hoped it would be postponed *sine die*.

Mr. *Justice Grant*.—I have no power to do that, Mr. Morley. I can only postpone it till the next sessions. But as long as you meet with the same obstructions to the making your defence, the court will from time to time delay the trial, till you can bring forward all your witnesses without impediment, be that when it may.

The judge then referred to some correspondence between the Company's solicitor and the solicitor for the defendant, with respect to an application, on behalf of the latter, for payment of the expense of his witnesses. The Company's solicitor had transmitted to the solicitor for the defendant the following letter he had received from government on the subject.

"Bombay Castle, 17th July 1829.—(Political Department.) SIR: I am directed to transmit to you copy of a letter from the acting Advocate General, dated the 10th instant, regarding the attendance of certain witnesses from Poona, in the case of the King *v.* Madow Shewba, at the *expense of government*.

2d. The governor in council is pleased to authorize your making the requisite advances for enabling the prisoner's witnesses to attend; but will use no influence to induce any one to come, nor will the government allow any person to be brought down whose forced attendance is inconsistent with political considerations of paramount importance; and among the latter it must be explicitly declared that Moro Ragonath and Pandoorung Ramchunder are included; it is therefore scarcely necessary to add, that no advance will be made on account of these persons.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) "C. NORRIS,
"*Actg. Chief Secretary.*"
"To the Hon. Company's Solicitor."

Mr. *Justice Grant* asked Mr. Irwin, whether he, as counsel acting for the governor and council of Bombay in this prosecution, had knowledge of the correspondence sworn to between Mr. Morgan, the governor and council's solicitor, and the solicitor for the defendant? Mr. Justice Grant said that he did not desire Mr. Advocate General to divulge any secrets of his clients, or to state any thing that had come confidentially to his knowledge as their counsel.

Mr. *Irwin*.—I have knowledge of that correspondence so far as concerns the bearing the expenses of certain witnesses, but no further.

Mr. *Justice Grant* then asked Mr. Morgan, solicitor for the governor and council, if that correspondence which had been read, was the correspondence which passed between him, Mr. Morgan, and the solicitor for the defendant.

Mr. *Morgan*.—It is.

Mr. *Justice Grant* then said, that he was excessively sorry to be obliged to say what he was about to say, that Mr. Morgan had been guilty of a great contempt in suffering himself to be the means of making such a communication to the attorney of a defendant; that it was the grossest possible act of injustice, to procure a man to be indicted of no less a crime than perjury, and then for the prosecutors to interpose, and declare that they will prevent him from bringing forward the witnesses necessary to his defence. Mr. Justice Grant said, from what he knew of Mr. Morgan's private character, he believed nothing would be more abhorrent from his personal feelings, then to be made the instrument of such frightful injustice, or in any way to impede the even and impartial course of the law, and that on this occasion he had been betrayed, by listening to the commands of others, into a departure from his duty to the court, and his own sense and feeling of what was just and

right; that the learned judge (and he regretted exceedingly that Mr. Morgan had been placed in that situation) would not visit the contempt that had been offered to the court on him personally, thinking it a matter of much too great importance to be vindicated by proceeding against an individual; but he did intreat him, and all persons, officers of that court, and practising before it, to recollect that their first duty was to the court, and to the fair and due administration of justice; and no situation they might stand in, no employment of them, no request, desire, or command expressed to them, by any persons, high or low, powerful or feeble, of what rank or condition soever, could justify their departing from that duty, or would be permitted to excuse it.

It was ordered that office copies of the affidavits be made by the clerk of the crown, and transmitted to his Majesty in council forthwith.

The trial was postponed till next sessions.

With reference to this matter, some statements are published in the Calcutta papers, which we subjoin: our readers will attach to them what credit they please.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of September 16th contains the following "letter from Bombay," which came, it is stated, under a real signature, and "from a quarter of assured authenticity." The editor of that veracious paper confesses, that he has "emasculated" the letter, that is, we suppose, altered it as he appears (from the *John Bull*) to have altered that from Lord Ellenborough.

"Bombay, 22d August, 1829.

"The *Bombay Gazette* will have, ere this, informed you that a despatch arrived here late in the evening of Saturday. The packet was put on board the *Euphrates* at Bassadore, and was accompanied by a letter from Major Wilson, the resident at Bushire, in which he expressed a desire that no delay should occur in the delivery of it, as it contained a despatch from England on the subject in dispute between the government and supreme court of Bombay. The packet was addressed "William Newnham, Esq., chief secretary, Bombay." That gentleman being at Poonah, it was accordingly delivered to Mr. Norris, by whom it was opened. Report says, that on removing the envelope, having Mr. Newnham's address, the packet was found to be addressed to the governor, sealed and marked "private." Of course nothing more was seen of it, but it was forwarded by express next day to Poonah. Nothing more has transpired, and the only whisper we hear is, that it had been sent by private friends in the direction. But we may guess at the contents of it, from what took place within forty eight hours after his arrival at Poonah.

Upon Wednesday, Pandurang Ramchunder, the keeper of the boy Moro Ragonath, was waited on by Mr. Le Geyt, a gentleman residing in Poonah, and in the civil service of the Company, who told him that he had waited on him, Pandurang, by order of the governor, to inform him that he must proceed to Bombay with the boy Moro Ragonath, whenever he should be called on to do so. Pandurang expressed great surprise at this, said that he had resisted the orders of the court for now nearly twelve months, by express desire, that he had been put to much trouble and expense thereby, that now he was desired to do that which he had for all that time resisted, and that he must therefore see the governor himself.

You may be sure that this extraordinary interview was not kept secret by Pandurang, nor can one wonder that he communicated the result to his friends.

Next day, the governor, it is said, received him at Dapoorie, his place of residence, about three miles distant from Poonah. Pandurang repeated the conversation that had passed, the day before, between him and Mr. Le Geyt, and asked "if it was so?" He was answered that "it was, he could not help it, and that he must obey the next subpœna, to appear at Bombay, that he should receive; but care would be taken to prevent the boy being detained there." This conversation, Pandurang says, took place with the governor, no other Englishman being present; but that a native, known to the government, accompanied him to Dapoorie, and was present and heard all that happened.

Certain men in office here, deny that there was any despatch from England. That there was a packet, addressed as above, put on board the *Euphrates*, accompanied by the message from Major Wilson I have detailed, and a few Paris newspapers to the 19th April, (said to have been picked up and forwarded by the courier), I have this reason for knowing. A friend of mine was on board the *Euphrates* at the time, heard Major Wilson's message, saw the packet, read the Paris newspapers. However, it may be that there was no despatch from England, and that the message conveyed to Pandurang Ramchunder, and the conversation subsequent, did not arise from any thing else than a change of opinion, or for the purpose of supporting the indictment against Madew Sewha for perjury. Even if this is the case, is not one entitled to ask how this far famed case of PARAMOUNT POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY has disappeared?

This information has been given to me by a *native*, who has *promised me a translation of the various letters detailing these extraordinary interviews*. I know of three letters being in town, written by *natives* on the subject. I have reliance on my informant; and I cannot see any reason whatever for imagining that any one could narrate such a story without good grounds.

Certain folks here are in high dudgeon with your ————, as they think it must have been through his carelessness that Lord Ellenborough's famous letter got to public view. But as it was read aloud at the Governor's own breakfast table, in presence of thirty or forty people, no wonder it was in every one's mouth. However, such is the intimate footing with the second in the council, that he never saw this extraordinary document, I understand, until it appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

I am told that a criminal information is to be moved for, at sitting down of the court, against the Poonah magistrates, for refusing their assistance in the execution of the subpœna and *habeas corpus*, marked in the pamphlet I sent to you some days ago.

Aug. 23, 1829. **** ****

P.S. No sooner did the *Hurkaru* containing Lord Ellenborough's letter appear here, than a letter was addressed to the editor of the *Bombay Courier*, requesting to be furnished with all the late *Hurkarus* he had received. The editor of the *Courier* considered this request equal to a command, and sent the newspapers accordingly. This put an effectual stop to the contents of those papers being communicated here; as no editor dare publish a paragraph on the subject, and the reading room does not take in the *Hurkaru*.

The *Bombay Gazette* of Aug. 26th, has the following paragraphs: We beg to submit without further remark what we have learnt since the arrival of the overland despatch brought down by the *Euphrates*. On Saturday the 8th instant, the above vessel arrived; on Sunday the 9th, the packet she brought was forwarded to Sir John Malcolm at Poona. On Wednesday the 12th, Mr. Le Geyt waited on Pandoorung Ramchunder, and informed him "that he and Mr. Dunlop, together with Mr. Warden, were about to leave Poona for the recovery of their health; and that if he, Pandoorang Ramchunder, should receive a summons for the boy Moro Ragonath to go to Bombay, he must go without fear, as the business was arranged." The day after this interview with Mr. Le Geyt, Pandoorung went to Dapoorce, and waited on the Governor, in order to learn if Mr. Le Geyt was correct in what he had advanced; and on being introduced into the presence chamber, he asked, "how it was that he was to let the boy go to Bombay after all the trouble and expense he had been put to for twelve months;" to which the Honourable the Governor is said to have replied, "that he must absolutely go to Bombay when *subpœnaed*, but he, Pandoorang, had nothing to fear."

We give these facts. The public are aware we are prohibited offering any remarks on them.

The patent of the Honourable the Chief Justice having arrived, Sir James Dewar took the oaths and his seat yesterday. Sir William Seymour was likewise sworn in, and took his seat on the bench.—*Bom. Cour. Sept.* 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. the Governor arrived at the Presidency from the Deccan on Tuesday last, and proceeded to his marine villa at Malabar Point. We understand his Excellency is likely to remain until the commander in chief's return from Poonah, whither he has proceeded for the purpose of inspecting the Deccan division of the army.—*Bomb. Courier, Sept.* 12.

THE EAST-INDIANS.

The following letter has been transmitted from the Government to the Committee of Management of the Bombay East-India Fund.

"Gentlemen:—The Honourable the Governor agrees to your wish that he should become your patron, because he is satisfied from all your proceedings, and from the tenour of the rules you have made for the future regulation of the affairs of your Association, that you seek to advance the community to which you belong by rational and praiseworthy means. Your moderate and sensible objects are directed to attain a still higher place than you now hold in society, by training your youth in the duties of religion and morality, and by adding to a liberal education, habits of frugality and persevering industry. These habits you justly conclude, when exercised in the various branches of agriculture, commerce, and arts, which you desire to open to those who possess the means, will early give to the East-Indians a rank and estimation in the population of British India, which they can acquire in no other manner. Individuals may rise through favour, or merit, above the common condition of the class to which they belong; but the character of a community must rest upon the broad basis of the virtues, talents, and wealth of a considerable portion of its members, and of its recognized utility and importance to the state or nation of which it is a component part. This character can neither be conferred, nor taken away, by a government:—it must be won and maintained by the community itself. In the full persuasion that your

efforts will be continued in the same spirit, and on the *same principles*, they have been commenced, Sir John Malcolm is assured you will always receive liberal aid and encouragement from the government under which you live; and, as an individual, his anxious wishes and solicitude for your success will *only terminate* with his existence. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. E. Burnows,
Private Secretary."

We had the satisfaction of mentioning in our Tuesday's edition, that Sir John Malcolm had subscribed 1,000 *rupees* (and the *Gazette* adds, 200 rupees per annum) in aid of the Indo-British Association. This benevolent example, *so cheering* to the friends of *the institution*, has been followed by the most respectable and influential members of the community, amongst whom we may mention Sir Thomas Bradford, Mr. Romer, General Leighton, Mr. Parish, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Norris, &c. &c., whose subscriptions have contributed to raise the *funds* to 8,500 rupees. We trust that the subscriptions will go on increasing, *until* sufficient shall have been raised *to answer* all the philanthropic purposes *of the* institution. Never, we will venture to say, was a subscription set on foot with a better object, or *more likely* to produce important and advantageous *results*; it is the first step towards the formation of a useful and intelligent body, who will lend a new character to the soil and manufactures of Western India, and open fields for the honest ambition of hundreds yet unborn, who would otherwise have wasted their energies in the humblest and most unprofitable pursuits.—*Bom. Cour. Aug. 8.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The government has published a set of instructions and regulations for passengers proceeding in the Company's armed steamers to and from the Red Sea; the first vessel, it is said, will sail from Bombay on the 15th of November. Each passenger is to pay 1,200 *rupees* for the passage from Bombay to *Cossier* and Suez, and the same sum for returning from thence to Bombay; independent of the table, they will have the attendance of a servant. Passengers taking servants with them to pay 150 rupees for a European, 75 for natives. The vessels are to be commanded by commissioned officers of the Company's Marine.

Penang.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Some very serious altercations have occurred at this presidency, it appears, between the Governor and resident councillors (in their capacity of judges) on the one part, and the Recorder (Sir J. T. Claridge), the only professional judge, on the other. The details are given in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of Sept. 5, on the faith of a communication from Penang, which communication, by the way, does appear, from *internal evidence*, the exactitude of dates, references to, and extracts from, letters, &c., to have been drawn up not by a mere bye-stander, or party uninterested in the dispute. It abounds with pointed and unjust reflections upon the government (although the editor of the paper states, that the communication had undergone mutilation in his hands, to render it publishable), and evinces, in short, all the zeal of a partizan. The statements, therefore, cannot be relied upon.

The cause of the differences appears to be the *system of retrenchment* called for at home, which has visited, among other branches of the government, the Recorder's Court. The following is an abridgment of the article in the *Hurkaru*:—

"From memorandums made in court at the different *periods* when this subject was agitated (for there can be no bar to publicity in the King's Court although the press is silent), it appears that, soon after the new charter was received, which places Singapore and Malacca under the jurisdiction of this court, a fresh arrangement was made for the court establishment. The salary of the registrar was increased with the increase of duty thus brought upon him, and the number and salaries of the respective officers of the establishment placed on a new footing.* After some correspondence and discussion upon the subject, the government of this island, by a letter of November 1827, guaranteed to the court a certain sum monthly for the payment of its establishment, and the court in like manner guaranteed to its officers their salaries as then fixed. Pending, however, a reference to the Court of Directors, all the fees received in the mean time were to be paid into the treasury, and all the Company's law business transacted gratis. No answer has, to this day, been received to that reference; but on the 8th of April last a communication was made, by the Sec. of Government to the registrar of the court, desiring him to inform the judges, that circumstances had rendered reduction of expense imperative, and government was therefore under the necessity of "limiting the guarantee" to a monthly sum therein stated, and enclosing a list of the establishment of the court, against each individual of which, was marked his

* See Parliamentary returns of the fees in this Court, in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 946.

salary, at a reduced sum of about one-half of that guaranteed in November 1827, to take effect from the 1st May 1829. On the following day (the 9th) the Recorder addressed government on the subject of the secretary's letter, reminding them of the guarantee, which had apparently escaped recollection, and hoping that no change would be attempted in the number or salaries of the officers until an answer should be received from home. It would seem that, up to the 22d of April, the recorder had received no reply to his remonstrance, for on the opening of the court on that day, he, being the only judge present, directed an order to be read and passed, purporting that in consequence of the communication from government, it had become necessary to make arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of the charter and for the payment of the registrar, &c., authorizing him (the registrar) to take all the fees and emoluments of the court, fixed by the table, for his own use; to report the names of his clerks; to inform suitors that they must henceforth provide their own interpreters and translators; and to give notice to those of the court that their services would not be required after the 30th of the month; directing him also to inform government that the court could not admit the right of the governor in council to limit the guarantee in question, or in any way (except by permission of the court) to interfere with the salaries or appointment of the officers. Further, that the sum now proposed was rejected; and as the several persons affected by this deviation from the government's engagement were unable to appeal to the laws of their country for redress, on account of the judges of the court of judicature being interested in the matter in dispute, and as the means of enforcing the covenant entered into by the Company with the King did not exist in this settlement, the recorder had declared his resolution to present a petition to the House of Commons touching the matter in question. The registrar was also instructed to forward a copy of this order to the government.

Why any answer to or acknowledgment of the recorder's letter of the 9th was delayed so long is not apparent, but it was not until the 23d April, late in the afternoon, that a reply was received, the purport of which was, to disapprove of the writing of the letter answered, without a previous meeting of the whole of the judges of the court; acknowledging the guarantee, the circumstances which passed at the time it was given having escaped recollection when the secretary's letter was written, and concluding by informing the recorder that for the present "no alteration should take place."

In consequence of this letter, it appears, a minute was made by the recorder, expressive of his determination to continue to direct the business of the court as usual; not to call any meeting of the judges or consult any of them on *measures he might* think proper to take; not to complain if the president and the third judge sat *de die in diem*, and outvoted him in every instance; but if the entire labour and responsibility was to remain, as heretofore, with the recorder, and the two other judges were only to come into court for some particular purposes on some particular days, to take assuredly the first opportunity afforded by their absence, *to repeal any measures they might carry by united vote against him.* He concluded by remarking that the conduct of the executive had compelled this resolution, there being no other means, in his opinion, of preserving that *independence* which his late Majesty George III. was pleased to declare essential to the impartial administration of justice, one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and most conducive to the honour of his crown!

In this stage of the discussion, doubt seems to have arisen with the recorder as to which of the two senior civil servants of the presidency then present he could recognize as the third judge; for when, in the autumn of last year, Mr. Ibbetson, the resident councillor of Penang, went on a mission to Java and Bencoolen, and Mr. Anderson was appointed acting resident councillor, the recorder objected to swear him in as a judge of the court, until he produced a certificate from the governor in council that Mr. Ibbetson had ceased to be, and that Mr. Anderson was, resident councillor for the time being. Mr. Ibbetson had now returned to Penang, but no public notification was made of the re-assumption of office by the one, or the retirement from it by the other; so that the recorder, in addressing his minute (above quoted), did so to the president only, noting on the back of it that this was done from his ignorance of whom he should acknowledge as third judge; and when on the same day the president proposed a full meeting of the court on the morrow, the recorder objected, until it should be ascertained who was third judge. The object of the meeting was explained by a minute of the president of the 23d April, which accompanied the proposal consequent on the order in question, and submitted for record and the decision of the judges. The president, in this minute, objected to the competency of the recorder personally to enter into any discussion with the government respecting the settlement of the court establishment, without first calling a meeting and taking the sense of all the judges; he held the passing of the

order of the 22d, on the recorder's sole authority, without waiting for a reply to his letter of the 9th, a most precipitate act of the recorder, and his sending it forth to the public couched in such language, insulting and disrespectful to his colleagues, and unbecoming his public situation. He considered that, by refusing the sum recently proposed for the court establishment, which was the same as was allowed under former judges, the recorder had made himself liable for all ensuing consequences; that the excess lately allowed was expended, not so much in additional servants, thereby adding efficiency to the court, as in doubling and trebling the pay of the clerks, interpreters, and criers; that a tax rising from Sa. Rs. 4,703 to 23,709 per annum had been imposed on the community, with a liability on the government, if the public should be unable to pay. He proposed, therefore, a repeal of the order of the 22d, and that the repeal should be published in the same *open* manner as was the order; that it should be a standing order of the court, never to publish any rule of a general nature excepting by consent of a majority of the judges, and that the establishment of the court should be forthwith reduced to the same scale as before the present recorder assumed office, in the event of which he would propose a reduction of the fees to the scale of that period.

On the same day (the 24th) a resolution of the governor in council, relative to the order of court of the 22d, was sent to the registrar for the information of the court, purporting, that as the mode proposed therein, of conducting the proceedings of the court through private interpreters, might defeat the ends of justice, the government, anxious that no such public inconvenience should be ascribed to their act, would continue the monthly payment settled in November 1827, provided the order of the 22d was repealed as publicly as it had been promulgated. A letter of the same date from the secretary to government informed the registrar, that Mr. Ibbetson was then the resident councillor; and, to set all doubt at rest, had again taken the oaths and resumed his seat as such, and, if necessary, would attend the court to be sworn as a judge thereof.

The secretary's letter reached the recorder on the morning of the 25th, and with it was handed to him another minute of the president, dated the day previous, informing him that Mr. Ibbetson was resident councillor; protesting against the expressed intention of the recorder to reverse decisions of the majority of the judges, when alone on the bench, which step he, the president, considered a declared intention to assume the sole direction of the court's proceedings; recording therefore his protest as president against such a principle, and avowing his determination, unless the recorder disavowed such intention, to resume the custody of the seal of the court as the legal keeper thereof; adding that he should attend the court the next morning to vote on the question submitted in his minute of the 23d.

On the morning of the 25th, at the usual hour of the court's opening, the president, the recorder, and resident councillor, entered the court and took their seats. It was not difficult to discover that something more than ordinary was coming forward, upon which there was no very cordial feeling between the president and the recorder; and the assemblage of staff plumes confirmed the expectation of an interesting debate. The recorder broke silence, by proposing that, as no business was before the court, it should be adjourned until that day (Saturday) week, Monday being the first day of the sessions of oyer and terminer.

The president objected to the adjournment, and moved that the court continue open. The recorder directed the registrar to record the adjournment, as carried by his own casting vote. The president rose and observed, that Mr. Ibbetson had now returned, "having never vacated his seat in council," and as resident councillor was a judge of the court; and that the recorder, in refusing to recognize him in that capacity, plainly evinced an intention to defeat the objects of the charter, and by keeping Mr. Ibbetson out, to take advantage of his own casting vote, for which he would *impeach him in Parliament*. The president here referred to the charter.

The recorder expressed his hope that the president would carry his threat of impeachment into execution; at the same time he declined giving any opinion as to the question regarding Mr. Ibbetson. "*Impeachment in Parliament*" sounds awfully important to ears accustomed only to the more humble threat of a complaint to the Court of Directors. The words seized the attention of all; every eye and ear was rivetted to the bench: and the court seemed roused into unusual precision and caution, by directing that every thing that passed should be taken down in the very words delivered, the doing which and the reading it over for approval by the speaker, afforded to bye-standers an equal opportunity of noting with accuracy so interesting a discussion. It was as follows.

President.—"Mr. Ibbetson, being here as resident councillor of this settlement, takes his seat accordingly."

Recorder.—"I have not had time to make up my mind upon the question, whether Mr. Ibbetson is legally *the* resident councillor of this station or not. The minute of the president of the 24th instant was only brought to me this morning at

nine o'clock by the registrar, and I have not had time to address a letter to that gentleman (Mr. Ibbetson), which letter however is nearly written and will be despatched in the course of an hour or two; I therefore move, in order that I may have time to consider the subject, that this court do adjourn to Monday morning at nine o'clock."

President.—"I object to the adjournment."

Mr. *Ibbetson.*—"I oppose the adjournment. I have been re-sworn into council, and am ready to take the oath as a judge of this court again, if considered necessary."

President.—"I do not think the taking of the oath again by Mr. Ibbetson necessary, because the office has not been vacated by temporary absence."

Recorder.—"I give no opinion as to the necessity, but if the President proposes that the oath of judge be administered to Mr. Ibbetson I will not oppose it."

President.—"Lest any doubt should arise as to the powers of Mr. Ibbetson to act as a judge, whereby the administration of justice might be affected, I propose that the oath be again administered to him." (The recorder not objecting, the usual oaths were accordingly administered to Mr. Ibbetson.)

President.—"I propose that this certificate be read and recorded."

A paper was handed to the registrar, which he read as follows;

"This is to certify, that the Hon. Robert Ibbetson, resident counsellor, having returned to this settlement, Mr. John Anderson ceased to be resident counsellor from the date of his arrival, and Mr. Ibbetson has resumed his office, and is now resident counsellor of the settlement, having taken his seat and oaths as such.

(Signed) R. FULLERTON.
R. IBBETSON."

Fort Cornwallis, 25th April 1829.

President.—"I now propose that the order of court of the 22d inst., the heads of which are in the foregoing statement, be read."

It was read accordingly.

President.—"I now propose that the order be repealed, as being precipitate, and couched in language no less insulting to his colleagues than inconsistent with the respect due to them, considering the joint offices they hold, as governor and president of the court, and member of council of this settlement.

Recorder.—"As far as the word 'repealed,' I agree."

President.—"I vote to the full extent."

Mr. *Ibbetson.*—"I vote to the full extent, for the reasons there particularly stated."

(The President's proposition was carried accordingly.)

President.—"I propose that it be a standing order of the court, that no such rule or order of a general nature be ever published, except after a meeting and consultation with all the judges, and a decision by the majority thereof: a practice, up to this period, invariably observed by the Hon. the Recorder himself."

Recorder.—"I do not admit the facts therein stated, and I vote against the proposition."

(Mr. Ibbetson agreeing with the President, the proposition was carried.)

President.—"Having brought forward those propositions which have been now carried, I beg leave to place on the records of the court *my* distinct declaration, that I have proposed them for no other object, than to maintain the respect which I consider due to myself as governor and president of the court, and to my colleague the resident counsellor of the settlement and judge of the court."

Recorder.—"I move that the words of the president expressing his determination to impeach the Recorder before parliament be recorded; and I desire to record my wish that he will carry such threat into execution, as speedily as possible."

President.—"Those words were spoken on the presumption that it was the intention of the Hon. the Recorder to resist and obstruct Mr. Ibbetson, the resident counsellor, taking his seat as the charter directs. Mr. Ibbetson having now resumed his seat, and the oaths of qualification being re-administered, I see no ground whatever for persisting in my previously declared intention."

Recorder.—"I request that the votes on my proposition be taken."

The President and Mr. Ibbetson assenting, the proposition was carried.

Recorder.—"I move that the entire proceedings of this day be published in the Government Gazette."

(The President and Mr. Ibbetson dissenting, the Recorder did not press his proposition.)

It was then resolved unanimously, that a copy of the proceedings of the day should be sent to the Governor in Council, with a request that they might be forwarded to the Hon. the Court of Directors and the Board of Control.

The registrar then read the resolution of the Hon. the Governor in Council, submitted to him for the information of the hon. the judges (of which the heads are previously given), continuing the payments as guaranteed, if the order of the 22d should be repealed.

Recorder."—I move that the registrar be directed to write to the secretary to government, and state that the order of court has been repealed on the terms proposed by the resolution just read."

This was agreed to unanimously, and the court retired.

It appears that the Recorder has, agreeably to his declaration, subsequently repealed the standing order carried against him by the votes of the president and third judge (prohibiting the Recorder's individually publishing a rule or order of a general nature, except after a meeting and consultation), and that he has expressed his intention of again repealing any similar order, should any such be again carried. It is said also that he has himself solicited parliamentary inquiry into the administration of justice within this settlement, not without feelings of indignation that menaces of impeachment, uttered from the Bench, can be expected to intimidate him, or that furious gestures or intemperate declamation can deter him from exercising as he pleases, the power entrusted to him by his sovereign.

The Calcutta *John Bull* of Sept. 9th remarks on this statement as follows :—

Assuming the facts of the report of the judicial proceedings being accurate, they exhibit a still more mortifying spectacle than those that have occurred at another presidency. They betray more opposition on the part of the professional judge, and a more direct interference and exercise of right on that of the lay judges, than we were prepared to expect. It is long ago since we knew of the bickerings that unhappily prevailed between the recorder of Penang and his brother judges; and we noticed a few weeks ago the rumoured recal of Sir John T. Claridge in consequence of these collisions. The account that has appeared—and we may remark that although unauthenticated, it bears strong marks of coming from *authority*—lets us into a more perfect knowledge of the origin and progress of the judicial storm to the eastward; and, although it has been laid by the radical measure of removing the *corpus litis*, in the removal of the combatants on both sides, it is not unworthy of notice, as a curious passage in the closing history of the united presidencies of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

When one keeps in mind the constitution of the recorder's court at Penang, where the recorder is not the only, nor, indeed, the chief judge; where there are other two judges, and these, *ex officio*, the governor and the resident councellor, it is impossible not to marvel at the recorder taking measures which must evidently prove so nugatory whenever the governor and counsellor should put off the executive and put on the judicial character. From our daily cotemporary's note of preparation in printing the document before us, we should almost consider it the veritable article which, had the Court consented, would have appeared in the Penang *Government Gazette*; and we may admit that it may consequently have more weight due to it than at the outset of our remarks we were willing to allow. Our cotemporary, and his Penang informant, appear to us to overlook that the president and the resident counsellor are as much judges of the king as the recorder; and in their haste and hurry to stand by the last, they are falling into the very accusation they bring against the first, of trenching on the independence of the judicial character, and forgetting the respect due to it. We are willing, however, to put the issue of the question, as to whether the lay judges or the professional judge have, in this unlucky bickering, conducted themselves with the greatest prudence and propriety, and which of the parties concerned have most deeply disregarded the independence of the judicial character, and forgotten the respect due to it, on the declaration of the recorder, that he would make a rule of repealing, when he sat alone, whatever the other judges might decide on by outvoting him when present. This declaration, if we are to depend upon it as correct, is with us perfectly decisive of the comparative merits of the lay and the professional judges of Penang.

ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The government of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, as it now exists, is abolished from the 1st of May next, and the whole establishment is to be pensioned. Servants of twenty-two years at £500, of seventeen years £400, of twelve years £300, and under twelve years £250; uncovenanted servants £110 per annum.

The new establishment is to consist of a resident and assistant; a collector, master attendant, and superintendant of police, at each of the three settlements, which are again to become dependencies of Bengal, and are to be paid as follows:—

The residents...	Rs. 30,000	per annum.
Assistant to ditto ...	10,000	
Collectors	20,000	
Superdts. of Police	12,000	

A court of justice is to be held at Penang.

Mr. Fullerton, the present governor, is to continue, with all the staff, until the 1st May next.

PIRACY.

During the night of the 27th ultimo seven men, belonging to the Honourable Company's ship *Kellie Castle*, seized one of the boats of that vessel and absconded; they afterwards landed in search of provisions at Tullok Bahong, which is at the northern extremity of this island, and they have since been at Qualla Moodah, of which information was given to the constable of the district, but they had quitted the place previous to his arrival, report said for the Quedah shore. Two of this party had been engaged in a similar foray when serving on board the *Farquharson*, last voyage. Every expedient has been adopted for the apprehension of these misguided men, and we hope the result will be successful.—*Penang Gaz. Aug.* 8.

Singapore.

LAW OF THE SETTLEMENT.

According to the charter which provides for the administration of justice within the united settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, we believe that, in an action for the recovery of money due, no writ to arrest a debtor can issue but by the order of a judge of the court of judicature, and that no property can be seized but under a writ of execution after the trial has taken place and judgment been given, excepting, indeed, in the case of *rent*, in which the landlord has power to seize whatever he finds on the premises. Since the departure, therefore, of the Hon. the Resident Counsellor from this settlement, in April last, there having been no judge of the court here during his absence, no authority has existed in Singapore by which a debtor can be legally prevented from decamping with the whole of his effects, and without even being called upon to satisfy the claims of a single creditor.

From the nature of the trade of this place, and the manner in which business is conducted, the great inconvenience and risk of property attendant upon this state of things must be evident, as the majority of the Chinese and other native merchants to whom the Europeans are obliged to dispose of their property, and generally at long credits, are men of little or no capital, and as they can at any time obtain credit to a much greater amount than that of their outstanding debts, they have every inducement to act dishonestly, particularly, as is the case at present, when they can do so with impunity, by openly leaving the place and setting their creditors at defiance. From our knowledge of the native buyers, however, we do not think there are many here who would be guilty of such an act of barefaced robbery, although we have little doubt but there are some amongst them who would not scruple to have recourse to any measure by which they thought they could get money. Not many weeks ago, we are informed, some of our Chinese merchants (natives of China) converted every thing they had in their possession into dollars, and returned to China with the proceeds by the junks, in the most open manner, without paying a single debt. The principal part of the resident Chinese here, however, are natives of Malacca, and are generally possessed of some little property there, and although there is not so much fear of their decamping in this manner, yet they take every advantage of our present situation, and trade with the funds they ought to apply to the liquidation of their just debts, knowing that they cannot be legally compelled to part with a single dollar. Some of the junk people, we are told, after using every means in their power to obtain a settlement of their accounts before their departure, were at last obliged to leave without effecting their object; and we believe there is scarcely a British merchant in the place, who does not at the present time experience very considerable inconvenience from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of collecting his accounts in the bazaar, as the Buggis traders are shortly expected to arrive, when the native merchants know they can employ their dollars to much greater advantage to themselves than by paying off their old debts.

From these observations it will be perceived that the defect in the charter, of not providing that a judge invested with full powers should sit permanently at Singapore, is a very important one, as it must be quite clear, that it is not only possible, but highly probable, that cases may almost daily occur in which the interference of the court may be required, in order that common justice may be obtained; and as we have now no authority to which to appeal for redress, the gates both of law and justice being closed against us, it must be evident that this oversight of our learned charter-makers is calculated, in no small degree, to affect the interests of every member of our little community. It is not for us to point out in what manner this defect should be remedied, it is sufficient that we describe the evils which inevitably result from it, and having done so, we feel persuaded that the necessary measures will be adopted by the proper authorities for its mitigation.—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 13.

TRADE WITH THE EAST COAST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.

The commerce of Singapore with the East Coast is carried on with the ports of Calantan, Tringanu, and Pahang, and is almost entirely in the hands of the Malays and Chinese. It is conducted by means of small topes and prows belonging to the different ports, and by sampan pucats belonging to Singapore.

From Calantan about eight or ten prows trade with this port, which make three or four voyages in the course of the year. They bring gold, tin, pepper, garro wood, and elephants' teeth, and their cargoes are worth from one thousand to four thousand

Spanish dollars each, according to the size of the vessel.

From Tringanu not less than from thirty to forty topes and prows trade regularly with Singapore, which also make three or four voyages annually. They import tin, pepper, coffee, betelnut, silk and cotton sarongs and other cloths, fowls and ducks, oranges and various other fruits. Their respective cargoes are said to be of the value of from one thousand to six thousand Spanish dollars.

These vessels are of the burden of from one hundred to five hundred piculs, and are nearly all owned by the rajahs of the places to which they belong, as well as the chief part of their cargoes. They carry from ten to fifteen men, who are generally slaves of the rajahs. The nakodah, or captain, is usually intrusted with the disposal of the import cargo, and the purchasing of the returns, but this is chiefly managed by some of the Chinese merchants residing here, through one or other of whom they invariably transact the whole of their business.

The return cargoes both to Calantan and Tringanu, consist of opium, cotton twist, in red, white, and blue, raw silk, Java tobacco, Bengal and Europe piece goods, and some treasure.

Our trade, however, with this side of the Peninsula, which is carried on by the Chinese of this place in pucats, is by far the most considerable. These crafts are generally from forty to fifty feet long, from fifteen to eighteen feet beam in the widest part, and about six or seven feet hold. They carry from twenty-five to thirty men, the whole of whom (including the nakodah) are equally interested both in the vessel and in the voyage. Their cargoes consist of opium, cotton twist, and Bengal and Europe piece goods; and are said to be of the value of from 10,000 to 20,000, and sometimes 30,000 Spanish dollars each, according to the season of the year at which they take their departure from Singapore. During the strength of the N. E. monsoon, from November to January inclusive, they are not able to proceed to the northward, so that they begin to leave this in February, during which and the succeeding eight months each pucat makes about five voyages. The trip at the commencement of the season is always the most profitable, and the cargo the most extensive and valuable, which of course prompts each to use his utmost exertion to get first into the market; and such is their anxiety to accomplish this object, that immediately on the arrival of the new opium, about the latter end of January or beginning of February, many of them proceed to sea, with scarcely any prospect of being able to round Cape Romania, under shelter of which they are frequently obliged to lie for a fortnight or three weeks. The first port on the coast at which they touch is Pahang, where they generally sell the half of their cargoes in barter for gold and tin, and then proceed to Tringanu with the remainder; and if they do not succeed in disposing of the whole there, they go on to Calantan, Patani, and sometimes to Sungora, which is the first town on this coast under the government of Siam. Their return cargoes almost invariably consist of gold, tin, pepper, and a few elephants' teeth. There are at present fourteen of these vessels employed in this trade, and if we take their cargoes to be worth no more than 10,000 dollars each, and supposing them only to make four voyages in the year, it will be found that this branch of our trade amounts to the respectable sum of 560,000 dollars annually. There is little doubt, however, but the whole of our trade with this side of the Peninsula, including that with the rajah's prows, and other native craft, will not fall far short of a million of dollars.

From the number of men the pucats are obliged to carry, (for they row the greatest part of each voyage) and from the manner in which the Chinese live, they must necessarily sail at a very considerable expense. We are informed that they are not sailed at less than 400 dollars per month; which for fourteen vessels for nine months, will amount to the enormous sum of 50,400 dollars; a sum for which as many European vessels, each of 250 tons burden, might be sailed for the same space of time.

At the whole of the settlements along this coast, the tin and gold mines are wrought exclusively by Chinese. The pepper plantations also are principally under their management. They are not at liberty, however, to dispose of any part of these articles of produce to any other than to the rajah himself, unless he gives them permission to do so, and in case the rajah does not wish to purchase, the Chinese have to pay him a duty of one bunkal of gold for every catty, ten per cent. on tin, and one dollar per picul on pepper.

THE "JANE ELIZA."

In the *Times* of March 27th 1829, appeared some observations respecting the seizure in the Thames of the private trader *Jane Eliza*, on the alleged ground that the vessel had not landed her cargo from China, or a part of it, but had obtained a port clearance without so doing; and complaining of the Company's availing themselves of this "informality," and stating that "the merchants will avail themselves of the proceedings as a striking instance to prove the injurious nature of the Company's monopoly." The following paragraph from the Singapore *Commercial Register* of Aug. 8, in reference to the observations, will show of what stuff all these allegations consist.

We have inserted the above for the purpose of explaining the error of the *Times* in stating that the *Jane Eliza*'s cargo had not been landed at this port. We can confidently assert that her's as well as every other cargo intended for shipment to Europe, whether by the same vessel that brought it from China or by any other, has in every instance been regularly consigned to or placed under the management of some commercial establishment here, and has been as regularly landed, warehoused, and reshipped; and that in no instance, to our knowledge, has any improper advantage been attempted by keeping any portion on board, to the great risk of the whole, and direct perjury of the commander of the vessel carrying it home. *Sing. Reg. Aug.* 8.

Ceylon.

On Tuesday last, his Majesty's commission appointing Wm. Macbean, George Colebrooke, and Campbell Drummond Riddell, Esquires, to be his Majesty's commissioners for the purpose of executing all that remains unfilled of the directions contained in his Majesty's commission or letters patent bearing date the 17th day of November, in the sixth year of his Majesty's reign, was read and published under a royal salute in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, Mr. Commissioner Riddell, the members of his Majesty's council, the civil and military officers of government, and other gentlemen residing at Colombo, and also of a numerous body of the native headmen, &c. &c., who attended at the King's house for the occasion.

The commissioner, Campbell Drummond Riddell, Esq. (Major Colebrooke being absent in Kandy on the duties of the commission), then proceeded to the council room, when the usual state oaths were administered to him by his Excellency the Governor in council, under an appropriate salute. The oaths were also administered to W. M. G. Colebrooke, Esq., as one of his Majesty's commissioners of enquiry under the new commission, before the board of commissioners in Kandy, under the proper salute.—*Cey. Gaz. Sept.* 19.

Netherlands India.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated Batavia, 6th August:—

"Accounts have just been received from the theatre of war in the Bagaleen, announcing the capture of the eldest son of the insurgent Diepo Nagoro, the wife of his prime minister, of Suku, and thirty-seven of the chiefs, with one of their principal standards, by that gallant officer Colonel Solwyn, on the 26th or 27th July.

"The details of his transactions have not yet transpired; but from the prince and so many of the chiefs being of the party, it is presumed that this capture was the first issue of a battle.

"The Lieutenant-governor, General De Kock, who has continued in the command of the army in the field (in consequence of the death of Major General Bischopp, who died at Tjangore on the 14th July, on his way to relieve the Lieutenant Governor of his charge), is concentrating the whole of the columns between the Progo and Progononto, in order to fall upon Diepo Nagoro, and terminate the struggle at one blow. It may be in the recollection of many of your society, that Suku, the son of the late regent of Samarang, was the younger of two brothers brought from Java by the Honourable Mr. Seton, to be educated in Calcutta, in the year 1812.

"The late Regent Adipato Mongolo, with his eldest son Sallee, was banished to the Moluccas at the commencement of this insurrection, suspected of disaffection to the Netherlands Government. Suku had previously fled and joined an insurrectionary party in one of the neighbouring districts; he afterwards became a priest, and is said to be one of the most fanatic of that class; he is to be sent a prisoner to Amboyna, and the prince is to be confined at Batavia with the late prime minister and high-priest Kaya Modgo.

"It is now scarcely to be doubted that the submission or extinction of the insurgent party will be the result of the present campaign."—*Ben. Chron. Sept.* 15.

By the *Tartar*, which left Sourabaya on the 4th, and Samarang on the 8th instant, we have received the following very important particulars regarding the war in Java. Pangerang Adepatte Anom, the eldest son of the celebrated Dipo Nigoro, and Sukur, the youngest son of the old regent of Samarang (one of the intelligent youths who was educated at Calcutta), together with thirty-nine chiefs of some note, had been captured a few days previous to the departure of the *Tartar*, by Col. Sollewyn. It is said they were taken by stratagem, and that Dipo Nigoro himself had an exceedingly narrow escape, the pursuit having been so close that his favourite standard had fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

If the Dutch know how to take advantage of this fortunate circumstance, it is thought that the predatory and desultory warfare which has been carried on so long, and to so little purpose, will be speedily brought to a termination. The pursuit, we are informed, was followed up with so much spirit, that the long wished for intelligence of the seizure, or unconditional

surrender of the far-famed arch-rebel *Hiau-*self, was daily looked for.

We learn, also, by the same vessel, that the government of Java have increased very considerably, the number of their revenue officers at the whole of the ports to the eastward, in consequence, it is supposed (by the captains trading on that coast) of having been informed by some remarks which appeared in this journal on the 7th May last, that their ridiculous and exorbitant import duties necessarily tended to encourage smuggling, and that it was, consequently, carried on to some extent along the coast of that island.—*Sing. Chron. Jag.* 27.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seizure of Crosses.—It is reported that the governor sent a special envoy with a party of military, in a great hurry the other day, to Macao, who pounced upon a copper-smith who makes crosses, and who had been informed against by the Custom-house, because he refused to bribe them with a thousand dollars. In the 162d No. of the Peking Gazette, it appears that his Imperial Majesty has given a severe decision against some persons of the religion of Heaven's Lord, in whose possession some sacred books and crosses had been found. The offenders, Chang-ching-shen and others, professed to recant, but yet retained their books, crosses, and music. His Majesty therefore adds to the severity of the sentences pronounced by the criminal board. In all the empire there are alarmists who will consider this development of imperial feeling as a watchword for the persecution of native Christians; and it, in all probability, had some influence on the governor's mind, in the case referred to above.—*Canton Reg. May* 2.

Cashgar, Yarkand, &c.—The imperial commissioner, Nayenching, has, by his Imperial Majesty, been allowed to take the most effectual precautions a military force enables him to do, to cut off by great or other roads, all intercouse between native dealers in tea and other commodities and the foreign tribes beyond the frontier. Commercial intercourse with foreign tribes is stigmatized as nefarious and traitorous. The residents are required to search the bye-paths across the frontier, and station military every where, to prevent traders going over the bounds.—*Ibid.*

Turkistan, or Little Bucharia.—The affairs of this region continue to occupy a place in every gazette issued at the court of Peking. Of late years, it is said, the great river which flows eastward from the mountains of Imaus, called in Chinese Hwanho, the 'torrent river,' has been impeded in its course, and often overflown its banks, on which the old cantonments were placed. It seems that the river has long been gradually forsaking its principal bed, and moving off into new channels; from which it is apprehended, a sudden inundation might wash away the military cantonments. At the suggestion therefore of the commissioner Nayenching, the emperor has directed new cantonments to be built, in the neighbourhood of the principal cities, and at a greater distance from the river; the expense to be defrayed by the property of rebels lately confiscated.

The Mahomedan soldiers near Cashgar have had pieces of land given them to cultivate. The first year's crop has been very abundant.

A great many of the petty Mahomedans (the commissioner says) wear Chinese knobs on their caps, denoting the fifth, sixth, and seventh degrees of rank. These marks of distinction were profusely bestowed by the Chinese generals during the late war; but it was by their own authority, and without reference to the herald's office in Peking. The Chinese residents at the four great cities, are ordered to examine who have a title to wear these honours, and report the same to the board of rites. Those who, unauthorized, have worn peacocks' feathers in their caps, are to have them plucked out; but in order not to give offence, buttons, worn for empty shew, may be connived at. The Pihkih (pachas) who possess talent are to be reported to the Peking government by the residents.—*Ibid.*

Macao Races.—The Macao races took place in May last: they were well attended by the beauty and fashion of Macao. The Tsoong, or Chinese magistrate of Macao, accepted of an invitation to take a seat on the ladies' stand, politely sent to him by the steward, and seemed to enter with much spirit into an amusement so novel to his countrymen. He made numerous enquiries respecting the breed of the horses, the countries from which they came, &c., which were readily explained to him in his own language by some European gentlemen present.

Inundation at Canton.—Owing to the high tides in the beginning of June, to a degree unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, an inundation took place which overflowed the town, the houses being two and three feet under water, and the streets perfectly navigable by boats. The calamity in the interior is said to be very distressing. The silk districts have materially suffered, and it is imagined that no silk of the second crop will appear, and probably of the third. The paddy grounds have also been much injured. In the villages adjoining Canton, from 2,000 to 3,000 persons are supposed to have perished, and a vast deal of property has been destroyed. In one village not far distant, the waters encroached so rapidly upon the place, that some of the inhabitants in the warmth of parental feeling, and in the distant hope of finding security for their beloved offspring, placed their children in large open jars and set them afloat, as the last resource of preservation. Some of them were picked up in the river near Canton, with labels attached describing the name and residence of the parent, and even with dollars accompanying them, to invite, or rather with the certainty of meeting, the care of the stranger.

Japanese.—A party of Japanese consisting of thirteen persons have lately arrived at Macao from Manilla, having been wrecked in a junk (in which they had embarked for the purposes of commerce) on the coast of that island, in a violent storm. They are comfortably maintained and protected by the government of Macao, awaiting an opportunity for returning to their native country, which may soon offer in some of the junks that annually proceed from Nankin to Japan, or in a Dutch ship from Batavia; but it is doubtful, we believe, whether the severe laws of their nation may not condemn them to death, for the crime they have committed of visiting foreign countries. Unfortunately, they speak no language but their own, which prevents that intercourse through which much interesting information might perhaps be gained from them. They are extremely effeminate in their appearance, and one would hardly suppose them to be of the same race of people who, on a late occasion, acted with such severity of temper towards the unfortunate Golownin, and who have managed, without meeting with any resistance, to keep alive such deadly animosity against the nations of the western world, and indeed against all foreign states.—*Canton Reg. June* 18.

Japanese and Cochin Chinese.—A specimen of these two nations has to-day been presented in China. Both were masters of trading vessels. The Japanese was wrecked and stranded on the coast of Manilla; the Cochin Chinese was a smuggler of rice from his native country. The Japanese was the smaller man of the two, but shewed much more intelligence than the other. Both could write the Chinese language imperfectly. The Japanese with his twelve shipmates seem to have experienced a miraculous escape. They were bound from Idsu to Nangasaki. After being dismasted, and having parted from the rudder and stem of the vessel, the mariners bound round with cords the remaining fore-part of the vessel, and on it floated to land, having been on the wreck ninety days. The people lived on rice, with which the bark seems to have been laden, and rain water. The Manilla government has, it is said, handed over to the Macao government these thirteen shipwrecked mariners; and the latter will pass them to the Chinese authorities, to convey them to Japan. This humane proceeding is creditable to all parties.

The little shipwrecked Japanese was delighted beyond measure to see a Japan paper screen with drawings upon it; and gaining confidence from kind treatment, soon relaxed, and explained the drawings by signs. One picture represented two wrestlers. To explain this he seized hold of a grave Chinaman standing by, and handled him in a way his good-breeding could scarcely brook.—*Ibid.*

Japan.

(Extract from a private letter.)—"The Japanese have become more jealous than formerly, and have apprehended a Dr. Siebold, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will, it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He had collected the finest library of books and charts ever seen, but the whole have been put under the surveillance of the officers of government, and cannot be brought away."—*Canton Reg. June* 18.

Madagascar.

The Cape papers, of Dec. 5, contain an account of the destruction of Tamatave, by a French squadron of three ships of war, under Commodore Gourbeyer, which unexpectedly opened their fire upon the battery (on the 10th October), and taking the garrison by surprise (who thought them friends), drove them out, landed troops, marched into the town, and slaughtered the inhabitants without mercy. The French troops plundered the place, taking away 28,000 dollars in cash. The report, which is written by an English officer, states that there could have been no other motive for the destruction of the poor inhabitants than a bloodthirsty spirit, or a desire for plunder. The state of Madagascar is in consequence miserable, and the attack has paralyzed the trade with the Mauritius, which has been so beneficial to the British. The Mauritius depends wholly on this island for its supplies of beef and poultry: and the effects which have already arisen from this warfare are, that the merchant-vessels in the harbour of Tamartave can get no bullocks shipped, for the French seize upon every thing within their reach, and the natives are afraid to come down from the interior with more. At Foule Point also, where there are a great number of bullocks, the natives refuse to trade with the masters of the merchant vessels, because they are natives of the Isle of France.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 18 *and* 25, 1829.—The following officers *having* passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee *languages*, are exempted *from* future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. *Master* J. F. *Bradford*, 1st regt. L.C.

Lieut. Halhed, 7th regt. L.C.

Lieut. J. Burnett, 44th *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. F. C. Elwall, 40th *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. N. A. Nesbitt, 22d *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. E. T. Milner, 31st *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. F. C. *Marsden*, 26th *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. T. *Carstairs*, 26th *regt.* N.I.

Lieut. *Interp.* and Qu. *Master* J. P. Ripley, 3d European regt.

Lieut. J. H. Clarkson, 6th regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. Brown, 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. Lang, 36th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. Whiteford, 65th *regt. N.I.*

Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris, 63d regt. *N.I.*

Lieut. R. Chitty, 40th regt. N.I.

Ens. R. R. W. Ellis, 23d regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. W. Bishop, 71st *regt. N.I.*

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. *Master R. Smith*, 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. M. E. Loftie, 30th regt. N.I.

Aug. 26.—The *following officer* having passed the examination at the native languages by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, prescribed by G.O. of the 17th Feb. 1823, is exempted from future examination:

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master G. T. Marshall, 38th regt. N.I.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief, on a *re-consideration* of the extent of imprisonment *which* a regimental court-martial is declared, in General Orders of the 1st instant, to be *competent* to award, is pleased to restrict the period to *six* weeks.

JAVA PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, Aug. 28, 1829.—The time limited by *General Orders* by the Governor General in Council, under date the 19th July 1823, *for* the receipt of all claim to shares in the Java prize money having finally *expired*, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the Prize Committee appointed for the *investigation* of such *claims*, to close their *proceedings*, and to *forward* to Government the appropriation *statements* required by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to direct, that *any* shares of this prize-*money* remaining undisbursed in the hands of *individuals*, or *in* deposit with paymasters, *be* immediately remitted to the *general treasury*, with lists of the parties on whose account the same have been received, forwarding duplicates of *such lists* for the information of the General Prize Committee at the presidency.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 6, 1829.—With the sanction of Government, the following relief of troops will take place at the times, and in the order, hereafter detailed:

1st N.I.—From Muttra to *Delhi*, on the 20th October.

5th N.I.—From Delhi to *Neemuch*, on the 20th October.

6th N.I.—From Banda to *Delhi*, on the arrival of the 73d *regt.* N.I.

17th N.I.—From Delhi to *Futtyghur* when relieved by the 1st *regt.* N.I.

18th N.I.—From Agra to *Jubbulpore*, on the 15th October.

25th N.I.—From Titalya to *Jumaulpore*, *on the* 1st December.

27th N.I.—From Benares to *Gurrawarra* and Hussingabad, on the 15th October.

38th N.I.—From *Gurrawarra* and Hussingabad to Agra, when relieved by the 27th N.I.

45th N.I.—From Baitool to *Nusseerabad*, when *relieved* by a wing of the 70th N.I.

54th N.I.—From Jumaulpore to Benares, when *relieved* by the 25th N.I.

69th N.I.—From Neemuch to Muttra, on the 1st *November*.

70th N.I.—From Futtyghur to Baitool, right wing on the 15th October, *left* wing when relieved by the 17th N.I.

73d N.I.—From Jubbulpore to Bandah, on the arrival of the 18th N.I.

The attention of *commanding officers* of regiments and detachments is particularly called to the *standing orders* relative to the movements of corps, both as to their conduct in progress, and to the transmission of all prescribed reports; and to the due and timely communications required to be made to the civil authorities in the several districts through which the route of corps lie, as to the collecting of supplies of provisions and carriage-cattle. All commanding officers will pay particular attention to the General Orders by the Commander-in-chief, under date the 2d Oct. 1821 and 10th Feb. 1829, reporting minutely on the points therein referred to. Routes will be furnished for each regiment, agreeably to the instructions of Government, by the quarter-master-general of the army, through the officers commanding divisions, which routes are to be most strictly adhered to, and any deviation from them to be reported, and the causes of such deviation to be minutely particularized, as also of all delays that may occur.

ALTERATION IN THE DRESS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief having been pleased to approve of an alteration in the dress and appointments of the officers of the infantry, the following regulations are published for general information and guidance:

In future, all officers of infantry are to wear a coatee, without lappels; the buttons to be placed in rows of twos, at equal distances; the width between the buttons being three inches at top, and two and a half inches at bottom. The uniforms which are now plain, to have lace on the collar, cuffs, and skirts.

Regiments now wearing embroidery are allowed to retain it only on the cuffs, collar, and skirts.

The epaulettes to be of the same pattern throughout the infantry, two being worn by every officer, and the distinction of ranks to be in the progressive size of the bullion, and in the devices. The stripe upon the strap of the epaulettes of captains and subalterns, to vary according to the colour of the regimental facing. The strap of the epaulettes of field-officers to be without a stripe. The epaulettes of lieutenant-colonels and majors to have the distinction of devices. Those of colonels to unite these devices.

A forage cap, as described in the margin,* to be worn at all times by officers with the great coat or shell jacket, and the chaco with the coatee.

An oil-skin cover is permitted over the forage-cap, in bad weather.

The chaco to be the same throughout the infantry. The feather to be ten inches long; white for the grenadiers and battalion; light infantry, green, as before.

The officers of infantry regiments are permitted to wear a plain shell-jacket, with their regimental facing and button; this jacket to be uniform for the infantry.

Epaulettes are not to be worn on any uniform over wings. Field officers of light infantry to wear epaulettes only.

All braided great coats are positively forbidden; but each officer of infantry is to be provided with a plain blue regimental great coat, of a uniform pattern, as fixed by the regulations of the 24th January 1828, with the regimental button, and a small gold or silver cord on each shoulder, which, or the shell red jacket, with the sash and waist-belt, is to be worn as may be directed by the commanding-officer on all common occasions in quarters, or in the field; the coatee being reserved for occasions of *parade* and *duty*. Each officer is permitted to exercise his option in supplying himself with the cloak established by the regulations.

Surgeons and assistant-surgeons to wear the uniform of their respective regiments (the sash excepted), with the epaulettes of their corresponding ranks, and cocked hats.

The Commander-in-chief leaves it to the convenience of officers who are already provided with uniforms, to wear them out as they now are; but officers whose appointments take place subsequently to this date, are to conform to these regulations.

Patterns of the different articles are lodged with Messrs. Gibson and Co., and Messrs. Ranken and Co., tailors, Calcutta.

Such parts of the Dress Regulations, dated 24th Jan. 1828, as are not cancelled by the provisions of this order, are to remain in full force, and his Excellency strictly prohibits any deviation from the dress now established for the infantry.

* For light infantry corps, green, with a band of the colour of the facing of the regiment.—For regiments wearing blue, facings blue, with a red band.—Regiments wearing black or green facings, to have a red band.—For other regiments of the line, blue, with a band of the colour of the facing.

ALLOWANCES TO COLONELS NOT ON PUBLIC DUTY.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a military general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 27th March 1829, be published in General Orders.

Para. 23. "We think it necessary to direct, that no colonel of a regiment not actually commanding his corps, nor otherwise employed on public service, shall be permitted to draw any military allowance whatever, except the pay (subsistence) and batta of his rank, and his share of annual off-reckonings, according to the rule laid down in our military letter of the 16th February 1814, as applicable to general officers not employed on the staff."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Aug. 14. Lieut. Bogle, assistant to superintendent of Arracan.

Sept. 8. Mr. T. H. Maddock, resident at Lucknow.

General Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. E. E. H. Repton, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue in southern division of Cuttack.

Sept. 1. Mr. Moseley Smith, assistant to commissioner in Kumaon.

Mr. E. V. Irwin, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Cawnpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 21, 1829. — Capt. R. W. Wilson, 66th N.I., to have charge of Agra Prov. Bat., v. Ross, transf. temporarily to political department.

Lieut. J. A. Barstow, 37th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 13th Aug. 1829.

Cadets of Artillery E. G. Austin and E. W. S. Scott admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. M. S. Kent admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d N.I., to be an assistant to superintendent of Arracan, on a consolidated allowance of Sonat Rs. 500 per mensem.

Veterinary Surgs. Wm. Lindsay and J. T. Hodgson placed at disposal of Board of Superintendence for professional duties with such branches of stud department as may most require their services.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 18, 1829. — Colonel J. Tombs (new prom.) posted to 6th L.C.

Lieut. Col. T. D. Stuart (new prom.) posted to 10th L.C.

Lieut. Col. G. Becher removed from 10th to 8th L.C.

Colonel C. Fagan removed from 56th to 30th N.I.

Colonel W. Innes, C.B., removed from 30th to 56th N.I.

Assist. Surg. H. Mackenzie, M.D., now doing duty with H.M.'s 16th Foot, app. to 47th N.I., at Sandoway.

Ens. T. E. Colebrooke app. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.

Aug. 20.—Lieut. G. W. Bishop to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 71st N.I.; date 3d Aug.

Aug. 21.—*Ensigns* appointed to do duty. J. T. Daniell and R. A. Herbert, with 24th N.I., at Cawnpore; G. Newbolt, 50th do., at Goruckpore.

6th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Clarkson re-appointed interp. and qu. master.

19th N.I. Lieut. Chas. Brown to be interp. and qu. master.

36th N.I. Lieut. G. W. Hamilton to be interp. and qu. master, v. Leicester, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

12th N.I. Lieut. Jos. Whitaford to act as interp. and qu. master until further orders.

Fort William, Aug. 28.—10th *L.C.* Lieut. Windsor Parker to be capt. of a troop, from 30th July 1828, v. R. E. Doughan dec.—Supernum. Lieut. M. H. Halles, brought on effective strength of regiment.

31st *N.I.* Supernum. Lieut. Denis Downes brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. A. L. Durie dec.

13th *N.I.* Ens. F. G. Back to be lieut.; from 6th June 1828, v. J. Bussey retired.—Supernum. Lieut. W. J. Cade and Supernum. Ens. H. G. Mainwaring, brought on effective strength of regt.

16th *N.I.* Lieut. W. Minto to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. C. Pigott to be lieut., from 18th Nov. 1828, in suc. to R. Blissett, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Brown and Supernum. Ens. G. P. Austeen brought on effective strength of regt.

46th *N.I.* Ens. H. Hirstway to be lieut., v. R. T. Wheler resigned, with rank from 8th May 1829, v. H. C. Bluett, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. R. Hall brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Thomas, C. de Maggot to be capt., v. G. Wood, retired, with rank from 7th Aug. 1829, v. T. Haley invalided.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 29.—Surg. H. Newmarch (lately prom.) appointed to 6th N.I.

Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent app. to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. St. G. D. Showers to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 73d N.I., during absence on duty, of Lieut. Boisragon; date 10th Aug.

Aug. 25.—Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths directed to do duty with H.M. 44th regt.; date 8th Aug.

Assist. Surg. A. Walker (2d) directed to proceed and assume medical charge of 32d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. T. Clendinnen; date 10th Aug.

Ens. G. Skene directed to do duty with 42d instead of 30th N.I.; dated 12th Aug.

Ens. T. H. Hunter, and Ens. J. W. Bennet (promoted) directed to do duty respectively with 30th and 32d regts.) directed to join and do duty with 42d N.I.; date 14th Aug.

Maj. T. U. Raban, of invalid estab., posted to 1st bat. native invalids at Allahabad.

Aug. 28.—*Removals of Lieut. Colonels.* G. R. Warden from 27th to 71st N.I.; *C. R.* Kennett, from 71st to 68th do.; S. H. Tad, from 30th to 56th do.; T. Murray, from 56th to 30th do.; S. P. Bishop, from 68th to 27th do.

Maj. T. Young, 54th N.I., app. to charge of 68th do.

Fort William, Sept. 4.—*Cavalry.* Lieut.-Col. Geo. Becher to be lieut.-col. com. of a regt., from 3d May 1829, and a colonel in army from 5th June 1820, v. Fitzgerald dec.—Major W. G. A. Fielding to be lieut.-col., v. G. Becher prom., from 17th May 1829, v. W. Harper dec.

6th *L.C.* Capt. F. J. Spiller to be maj., Lieut. R. D. H. Macdonald to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Geo. Cautley to be lieut. from 17th May 1829, in suc. to W. G. A. Fielding prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Moore, and Supernum. Cornet W. H. Tweedale brought on effective strength of regiment.

Capt. J. B. Hearsey, 6th L.C., to command 3d local horse, v. Dougan dec.

Cadet of Engineers Robert Martin admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Cavalry C. A. Kitson, C. G. Becher, and S. F. Macmullen admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry H. Wyndham, H. Mills, H. Hollings, W. H. Ryves, E. G. J. Champneys, D. S. Beck, R. C. Pennington, S. C. Hampton, and G. H. Rose, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. F. Bacon admitted an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, H.M. 14th Foot, transferred to service of Hon. Company as an assist. surg. on this estab., with rank from 4th Dec. 1828.

Assist. Surg. John Leslie, app. to civil station of Gowalpara, in Assam, upon scale of allowances fixed for medical officers attached to illah stations.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 29.—Ens. C. H. Jenkins directed to join and do duty with 56th instead of 31st N.I.; date 19th Aug.

Surg. E. Macdonald, 9th L.C., directed to officiate, from 1st Aug., as superintending surgeon to western circle, v. Thomas removed to presidency division, and until arrival of Superintend. Surg. Vencour.

Lieut. W. Whitaker, 60th N.I., doing duty with pioneer corps, directed to join his regt. at Bareilly.

Sept. 3.—Surg. A. Murray directed to officiate as superintending surg. to Sirhind division, v. Vesmour app. to western circle; date 7th Aug.

Sept. 5.—Surgs. *D.* Ramsay and *C. G.* Haynes (recently passed) posted to 31st and 32d regts. M.I.

Surg. G. Angus removed from 27th and posted to 42d N.I.; and Assist. Surg. J. Steel, *M.D.*, removed from latter and posted to former corps.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. T. S. Price, 8th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

20th N.I. Lieut. F. C. Marsden to be interp. and qu. master.

42d N.I. Lieut. M. Hyslop, 36th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

67th N.I. Lieut. R. Chitty, 40th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

68d N.I. Lieut. A. Fisher, 35th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

71st N.I. Lieut. G. W. Bishop to be interp. and qu. master, v. Kinlock removed.

Fort William, Sept. 11.—*Infantry.* Major Wm. Skeate to be lieut.-col. from 26th Aug. 1829, v. H. W. Wilkinson, dec.

72d *N.I.* Capt. W. B. Salmon to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Wright to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. H. Lloyd to be lieut., from 31st May 1829, in suc. to H. D. Showers, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. T. G. Dundas, and Supernum. Ens. E. H. Showers, brought on effective strength of regt.

73d *N.I.* Capt. W. A. Yates to be major, and Lieut. James Oliver to be captain of a company, from 26th Aug., in suc. to W. Skene prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Andrew Macdougall brought on effective strength of regt.

Major W. A. Yates, assist. com. gen., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, consequent on his promotion to a regimental majority.

Cadet of Engineers F. E. B. Bennett admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d Lieut.

Cadets of Cavalry J. A. D. Fergusson, and E. I. Robinson, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry Wm. Polson, G. I. Hudson, Thos. Goddard, and Wm. E. Lucas, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. F. F. H. Baddeley admitted as an assist. surgeon.

The undermentioned cornets having been brought on effective strength of regts. of L.C., are entitled to their full pay and allowances as cornets from the dates expressed: F. J. Harriott, 1st regt., 2d June 1829; W. V. Mitford, 9th regt., 3d June 1829; W. B. Mosley, 10th regt., 4th June 1829.

Major H. Walpole, of the establishment of Fort St. George, to be surveyor-general of India.

Capt. J. D. Herbert, assistant to the surveyor-general of India, to be deputy surveyor-general of Bengal; including in his duties as such the superintendence of the revenue surveys under this presidency.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 7.—*Removals of Lieut. Colonels.* A. Stewart, from 4th to 70th N.I.; J. Simpson, from 70th to 4th do.; T. P. Smith, from 8th to 18th do.; W. W. Davis, from 18th to 8th do.

Major J. Aubert, 70th, directed to join that regiment on its arrival at Baitool.

Major C. F. Wild, 24th N.I., directed to proceed to assume charge of 9th regt., on Major Seymour's arrival at Nusseerabad.

Major C. A. G. Wallington, 37th N.I., directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, and assume charge of 45th regt. on its arrival at that station.

Sept. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming directed to do duty with Foot Artillery at Cawnpore; date 26th Aug.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., directed to place himself under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Sept. 11.—*55th N.I.* Ens. T. C. Barrett to be lieut., v. L. McD. Kerr resigned, with rank from 26th Feb. 1829, v. F. T. Boyd prom.—Supernum. Lieut. A. M. Methven brought on effective strength of regt.

Mr. J. T. Hodgson admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon, with rank from 29th May 1826.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 9.—*Cornets posted to Regts.* F. J. Harriott, to 1st L.C., at Muttra. W. V. Mitford, 9th do., at Neemuch. W. B. Mosley, 10th do., at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot directed to join and do duty with H.M. 14th Foot until further orders.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Surg. H. Newmarch.—Capt. Jas. Charter, 5th N.I.—1st-Lieut. J. R. Revell, of artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 21. Lieut. E. K. Hopper, 73d N.I., for health.—Ens. C. Thorold, 49th N.I., for health.—28. Ens. H. A. Cumberlege, 74th N.I., for health.

To Isle of France.—Sept. 4. Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 22. *La Calcutta*, Labal, from Bordeaux, Pondicherry, and Madras.—23. *Admiral Bowbow*, Crawfurd, from London and Madras.—26. *David Scott*, Jackson, from London, Madeira, and Madras; and *Alexander*, Teysset, from Bordeaux, Madras, and Pondicherry.—27. *Bonne Harmonie*, Villeerose, from Marseilles and Pondicherry; and *Hooghley*, Bacon, from Boston (America).—30. *Mellish*, Vincent, from Sydney, Singapore, and Penang.—*Sept.* 4. H.C.S. *Marquis of Wellington*, Chapman, from London; H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London and Madras; and *Arabian*, Willis, from Liverpool.—5. *Wanderer*, Gould, from New York, and *Martha*, Munt, from Boston.—6. *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Persian Gulf, Bombay, and Madras.—10. *Statira*, Scriffin, from London; and *Brunswick*, Parker, from London and Madras.—12. *Exmouth*, Graham, from Bombay and Madras; *Hebe*, Currie, from Glasgow; *Diederika*, Hector, from Batavia, Singapore, and Penang; and *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool.—20. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from London and Madras; *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, from ditto and Madras; *Roxburgh Paget*, Geary, from ditto ditto; ditto; *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from ditto ditto; and *Swallow*, Adam, from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 22. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, for Isle of France, and *William Young*, Reynolds, for Sydney.—*Sept.* 3. *Buffon*, Passement, for Bourbon; *L'Emelie*, Faurdeaux, for Havre de Grace; and *Lotus*, Moriarty, for Salem (America).—5. *Cashmere Merchant*, Edghill, for Bourbon.—6. *Elizabeth*, Currie, for Bourbon.—7. *Protector*, Waugh, for London, *via* Madras.—8. *Burrel*, Metcalf, for Mauritius.—19. *Bahamian*, Weaver, for Liverpool; *Corinthian*, Curtis, for Baltimore; and *Miranda*, Dalgarno, for London, *via* Mauritius.

Gone to Sea from Saugor.

Aug. 26. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, for China.

Freight to London (Sept. 19)—£4. 10s. per ton for dead weight, and £5. 10s. to £6. per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 15. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. A. S. Davies, 57th N.I., of a son.

27. At Burrarah, district of Purneah, the lady of G. Buckland, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Futtyghur. Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a son.

5. At Mysoorie, the lady of Lieut. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., of a son.

6. At Simla, the lady of Capt. J. R. Bell, of a daughter.

11. At Purneah, Mrs. George Palmer, of a son.

14. At Mooradabad, the lady of Capt. Jas. Bedford, revenue surveyor, of a daughter.

15. At Dinapore, Mrs. Glynn, wife of Mr. M. Glynn, of the engineer's department, of a daughter.

17. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Deesa, the lady of F. Sheppee, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Bomeellee, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Dyer, H.C. marine, of a son.

— At Hameerpoor, North Bundelkhund, the lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. T. Sanderson, 9th Cavalry, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Jackson, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Barwell, of a daughter.

23. At Chandernagore, Mrs. M. Durrit, jun., of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, at the house of A. Ross, Esq., Chowringhee, Mrs. Morton, of a son.
— At Dum Dum, the lady of Major H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.
— At Howrah, the lady of Capt. P. M. Stavers, of a son.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. G. Dunkley, of a son.
— At Midnapore, the lady of J. L. Revell, Esq., of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. J. B. Dorrett, of a son.
— At Buxar, the lady of Robert Coombs, Esq., of a son.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Fred. Lindstedt, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario, of a son.
— At Calcutta, at the house of Jas. Fraser, Esq., Mrs. Thomas Fraser, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Pascal D'Rozario, of a daughter.
— At Mohutpore, Kishnaghur, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Corfield, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Kerr, of a son.
— At Purneah, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a son.

Sept. 1. At Jounpoor, Mrs. Eliza Dobson, of a son.
2. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Major Mackenzie, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. F. Hair, of a still-born child.
3. At Soladana, Mrs. G. H. Swaine, of a daughter.
4. At Berhampore, the lady of Brev. Capt. Fleming, H.M. 49th regt., of a son.
5. At Gyah, the lady of W. B. Jackson, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, Madame A. Lamouroux, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— While on her passage to Calcutta, *from Jessore*, Mrs. John George, of a still-born child.
— At Sealdah, Mrs. W. C. Rymer, of a son.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Guest, of a daughter.
12. At Tipperah, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Nathaniel Hudson, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. T. Beeby, of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gleeson, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Richards, of a son.
18. At Chewringhee, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.
19. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Patton, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Martinelly, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Moor, of a son.
Lately. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wm. Clifton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 17. At Dinapore, the Rev. J. T. Tucker, A.B., to Harriet *Athanasa*, second daughter of Capt. Delmain, of H.M. 13th Light Infantry.
24. At Serampore, Mr. John Motley to Louisa, second daughter *of the* late Major Martin.
26. At the Boitaconnah Church, Mr. Lewis Cole, of the Board of Trade, *to* Miss Anna Maria D'Souza.
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Hollis, H.C. marine, to Miss Sarah Connor.
31. At Allipore, Mr. P. R. Martin, of the Judge and Magistrate's Office, Sylhet, to Miss Catherine Foster.

Sept. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. L. I. De Mello to Miss Frances Gilla, grand-daughter of the late Count Gilla.
3. At Dinapore, Lieut. Edw. Jackson, 68th N.I., youngest son of the late John Jackson, Esq., of Walthamstow, county of Essex, to Miss Susan Elisabeth, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Melesbach.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Jones to Miss Eliza Surha.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Deveria, indigo planter, to Miss Eliza Augier.
9. At Dacca, Mr. Thos. Pickett, assistant to Lieut. Col. Geo. Cooper, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Arratoon Ter Stephanous, sumdar of Dacca.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Scott, jun., to Miss Ann Archer.
19. At Calcutta, H. B. Harrington, Esq., civil service, *to* Sarah *Anne Russell*, eldest daughter of the late R. M. Thomas, Esq.

Lately, At Sydney, Lieut. Edw. Weston, in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, to Blanche, youngest daughter of the *late George* Johnstone, Esq., of Anandale, Lieut.-Colonel of the 109d Regiment.

DEATHS.

May 10. At sea, on board the ship *David Scott*, returning to his father, Henry, youngest son of Edward Brightman, Esq., aged 16 years.
July 3. On board the H.C. ship *Lady Melville*, on his way to China for the recovery of his health, Robert Gladstone, Esq., of the firm of *Gillanders* and Co. of *this place*.
5. On board the H.C. ship *Thomas Grenville*, at sea, Mary, wife of John Bartleman, Esq., of the Bengal military *service*, and *only* daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, Esq., *of* Laig, Inverness-shire, aged 33.
30. At Mussoorie, Capt. Fred. Dougan, 10th Native Cavalry, and commanding the 2d Local Horse.
Aug. 2. At Purneah, Mr. Charles Brandt, aged 19, nephew *of John Brandt*, Esq. indigo planter at that place.
9. At Buxar, R. O. Scott, Esq., indigo planter, after a few days' illness, brought on by too great exposure to the sun, aged 39.
— At Bankipore, Patna, Mr. Wm. Legh, senior, head assistant Commissioner's Office, aged 49.
12. At Calcutta, Aratheon Arakiel, Esq., aged 56.
22. At Calcutta, *Elisabeth*, wife of Mr. W. Hudson, aged 35.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel *Rosenty*, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Sarah, *wife of Mr. Francis Augustin*, assistant in the export warehouse, aged 39.
24. At Calcutta, V. A. Vertaness, Esq., second son of A. Vertaness, Esq., aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Miss Mary Ann Fortescue, aged 10 years.
25. At Serampore, Mr. Augustin Guérinnière, indigo planter, of the district of Dacca, aged 69.
26. At Keitah, Lieut. Col. H. Wm. Wilkinson, commanding 23d regt. N.I.
27. At Calcutta, Miss Fanny Murray, aged 16.
— On the river (coming from *Allahabad*), Caroline Matilda Emelia, only daughter of the *late* Christopher Stuart, Esq., aged 14.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Theresa D'Souza, aged 48.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Fansahoo, aged about 30.
2. At Calcutta, Mr. Daniel Harris, aged 40.
5. At Calcutta, Anna Ritta, wife of Mr. Joseph de Rosario.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Peterson, aged 39.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. *Archibald Fleming*, aged 30.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. John Pinnah, *of the* territorial *department*.
6. At Calcutta, T. R. Swain, son of Mr. John Swain.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. George Echaud, aged 58.
10. At Calcutta, Capt. J. W. Anderson, commander of the *Comet* steamer, aged 36.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. William Fegredo, aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Rowe, relict of the late Gibson Rowe, Esq., aged 55.
12. At Calcutta, after child-birth, Mrs. Eliza A. D'Silva, aged 17.
14. At Calcutta, *Robert S.* Thomson, Esq., aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Felix Johnson, aged 44.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. Esechia Moses, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Shaler, aged 40.
16. At Cossipore, whither he had proceeded for change of air, Major R. M. O. Grantham, of the artillery, aged 49.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rodrigues, wife of Mr. J. Rodrigues, assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Marine Board, aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Ann Cassin, widow of the late Mr. James Cassin, aged 28.
18. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gleeson.
— At Calcutta, Master Francis Pereira, son of Mr. Timothy Pereira, aged 14.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Grant, formerly of Lynstock, near Grantown, North Britain.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROBATIONARY COURSE OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 18, 1829.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the concluding paragraph of the G.O. dated 14th Aug. 1821, quoted in the margin,* and to notify that assistant surgeons *who had* finished the first part of their probationary *course*, and have been reported qualified for the charge of acute cases of the principal diseases of India, may be posted to his Majesty's regiments by his Exc. the *Commander-in-chief*, there to finish the remaining part of their probationary course according to the established rules.

LENDING LIBRARIES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 18, 1829.—The *Right Hon. the Governor* in Council has been pleased to direct that lending libra*ries for* the use of the European troops be established at Fort St. George, St. Thomas's Mount, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Hyderabad, Nagpoor, Bellary, Masulipatam, Cannanore, Poonamallee, Vizagapatam, and *Cuddalore*, and that the following rules *for their guidance are to be* observed.

1st. The libraries are to be under the care and superintendence of committees composed of the commandants of stations, military chaplains, and principal station staff-officers.

2d. Each library shall consist, for the present, as nearly as possible, of the following works.

(*Here* follow names of the works).

3d. The books are to be deposited in the locked book-cases in the station schoolrooms, and placed under the immediate charge of the school-masters, who will each be allowed five rupees per mensem for dusting the books and keeping a correct register of the volumes and an account of *those* lent.

The hours for issuing and receiving books shall be left to the discretion of the committees.

5th. Books lent from a library are on no account to be transferred, but every book is to be brought back the week after it has been received, when it may be *either* returned the following day to the borrower for further perusal, or exchanged for another.

6th. No person to be allowed more than one book at a time.

7th. The *register of books to be* kept in the *following form*.

(*Here* follows the form of Register).

8th. In the event of any book being wantonly injured, the person by whom it was borrowed to be subject to such penalty as the committee at the station may see fit to impose.

9th. The *committees* to make a yearly report on the state of the libraries, and their apparent utility, to the Commander-in-chief through the office of the adjutant-general of the army, for the information of Government.

10th. European non-commissioned officers and privates to have the first choice of books, *and the committees to have the* power *of lending books not required by* European soldiers *to such other persons as* may engage to observe the rules of the institution.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary instructions on this subject as he may deem necessary to carry the wishes of Government into full effect.

REMOVAL OF LIEUT. COL. WILSON FROM COMMAND OF RIFLE CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 25, 1829.—His Exc. the Commander in Chief having represented to Government that "Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, commanding the rifle corps, has, on some recent occasions, approved, confirmed, and carried into execution, illegal sentences pronounced by courts-martial, and thereby unjustly inflicted corporal punishment on several privates of that corps;" and having recommended that he should be removed from the command of that corps "for disobedience of the repeated orders published to the army, and particularly for the information and guidance of officers commanding corps, to whom the important duty of examining the proceedings of regimental courts-martial previous to *confirming* the sentences is intrusted;" the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut. Col. Wilson be removed accordingly.

BRIGADIERS' ALLOWANCES.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 25, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize regimental full batta to be drawn by all brigadiers appointed by Government, without reference to the batta received by the troops under their command; this regulation to have effect from the 1st April last, when the present scale of brigadiers' allowances came into operation.

INDO BRITONS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 29, 1829.—The

* Extract 14th Aug. 1821, G.O. "With reference to G.O. under date the 5th June last, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that assistant surgeons be not in future placed under surgeons of his Majesty's regiments until they shall have been reported by the Medical Board to be duly qualified for the general duties of the army."

Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine, that Indo Britons advanced to the grades of warrant officers, quarter-master serjeants, serjeant-majors, and serjeants, shall be admitted to the benefit of the non-effective establishment on the same terms as *Europeans*, and when holding inferior situations, as *natives*.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. HOPKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 9, 1829.—Lieut. Colonel Hopkinson, C.B., of the horse artillery, having received the permission of Government to retire from the service and proceed to Europe, the Commander-in-chief embraces the opportunity which it affords him of publicly recording his sense of the distinguished zeal and ability by which that officer has been characterised throughout a lengthened course of active service, extending to a period of nearly thirty years.

Lieut. Col. Hopkinson has already been noticed by the highest authorities, and it remains for Sir George Walker to express his regret at the loss which the Madras army, and the horse artillery in particular, will experience in his retirement from its ranks.

GUARD AND SENTRY DRILL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 21, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief having observed a want of attention to the regulations prescribed in G.O. of the 2d and 29th April 1829, for the instruction of sentinels for the various points of their duty, his Excellency now directs that a regular course of guard and sentry drill be immediately entered upon in every regiment in the service, and officers commanding divisions and forces will make a special report in January next of the progress of the several corps under their command.

HINDOOSTANEE EXAMINATION.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 21, 1829.—With reference to the General Orders of the 13th April and 4th May 1829, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the Hindoostanee examinations therein ordered to take place in October next be deferred until the month of January 1830.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 11. George Sparkes, Esq., register to Zillah Court of Canara.

Sept. 22. Richard Clive, Esq., acting chief secretary to Government.

23. H. S. Greenes, Esq., first judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division.

Henry Chester, Esq., acting secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

Robert Herbert Clive, Esq., acting secretary to Government in public, &c. departments.

Robert Clark, Esq., acting secretary to Government in military department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 14, 1829.—*Cornets appointed to do duty.* V. V. Cooper, J. A. Reddie, E. A. Money, F. J. Carruthers, and W. Harrison, with details of light cavalry at Bangalore.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. F. B. S. Stuart, D. H. Dundas, and M. Beachcroft, with 12th N.I.; J. E. Lason, 28th do.; W. J. Arrow, 42d do.; R. Philliott, 19th do.

Aug. 17.—*Removals and Postings of Surgeons.* W. F. Newlyn, from 5th L.C. to 22d N.I.; C. de Price, from 22d to 1st N.I.; R. Sladen, from 42d N.I. to 4th bat. artillery; J. Lamb, M.D., (late prom.) to 8th L.C.

Postings of Assist. Surgeons. R. Power, to 8th N.I.; J. Lubbren, M.D., to 32th do.; C. H. Anchinleck, M.D., to 22d do.

Aug. 20.—*Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson* removed from 36th to 41st N.I., and J. M. Cannan, from 41st to 36th do.

Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae removed from 36th to 40th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Gibson (late prom.) posted to 36th N.I.

Majors J. G. Bonner removed from 1st brigade horse artillery to 4th bat. artillery, and T. T. Paske from latter to former.

Fort St. George, Aug. 18, 1829.—Sub. Assist. Surg. John Lamb, M.D., to be surgeon from 1st July 1829, v. Bond.

Messrs. T. W. Haslam and D. F. Macleod admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lubbren and C. H. Anchinleck, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. J. Robertson, 9th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign adjutancy of that corps.

Ens. W. Arrow, of infantry, permitted to continue attached to army of his Highness the Nizam until further order.

Aug. 25.—Surg. James Haslewood to be cantonment surgeon and medical storekeeper at Nagpore, v. Bond.

9*th N.I.* Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth to be adj., v. Robertson.

24*th N.I.* Sen. Ens. J. S. Du Vernet to be Lieut., v. Gordon, dec.; date 11th Jan. 1829.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 26.—Ens. W. M'G. Caulfield removed from doing duty with 9th, and posted to 24th N.I.

Aug. 29.—Assist. Surg. J. Adam removed from 47th N.I. to 2d brigade horse artillery, and posted to S. troop of that corps at Secunderabad.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Anchinleck, M.D., removed from 22d to 45th regt., and Assist. Surg. J. Flockton posted to 22d N.I.

Aug. 31.—Lieut. F. J. Begbie, of artillery, removed from 3d to 3d bat., and Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe from 3d to 2d bat.

Sept. 1.—Capt. R. J. Marr removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and directed to join detachment of that corps at Salem.

Sept. 2.—Ens. G. H. S. Yates posted to 48th N.I.

Ens. J. P. M'Dermott removed from doing duty with 10th and posted to 40th N.I.

Ensigns (recently arrived) appointed to do duty. Patrick Ogilvie, G. Glascott, and Edw. Normand, with 36th N.I.; P. Fair, 16th do.; W. L. Boulderson, 28th do.

Fort St. George, Aug. 29.—Messrs. T. J. R. Middlemist and W. G. Davidson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and appointed to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. J. J. Jeffreys and R. W. Weight, now attached to General Hospital, app. to do duty under surgeon of 1st Europ. regt.

Supernum. Ens. C. R. Hobart admitted on effective strength of 12th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Major T. T. Paske, artillery, permitted to resign his appointment of assist. adj. gen. of that corps, in compliance with his request.

Assist. Surg. J. Flockton permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Colonel Sir E. Miles, Kt., C.B., &c., of H.M. 89th regt., to command garrison at Trichinopoly.

Sept. 1.—Major J. N. Abdy, of artillery, to be assist. adj. gen. of artillery, v. Paske resigned.

3*d or P.L.I.* Sen. Lieut. W. H. Short to be capt., v. Power dec.; date 25th Aug. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. A. B. Jones admitted on effective strength of 3d regt. to complete its establishment.

9*th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Geo. Milsom to be capt., v. Norman dec.; date 24th Aug. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, admitted on effective strength of 9th regt., to complete its establishment.

40*th N.I.* Sen. Capt. C. O. Fothergill to be maj., Sen. Lieut. C. Wilford to be capt., and (the late) Sen. Ens. T. S. Wilson to be lieut., v. Pew retired; date 11th April 1829.

Sen. Ens. Jas. Jones to be lieut., v. Wilson dec.; date 20th April 1829.

45*th N.I.* Sen. Capt. B. Blake to be maj., Sen. Lieut. R. Francis to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Darby to be lieut., v. Godley retired; date 5th April 1829.

Cadets of Infantry P. Ogilvie, G. Glascott, Edw. Norman, W. L. Boulderson, and P. Fair, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Sept. 4. — Temporary Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. W. C. M'Leod, 30th N.I., to be sub. assist. commissary general, v. Whistler prom.

Messrs. Jas. Keilie, Jas. Woodforde, M.D., C. J. Cowie, G. A. Austin, and Abr. Goodall, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Assist. Surgeons app. to do duty. J. Kellie, under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George; J. Woodforde, M.D., under medical officer in charge of garrison of Poonamallee; C. J. Cowie and G. A. Austin, under surgeon of 1st Europ. regt.; A. Goodall, under cantonment surg. of St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. D. L. Arnott, 36th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast., interp. and paym. to that corps.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 4.—Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae removed from 40th to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. Jackson from latter to former corps.

Fort St. George, Sept. 8.—25*th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. D. O'Dell to be capt., v. Manners dec.; date 30th Aug. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. Wm. B. Jackson admitted on effective strength of 25th regt., to complete its establishment.

The services of Capt. R. D. O'Dell placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com.-in-chief, for regimental duty.

Supernum. Cornet N. Wroughton admitted on effective strength of 5th L.C., to complete its establishment.

Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson, C.B., commanding 1st brigade horse artillery, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Comp. from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 33d N.I., to be Persian interp. to officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Norman dec.

Ens. W. Dely, of H.M. 48th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Fraser, commanding ceded districts, from 5th June last.

6*th N.I.* Lieut. C. J. Cole to act as adj., v. Gordon.

19*th N.I.* Lieut. A. Coventry to act as adj., v. Nott.—Lieut. G. Nott to act as qu. mast., paym. and interp., v. Osborne.

26*th N.I.* Lieut. N. Johnson to be qu. mast., paym. and interp., v. Arnott.

46*th N.I.* Lieut. G. P. Cameron to act as qu. mast., paym., and interp., v. Wilford.

Sept. 15.—Capt. Fred. Welland, 23d L.Inf., now employed on staff, to be paymaster in Dooab, v. Gwynne proceeded to Europe.

Capt. H. Sargent, 41st N.I., now employed with rifle corps, to be paymaster in Mysore, v. Crokat proceeded to Europe.

Artillery. Sen. Maj. J. H. Frith to be lieut. col., Sen. Capt. Jas. Harrison to be maj., and Sen. 1st-Lieut. Geo. Alcock to be capt., v. Hopkinson retired; date 13th Sept. 1829.

Supernum. 1st-Lieut. H. H. Mortimer admitted on effective strength of artillery, to complete its establishment.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 16.—*Cornets (recently admitted) appointed to do duty.* H. J. Pattison, H. R. C. King, and W. L. Walker, with details of light cavalry at Bangalore.

Ensigns (recently admitted) appointed to do duty. Jas. Eykyn, with 1st N.I.; W. Fleetwood, 2d do.; R. Cotton, 10th do.; Wm. Scafe, 10th do.; R. Boddington, 46th do.; Edw. Pereira, 49th do.

Sept. 17.—*Removals of Surgeons.* J. Richmond, from 31st L.Inf. to 8th N.I.; W. H. Richards, from 8th N.I. to 31st L.Inf.; R. Davidson, from 2d brigade horse artillery to 29th N.I.; J. Burton, from 29th N.I. to 2d brigade horse artillery.

Removals and postings of Assist. Surgeons. R. Power, from 8th N.I. to rifle corps; A. Stuart to 33d N.I.; D. Kenny to 34th L.I.

Removals and Postings in Artillery. Lieut. Col. W. G. Pearse, from 1st bat. to 1st horse brigade; Lieut. Col. W. Morison, C.B., from 3d to 1st bat.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Frith (late prom.) to 3d bat.; Major T. S. Watson, from 2d horse brig. to 3d bat.; Major J. Harrison (late prom.) to 2d horse brigade; Capt. G. Alcock (late prom.) to 2d horse brigade; 1st-Lieut. M. Watts, from 3d to 1st horse brigade; 2d-Lieut. S. W. Croft from 4th bat. to 2d horse brigade.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Surg. Jas. Haslewood.—Lieut. Stephen Prescott, 5th N.I.—Ens. H. A. Kenedy, 14th N.I.—1st-Lieut. P. J. Begbie, artillery.—Lieut. J. G. Deck, 15th N.I.; Ens. W. B. Littlehales, 52d N.I.—Assist. Surg. R. Power.—Capt. W. S. Hele, artillery.—Lieut. Col. W. Hankins, 2d Europ. Regt.—Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, 25th N.I.—Capt. J. F. Bird, 22d N.I.—Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st N.I.—Lieut. T. Panton, 51st N.I.—Lieut. A. Grant, 5th L.C.—Lieut. R. N. Faunce, 2d N.I.—Lieut. W. Grey, 21st N.I.—Surg. J. T. Conran.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart.—Surg. J. Richmond.—Capt. R. J. Marr, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.—Lieut. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Macbriare, 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. Currie, 9th N.I.—Capt. Wm. Hyslop, 3d L.C.—Capt. Jas. Fullarton, 17th N.I.—Lieut. O. Bell, 12th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 18. Capt. John Gwynne, 26th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. Jas. Robertson, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Dowell, 52d N.I.—29. Lieut. M. Joseph, 6th N.I.—Lieut. W. Gordon, 6th N.I.—Colonel John Doveton, 2d L.C.—Lieut. G. W. Osborne, 19th N.I., for health.—14. Ens. J. Gomm, 47th N.I., for health.—*Sept.* 15. Capt. Jas. Wylie, 45th N.I., for health.

To Bengal.—Aug. 18. Lieut. H. Marshall, 1st bat. pioneers, for four months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Aug. 25. Lieut. John Maitland, of artillery, for six months, for health.—Lieut. J. Back, of artillery, ditto; ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 15. Lieut. F. F. J. Trench, 6th L.C., for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 10. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, from London.—11. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Liverpool and Madeira.—13. *Anacharsis*, Bernard, from Mauritius.—14. *William Money*, Fulcher, from Bombay.—15. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London; and *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, from Mauritius.—16. H.M.S. *Satellite*, Laws, from Port Jackson

and Port Raffles.—17. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, from Calcutta.—20. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fish, from Trincomalee.—27. *Protector*, Waugh, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Sept. 15. *Caledonia*, Symons, for Northern Ports.—17. *Mary*, Welsh, for Calcutta.—18. *Palmira*, Thompson, for Calcutta; and *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, for Isle of France.—19. *William Money*, Fulcher, for Calcutta.—20. *Nouvelle Europe*, Frion, for Calcutta.—21. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Calcutta.—22. H.M.S. *Pembroke*, Gordon, for England; and H.M.S. *Satellite*, Laws, on a cruise.—23. *Royal Saxon*, Petre, for Calcutta.—26. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fish, for Trincomalee.—30. *Neptune*, Cumberledge, for Calcutta.—Oct. 4. *Protector*, Waugh, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Edwards, of a son.

Sept. 2. At Berhampore, the lady of Major Arthur Cooke, of a daughter.

7. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. Thos. Locke, 2d N.V.B., of a daughter.

9. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. H. Lee, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Ross, 16th N.I., of a son.

16. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Aug. Clarke, deputy assist. com. general, of a daughter.

—. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dowker, 3d N.I., of a son.

17. On the Neelgherries, the lady of Capt. Dun, dep. judge adv. general, of a son.

18. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Napier, of a daughter.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. M. M'Neill, 6th L.C., deputy assist. adj. general, southern division, of a son.

20. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. G. S. Britain, of a daughter.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. F. Haleman, 15th N.I., of a son.

24. At Cuddalore, the lady of Brooke Cunliff, Esq., of a son.

25. At Madras, Mrs. E. C. Griffiths, of a son.

27. At Madras, the lady of Thos. Prendergast, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

29. At Madras, the lady of Major Hitchins, deputy adj. gen. of the army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Madras, Mr. John Taylor, paymaster's clerk, 36th N.I., to Miss Ann Lucas.

18. At Madras, John Orr, Esq., civil service, to Mrs. Elliot, third daughter of George Lys, Esq., of Madras.

26. At the Vepery Mission Church, Mr. John O'Hara to Miss M. A. Greene.

DEATHS.

Aug. 16. At Vizianagram, Ensign Jos. Foster, 19th regt. N.I.

23. At the Luz, Mrs. Margaret Moonlase, aged 42.

24. At Allepy, Capt. James Power, 3d regt. L.Inf., aged 36.

Sept. 5. At Trichinopoly, Mr. C. Maclean, assistant apothecary, aged 33.

8. At Hingolie, in consequence of a fall from his horse when fox hunting, Lieut. James Willamson, H.H. the Nizam's 3d regt. infantry (expired in six hours).

14. At Trichinopoly, Mr. J. W. Albany.

19. At Berhampoor, near Ganjam, Mary, wife of Mr. James Levaie, manager of the collector's office at that station.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

KITTOOR PRIZE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 7, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army the following scale of distribution and roll of regiments and detachments entitled to share in the Kittoor prize money.

Scale of Distribution.

	Amount for each rank.
Lieut. Col. Commanding (1 of whole)	Rs. 1,[illegible],515
Brigadiers, Lieut. Cols., Majors (12)	17,[illegible]
Captains, Surgeons, Deputy Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen., Assist. Com. Gen., Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., Brigade Majors (36)	5,[illegible]
Lieuts., Ensigns, Cornets, Assist. Surgeons, Brigade Qu. Master (116)	3,[illegible]
Sub-Assist. Surgs., Apothecary, Troop Qu. Master, Conductors (9)	[illegible]
Sub-Conductors, Serj. Majors, Qu. Mast. Serjs., Riding Mast. Serjs., &c. (23)	[illegible]
Subedars, Russaldars (63)	144
Jamadars (68)	[illegible]
Serjeants (69)	
Havildars, Trumpet Majors, Farrier Major, Assist. Apothecary, &c. (320)	64
Corporals, Drummers and Fifers, Buglers, Trumpeters, Farriers, Privates, Bombardeers, Gunners, Rough Riders (1332)	48
Naiques, Native Drummers and Fifers, &c., Troopers, Sepoys, Lascars, Puckaulees, Bheesties, Drivers, Watermen, &c. &c. (5,081)	33

Total amount to be distributed as published in General Orders, Rs. 12,60,107.

Regiments and Detachments entitled to Share in the Property captured at Kittoor.

Madras Troops.

C. Troop, 2d brigade Horse Artillery.
F. and G. Troops, Native do. do.
Foot Artillery detachment.
Detachment 4th Regt. L.C.
8th Regiment L.C.
Detachment 7th L.C.
Ditto H.M. 46th Regt.
Ditto 5th Regt. N.I.
Ditto 6th Regt. N.I.
Ditto 45th Regt. N.I.
Ditto 49th Regt. N.I.
14th Regiment N.I.
23d Regiment N.I.
Golundauze Detachment.
Detachment 2d bat. Pioneers.
Ditto Engineers.
Ditto Mysore Horse.
Ditto Ordnance Department.
Commissariat Department.
Adj. General's Department.
Qu. Mast. General's Department.

Bombay Troops.

Horse Artillery Troop.
Foot Artillery Detachment.
Detachment 3d Regt. L.C.
Ditto Auxiliary Horse.
Ditto European Regiment.
Ditto 3d Regt. N.I.
Ditto 6th Regt. N.I.
Commissariat Department.

Claims should be preferred to the General Prize Committee at the presidency.

MEDICAL FUND.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 7, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having conditionally sanctioned the institution of a Medical Fund at this presidency, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors, is pleased to direct that the several paymasters receive subscriptions and arrears on account of the same, agreeably to such communications on the subject as they may receive from Surgeon Smytton, the secretary to the Fund Committee, in the same manner as contributions are received on account of the Military Fund.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 11, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit quarter-masters of European infantry corps, holding the situations of quarter-master and interpreter of regiments, to draw horse allowance, whether in garrison or in the field.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 22, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the amount of securities to be taken from the commissary-general at this presidency be fixed in future at Rs. 20,000 in Company's paper, and the same amount on his personal bond.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 6, 1829.—2d Lieut. Kennedy, of engineers, to be executive engineer at Surat.

Aug. 13.—Lieut. J. Sinclair, regt. of artillery, to act as executive engineer at Baroda, v. Capt. Jacob.

Aug. 24.—13th N.I. Lieut. G. W. Oakes to be capt., v. Blachley, dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial; date 17th Aug. 1829.

Lieut. J. E. Carpenter to be brought on effective strength of 13th N.I., v. Oakes prom.

Lieut. W. Chambers to be brought on effective strength of 13th N.I., v. Vaillant dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. J. Jackson to be acting adj. and Lieut. Willoughby to be acting interp. to right wing of 25th N.I. at Ahmedabad, from 7th May last; confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

Aug. 31.—2 Lieut. A. Meadows to act as adj. to 18th N.I. during period Lieut. Jameson may have charge of regt.

Ens. F. Westbrook to act as qu. mast. and paym. to 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Jameson on duty at Malligaum.

Sept. 2.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Burn, M.D., admitted on establishment from 26th Aug.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Capt. R. Meldrum, 16th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 5. Ens. G. T. Fenwick, 10th N.I., for one year.—7. Assist. Surg. A. M'K. Lyon, for health.—28. Assist. Surg. P. Stewart, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 15. Lieut. F. Pelly, of engineers, for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 10. *Isabella*, Bouchier, from London and Madeira.—11. *La Constance*, Regnaud, from Mauritius.—12. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.—14. *Nirius*, Farley, from Salem (America).

Freight to London (Sept. 9.)—£2. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

June 26. At Molmein, the lady of Lieut. E. B. Squire, Bombay marine, of a son and heir.

July 31. At Bombay, the wife of W. J. Crawley, Esq., commander of the bark *Fifeshire*, prematurely, of a still-born son.

Aug. 17. At Deesa, the lady of F. Sheppee, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

26. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Browne, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Alex. N. Shaw, Esq., of a son.

3. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Joseph Ball, of a son.

Lately. At Poonah, the lady of Major Moore, artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 8. At Bombay, Mr. C. L. Liebschwager to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. F. Horne, *of the chief* Secretary's Office.

DEATH.

Aug. 19. At Bombay, Joao Vincente, son of the late Mr. Reginaldo C. de Noronha, aged 18.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

C. Brownrigg, Esq., to be provincial judge of Colombo, in room of H. Pennell, Esq., proceeding to England.

J. Price, Esq., to be provincial judge of Jaffna, v. C. Brownrigg, Esq.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be collector of Jaffna, v. J. Price, Esq.

J. Barnett, Esq., to be collector of Trincomalee, v. P. A. Dyke, Esq.

W. J. Lushington, Esq., to be sitting magistrate of Colombo, v. J. Barnett, Esq.

R. Wells, Esq., to be first assistant in chief secretary's office, v. W. J. Lushington, Esq.

W. Mathison, Esq., to be second assistant in chief secretary's office, v. R. Wells, Esq.

BIRTH.

Aug. 24. At Cotta, near Colombo, the lady of the Rev. S. Lambrick, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 7. At Colombo, Mr. A. F. A. Von Berghem to Josina Artioldina, eldest daughter of Mr. J. G. Ebert.

Persia.

BIRTH.

Dec. 13. At Tabriez, Eliza, wife of Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., of a daughter.

China.

BIRTH.

June 9. At Macao, the lady of Richard Turner, Esq., of a son.

Home Intelligence.

tention of the government was directed with the greatest earnestness to afford every additional facility to trade in that country; and amongst the means contemplated for increasing the revenue, in addition to the intended reductions, the first, and one of the most important, would be, the removal of all restrictions whatever upon the internal trade of India. In considering this subject, and in reviewing the papers which had been laid upon their table, he felt assured that their lordships would see that the first and most important question for Parliament to decide was, whether it would be possible to conduct the government of India, directly or indirectly, without the assistance of this Company; and the second question was, whether that assistance should be afforded in the manner in which it had been hitherto afforded, or in some other way. He was satisfied that it would be unnecessary for him to enter into the details connected with this subject, for he was fully confident that their lordships would consider minutely all the details which related to it; that they would make themselves acquainted with it in all its bearings; that they would approach its consideration with unbiassed minds, and with deliberate caution; and above all things he trusted that there would be no disposition on the part of their lordships to sacrifice to the seemingly present advantage of any portion of the population of this country, the happiness of that people, whose interests should be as dear to their lordships, and whose appeal to their justice and their generosity was so strong—he meant the people of India.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said he was sorry that the course which he had recommended last session had not been adopted, which had been followed on a former occasion, when the affairs of the East-India Company were before Parliament, on the last consideration of their charter,—namely, that his Majesty's Government, who, of course possessed the fullest and most correct information with respect to the affairs of India, and who must particularly of late years have had their attention peculiarly directed to that subject, should in the first instance bring forward their views in some tangible shape; the subject would afterwards be discussed in the course of inquiry which Parliament would not fail to institute, and doubtless it would be treated in the same spirit of candour by his Majesty's Government as that with which the noble lord proposed to enter upon the present inquiry. Though the noble lord had not adopted that course, he conceived, from what had fallen from the noble lord, that upon many points of this important subject his opinions and views had been already in a great degree formed. As it was determined, however, that the intentions of Government should remain for the present unknown, he (the Marquess of Lansdowne) was the more resolved as an individual member of Parliament to apply himself to this subject, and to devote to it his earnest and persevering attention. Their lordships were called upon to discharge a most momentous and important duty; they were called upon to decide in reference to measures affecting the happiness of millions who had never been seen by them, and had never seen them, and yet who were under their legislative regime—millions who, though placed beyond their ken, yet by fortune had been placed within their power; and under such circumstances he trusted that their lordships would approach the question with minds perfectly unbiassed—uninfluenced either by any previous speculations which it had called forth in this enquiring country on the one hand, or by any attention to existing interests on the other, whether deeply seated or long formed, and their sole object should be the happiness of the people of India. He trusted noble lords would remember that their sole aim and object should be the happiness of the people of India; and their earnest endeavours should be devoted to provide that mode of connexion which was best calculated to maintain their happiness, and to increase the wealth and prosperity of this country in its relations with India. They should adopt measures to raise the character of the people of India, by giving to them benefits of which they, up to the present time, knew nothing; and they should instil into their minds an adequate sense of the advantages of law and government, of which past history and past circumstances, for which the governments of this country had much to answer (*hear, hear!*), had hitherto precluded their acquisition. If such measures were not adopted, and such improvements carried into effect, the house would only continue to hear from the noble lord and his successors the confession which he had made on night, of the inability of India to provide for its own government, and that country which, if well managed, might be a support and an advantage to this empire, would still continue, as it had been, a [illegible] upon our resources.

[illegible] fully concurred [illegible] his noble friend, [illegible] not leave [illegible] upon this [illegible] he should the house, [illegible] to afford to [illegible] borough) on [illegible] house and [illegible] requesting a [illegible] been circulated in the [illegible]

had been made the subject of animadversion in the other house of Parliament. The document to which he alluded had affixed to it the signature of the noble lord; it was addressed to a functionary in India, and contained sentiments certainly of an extraordinary nature. He trusted the noble lord would be enabled to deny its authenticity; and he now, therefore, called upon the noble lord to state whether or not the letter addressed to Sir J. Malcolm, as printed in the public papers, was his production or not?

Lord *Ellenborough* was anxious to allude, in the first instance, to what had fallen from the noble Marquess (Lansdowne). He fully concurred with the noble Marquess, as to the great importance of the question which was now about to be brought under the consideration of Parliament, and it was upon account of its importance that it had been thought fit that Parliament should apply itself to the investigation of the subject before any determinate course should be adopted by his Majesty's ministers in respect to it. He could not help thinking that such a mode of previous inquiry was the best way for arriving at a just conclusion, both on the part of Parliament and his Majesty's ministers. With regard to the question asked by the noble baron, he (Lord Ellenborough) could only say, that of the letter which appeared in the papers purporting to be addressed by him to Sir John Malcolm, he had kept no copy; and, in fact, when he first heard of the publication in question, he had no recollection of such a letter at all. He had since read the letter, and he had no reason to doubt that it was substantially correct. At the same time he had to state that versions of the same letter had been published, both in India and in this country, and that they differed in several material points, and in one particularly, of an important character. He could assure the noble lord, that had he (Lord Ellenborough) communicated in confidence with Sir John Malcolm, an officer acting with him in the government of India, having before him the official documents which he then had before him, he would never have given expression to any other sentiments than those expressed in the letter; nor if under such circumstances he had adopted any other course than that which he then advised his Majesty to pursue—namely, to appoint Sir J. Dewar and Sir W. Seymour as judges in the Supreme Court of Bombay, he felt that he would be deserting his public duty, and rendering himself unworthy of the confidence which his Majesty had placed in him.

Lord *Durham* said, it appeared that the noble lord substantially avowed the sentiments contained in the letter alluded to. He was not certainly prepared for such an acknowledgment, and he was sure the house and the country would participate in the sincere regret which he (Lord Durham) experienced at an avowal of such sentiments in such a quarter. It was the more to be regretted, as the feeling prevailed throughout the country, and was particularly impressed upon the minds of persons who interested themselves in the affairs of India, that in this letter one of the ministers of the crown, to whose charge was intrusted the government of India, had expressed sentiments unfavourable to the independence of the judges in that country. (*Hear, hear.*) It was a matter of sincere regret that such an impression should go forth in India. It was to be regretted that the rest of his Majesty's government had not disavowed the sentiments in that letter—sentiments which had excited general alarm amongst the people of India for the independence of their judges.

The *Duke of Wellington* said, that his noble friend had stated that the letter was in substance the letter which he had written to Sir J. Malcolm; but though his noble friend had bound himself to the terms of the letter, he was not at all bound to it, as understood by the interpretation which others thought proper to affix upon it. For his part, he (the Duke of Wellington) did not see a word in the letter directly derogatory to the independence of the judges in the East. It was stated in the letter, that a certain judge in the East Indies had not conducted himself with discretion, and if his noble friend had known at the time of writing that letter, the decision of the privy council, he would have had the highest authority in this country for stating that the judge had not conducted himself according to law. His noble friend had said in this private letter, which had in some manner found its way to the public, that the law of the learned judge in question was considered bad law; and bad law it was afterwards decided to be by the privy council, and it was held that the judge had no power to act as he had done, and that he had acted indiscreetly. His noble friend in his letter went on to say that two discreet judges had been appointed, who would restrain the other judge should he happen to be indiscreet. (*A laugh, and hear!*) Surely that could not be described as an attack upon the independence of the judges. The noble lord had stated further in the letter, his opinion that the learned judge should be recalled, and the privy council had since recommended to his Majesty that that learned judge should be recalled, to answer for his conduct in this very transaction. With respect to the letter being a private one, he would say this,—that if the noble lord had described his noble friend as writing a private letter

respecting a transaction of this description, he might blame him for that, and he (the Duke of Wellington) would not defend him on that point; but if persons corresponding in private letters with individuals on foreign stations, were to have every sentiment which they expressed, and every thing which they recommended, made the subject of public animadversion and parliamentary inquiry, no business could be done at all; and he would say, that his noble friend had been hardly dealt with.

Lord *Melville* was ready to bear all the blame, if any, attached to his noble friend, the writer of this letter, by avowing his perfect concurrence in the sentiments expressed in it. With regard to this letter, he begged leave to say, that a great deal of flippancy had been exhibited in reference to this subject in other places, and much ignorance and misapprehension appeared to exist with respect to the duties of judges in colonies, which did not by any means correspond to those of our judges at home. What were the facts of this case? The learned judge in question supposed he possessed powers which he never possessed, and he acted upon that supposition. The government of Bombay told him he was wrong, and that he had no jurisdiction where he was about to exercise it. He persisted, and the governor resisted him; and it was afterwards decided that the learned judge was wrong in his view of the law. The noble lord maintained that judges in India ought to be persons inclined to support the government. About fifty years ago, when these supreme courts were first established in India, a case very similar to the present occurred in the supreme court of Bengal. 'It appeared that the learned judge there entertained similar notions to those entertained by the learned judge in this instance, but he proceeded to greater lengths to enforce them. He issued an attachment out of his court against a native where he had no jurisdiction. The government sent a military force to oppose him. He attacked that force. The government sent an additional force to sustain it. Did parliament afterwards impeach the governor? On the contrary, they were nigh impeaching the judge—they declared that he was wrong, and they passed an act enacting that governors in those colonies should be supported; that in Bengal the governor and council should be exempted from the authority of the supreme court, and if any act of theirs were challenged in that court, an order from the governor would be sufficient to plead in bar to all proceedings; and the act finally went to indemnify the governor for the acts which had been already done in resistance to the supreme court. This was a case in point; and the learned judge, in the late instance at Bombay, had been completely in error as to the law, and as to the jurisdiction of his court. He blamed the learned judge severely for shutting up his court, when the governor decided against him; and he maintained that that circumstance shewed how necessary it was that the judges in India should be possessed of discretion. He (Lord Melville) had sometimes had the unpleasant duty to perform to advise his Majesty as to the recall of judges from India, and on such occasions he had expressed similar sentiments, though not, perhaps, precisely in the same language, as those expressed by his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough). The judges in this country, it was true, were independent of the government, but in India they must be in communication with the government, and should not be persons to set themselves up against it. The conduct of Sir J. Grant, in this matter, had been extremely blameable, and so thought the privy council. He repeated, that if the noble lord or any other persons conceived that the judges of India, though independent of the government, were precisely in the same situation as judges in this country, they could have but very little knowledge of the subject, or of the state of things in India.

Lord *Holland* said, that the noble viscount (Melville), instead of defending the real point raised, had discussed the question of law at issue between the Supreme Court and the Government of India. But the letter expressly stated that the question of law was of comparative insignificance; it was the tone and temper of the judge which excited animadversion, and no this bad law. (*No, no.*) The letter stated that "errors in matters of law are nothing, in comparison with those they have committed in the tenour of their speeches from the bench." Now, judging the letter in question in the same manner in which the noble lord judged the conduct of judges—what was the impression it was calculated to produce, both on the people of England and India, as to the inducement for recommending persons to his Majesty to be appointed judges in India? Was it not calculated to impress on their minds that improper bias and sway influenced the recommendations to his Majesty? Could any man read the letter through without thinking that two new judges appointed for India had been recommended because they were more likely to be subservient to his Majesty's government than the other judges? He did not charge the noble lord with any such inclination, but the letter really was calculated to produce such an opinion on the minds of the people of India; and it would certainly be a great misfortune for the government of India, if the people of that country should be persuaded that those judges, whom they looked to as their natural protectors against oppression, had been appointed from any considerations of that sort.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, that he should have thought himself almost the last person in this country who could have been considered as wishing to trench on the independence of judges. He had too strong a recollection of the qualities that distinguished his noble and learned father in the administration of law, not to respect and maintain the independence of the judge. He did not, however, oppose himself to the independence of judges, yet he would resist their usurpation of powers not given them, but expressly taken away from them, by law—powers, which if the official information he had received were to be relied upon, or that which he had obtained from persons well acquainted with the state of affairs in India, could not be exercised by the judges there without danger to the tranquillity of the country, and to the stability of the government. And therefore it was that he said that the errors in law were nothing compared to the language, which, from the sacred elevation of the bench, and clothed with royal authority, they had been pleased to direct against the government of India; which, unless it were maintained in integrity and unquestioned authority, their lordships could not preserve. The power of this country in India depended on opinion (*hear*), and would not bear the collision of the Supreme Court and the presidencies of that country. He spoke not of his own knowledge of that country, but what he had derived from conversation with persons best acquainted with it, and from official documents; and he again declared, that the sentiments contained in the letter which had been alluded to were commanded by his public duty. With respect to the individuals appointed to succeed the judges, it was his firm belief that fitter men could not have been found to fill those situations, and discharge, in the spirit of the act of parliament, the duties confided to them. When he read the official papers on the question at issue between the Supreme Court and the Government of India, he was struck by the knowledge of law displayed by Sir James Dewar, but much more by his discretion; and it occurred to him, that if that gentleman should appear fit in other respects to be placed in the situation of chief justice, it would be an advantageous nomination. He had made inquiries as to the character of Sir James Dewar in this country for legal knowledge, and the result was most satisfactory; and he therefore recommended to his Majesty to appoint that gentleman chief justice in India. With respect to the other gentleman there was nothing stated in the letter which he was not ready to maintain. That gentleman had the confidence of a noble and learned friend of his (Lord Ellenborough's), and of another right hon. gentleman, whose opinion was of the greatest value. He had, moreover, made private inquiries with respect to his character, and more especially with respect to the possession of that discretion and gentleman-like conduct, which he felt to be essential to the due discharge of the duties of a judge. He had only again to repeat, that nothing was farther from his wish than to trench on the independence of judges; but as long as he remained in the situation he now held, it was his duty to uphold and protect the local government of India, more especially as it was composed of men who, at a great distance from this country, take on themselves, in the faithful discharge of their public duty, a great and fearful responsibility, acting, at much personal risk to themselves, to support the stability of the British power, and of the great interests committed to their charge.

We have been unable to procure an authentic list of the members nominated to the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the East-India trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council (Earl Bathurst) has been chosen chairman. The committee has not yet commenced its sittings for business, it being convenient to afford time for the Committee of the Commons to proceed in their examination of witnesses, to a certain extent, which witnesses will then be examined before the Lords' Committee. Their Lordships met on the 10th February, and adjourned till the 2d March.

House of Commons, *Feb. 5.*

Lord Ellenborough's Letter to Sir John Malcolm.—Mr. *Spring Rice*, in presenting a petition from Limerick against the renewal of the Company's charter, observed that a letter had recently appeared in the public prints of this country, stated to have been received by an official individual in India, from the noble president of the Board of Control, and which letter contained statements of the utmost importance respecting the administration of justice in India, and the intentions of his Majesty's Government with regard to the renewal of the East-India Company's charter. He wished to ask, whether that letter was genuine, and if

so, whether there would be any difficulty in laying a copy of it before Parliament?

Mr. *Bankes* said he understood from the noble lord alluded to, that the letter in question was written in the shape of a strictly private and confidential communication from him to the individual to whom it was addressed, and that it was never intended to meet the public eye. He (Mr. Bankes), while acting as secretary to the India Board, had never seen a copy of this letter, and he believed that it was not in the power of the noble lord himself to say whether or not the letter which had been published in the papers was a correct copy of the private letter he had written to Sir John Malcolm. Sir John Malcolm had since expressed his deepest regret that it should have come before the public, and had stated, that a deliberate and shameful breach of confidence was the only means by which such a document could have been brought before the public.

Mr. *Brougham* said, that the appearance of such a letter, taking it to be genuine, was forcibly calculated to give rise to doubts as to the capacity of the writer of such a letter for the situation of the important trust which he at present filled. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Brougham) could not avoid entering his protest against the jurisdiction which appeared to be assumed by the writer of that letter over the independence of the judicial order in India. He should not enter further at present into this discussion, but would simply content himself with expressing his regret at reading such a document, and his surprise that a noble lord at the head of such an important department connected with India, could have permitted himself to indulge in the expression of such opinions regarding the judicial office in that country.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* said, if the letter were genuine, it was indeed a most extraordinary document.

Mr. *Trant* strongly condemned the practice of making documents of such a description public. It was calculated altogether to put an end to confidential correspondence between individuals in this country and their friends in India.

Mr. *S. Rice* knew nothing of the manner in which this letter had been made public, but seeing it in the public prints, he took the liberty of putting the question which he did to his hon. friend, and he did not think he could have asked him a kinder question, as it afforded him the opportunity for the explanation he had given, and which would have been more satisfactory if he could have denied altogether the genuineness of the letter. Let the disgrace of publishing the letter attach to the individual by whom it had been made public; but the letter was now before the public, and it could only be treated as a public document. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said to be a private letter, but what kind of a private letter was it, that a minister, filling an important office in this country, thus sends to a civil and military governor in India, in which he advises him as to the mode of dealing with judges, refers to other matters connected with his government, and speaks of the renewal of the Company's charter? (*Hear, hear!*) Was such a communication to be viewed in the light of a private letter between one gentleman and another?

Mr. *Hume* said, if the doctrine of the hon. secretary to the India Board were to be adopted, we should remain in total ignorance of the administration of affairs there, for a large portion of the business between this country and India was uniformly done in the way of private communications, either from the heads of the Board of Control, or the Directors of the East-India Company, explaining the way in which the official individuals were to act. He had received a copy of this letter from Calcutta. He believed it had been published in every newspaper in Bombay, and thus an opportunity was given to Sir John Malcolm to triumph over the King's court there, which no longer could be considered as affording that protection to the natives for which it had been established.

Mr. *Bankes* said, he had laid down no doctrine but that to which every man of right feeling would assent,—namely, that private and confidential letters should not be violated. The letter, he believed, had appeared first in a Calcutta Journal, and it differed materially from the copy which had been published in the London papers, while the noble lord, not having a copy in his possession, was unable to say which of these was the more accurate.

Lord *Ashley* contended that this was a private communication, and that even supposing the copy published was a genuine one, it was rather hard that an individual should be judged according to what he had written in a hurry and in private confidence to another.

Mr. *Brougham* said, that whether this letter was private and confidential or not, it had all the forms of an official despatch, although the substance of it was certainly contrary to all the official despatches he had ever seen. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) When they looked at its contents, could they regard it as a mere private and confidential letter? Here was the minister for India affairs describing to the governor of Bombay the way for ensuring the strict dependence of the judges upon him. A subserviency to the views of the governor, it seemed, was to be taken as the rule of selection of judges for the court there; and that was stated in a letter, described as private and confidential, from the president of the India Board to Sir John Malcolm. He (Mr. Brougham) by no means meant to attribute the publication of this letter to Sir John Malcolm: but he had a suspicion that the publication was not the act of an enemy to Sir John Malcolm, but rather that of a friend. He (Mr. Brougham) had a suspicion that its publication might have been brought about in this way—Sir J. Grant might have said, "Depend upon it, the government in England always stand by the independence of the judges, and your case is a bad one."—"No," replies the governor, "you are wrong, and I'll show you that it is not." It was probable that in this way Sir J. Malcolm might have shown the letter to a friend, and it might in that manner have got before the public. But whatever blame attached to the individual who committed the breach of confidence, that did not at all alter the case, or excuse the noble lord for having written such a letter.

Mr. *Peel* said that different versions had been circulated in India of this letter, which he understood were very different from the one published in this country. He had asked his noble friend respecting it when the letter was published here. The noble lord acknowledged that he had written a letter of that description, but he could not say that that was a correct copy of it, and it was moreover a letter written hastily and inadvertently. He (Mr. Peel) did not mean to say that a public officer had a right to write letters to public functionaries upon public subjects, and afterwards to screen himself from animadversion on the plea that his letters were private. (*Hear!*) In such a case, a public officer might produce copies of despatches which he had transmitted to a colonial functionary, while at the same time he had given in private letters very different instructions to the same individual. But the case was different where a public officer, as in this instance, writes a private letter, hastily and inadvertently; and the expression which occurred in this letter as to the wild and tame elephants, was sufficient to show that there existed no deliberate intention on the part of the writer to interfere with the independence of the judges. In this case, no doubt, his noble friend had written a hasty letter, and no such inference should be drawn from such a letter, as that any intention existed on the part of the government to control the independence of the judges in India. (*Hear!*) If such a construction should be put on his noble friend's letter, no man would regret it more than his noble friend.

Lord *John Russell* said that no satisfactory explanation of this matter had been given, and that the house should consider whether the individual who could write such a letter was fitted to fill the office which he occupied.

Mr. *Brougham* inquired whether the case of Sir J. Grant, to which allusion was made in the letter, was yet decided.

Mr. *Bankes* was not sure whether Sir J. Grant's case was as yet decided upon.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* condemned in the strongest terms the sentiments contained in the letter to which the attention of the house had been directed. He could not look upon a letter from the president of the India Board to a governor in India, treating on public subjects, as a private letter. In writing this letter, the noble lord seemed to forget what was due to his situation. The secret opinions of those who administered the affairs of India were, when made known to the public, of the greatest importance to it, because they displayed the real opinions of those who governed the public both in England and in India. He would say that, if the noble lord should now come forward, and, in a manner which could not be mistaken, and which could not be concealed, disavow the sentiments of that letter, supposing it to be genuine, such a disavowal, so made and so published, would be, in his eyes, a great reparation of the original fault which he had committed. If he could understand that any thing of that kind was in contemplation, he should be glad to receive it; but it was treating a matter of first-rate importance with far too much levity, to say merely that the noble lord had forgotten what he might have said respecting it. Was the character of a judge such a trifle in any man's eyes, that he could easily forget what he had said respecting the mode of, that judge's performing his high and important functions? Those stale jests which the letter contained, about employing a tame elephant as a decoy for the two wild ones, were not likely soon to be forgotten by the reader, and were in all probability engraven deeply in the memory of the writer. It did appear to him that the noble lord, in saying that he had forgotten what he had written, had been guilty o an aggravation of his original offence.

Sir *R. H. Inglis* said, that as it appeared from the public newspapers that a terrible domestic calamity had been inflicted upon the noble lord within the las few days, some indulgence ought to b extended to him if, in the confusion o the moment, he had stated that he di not recollect what he had written in a le ter which he had sent to India mi

months before, and of which he had kept no copy.

Mr. *Hawkes* said, that as so much allusion had been made to the forgetfulness of the noble lord, he would only say, that the friends of that noble lord would have ill served him if they had rested his defence entirely upon that ground. His forgetfulness was intended to apply to particular expressions in the letter; and really those expressions appeared to him to have been very much misinterpreted by the newspapers.

February 9.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Mr. *Peel*: — Sir, his Majesty's government feel it to be their duty to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of redeeming that pledge which they gave at the close of the last session of Parliament, that they would, early after the commencement of the present session, themselves propose a Committee of Inquiry, for the purpose of investigating the state of the commerce between this country and our East-India possessions. If, in proposing that committee, my statement should, so far as its length is concerned, appear disproportioned to the vast importance of the subject, or if I should forbear from entering, on the present occasion, into those manifold and most important details which are connected with this topic, I beg to assure the House that it is not from any indifference or insensibility to the paramount attention which the subject demands, but from the recollection of, and the reflection on, the position in which I stand to-night, and on the duty which the undertaking devolves upon me, and which it is expected should be performed with calmness and caution. It is no part of my duty to submit to the House any plan for the future government of India; it is no part of my duty to state the views and opinions of the Government with respect to the renewal of the present privileges possessed by the East-India Company. My duty is confined to the proposal of an inquiry; and I trust that there will be no attempt made to embarrass that inquiry, while entering into that collection of opinions and facts, which must form the subject of future consideration, on a question involving more important interests, and imposing higher obligations of moral duty, than any question which comes within the sphere or scope of public affairs, or can be presented to the consideration of the Legislature. (*Hear, hear!*) I have another motive for avoiding the discussion of details at present, which is, because it is no part of my present object to provoke a lengthened discussion or conflicting opinions on the affairs of India. I think that it is facts, and not conflicting arguments, at which we ought to get in the first instance. (*Hear!*) I shall propose the appointment of one committee for the purpose of examining that great mass of documentary evidence which is ready to be submitted to their notice, and of instituting that personal examination of the witnesses, who are both conversant with the facts at which we want to get, and qualified by local information to form opinions worthy of our attention. (*Hear, hear!*) I propose the appointment of only one committee, rather than of two or three committees, because I doubt whether every part of the subject is not so intimately connected together as to give us a better chance of simplicity and information from the labours of one committee than of two or three (*hear!*); such, for instance, as one on the subject of finance, one on our trade with India, and one on our trade with China. The whole of these questions are so intimately connected, that I fear confusion would be more likely to arise from their being separated than from their being joined; and for this suggestion I have to make my acknowledgments to the hon. member for Callington (Mr. Baring), from whom any suggestion must always be considered as valuable. I apprehend that the having more than one committee, would oblige them to travel over much of the same ground; and in the event of their reports running counter, the question would rather be bewildered by their labours. (*Hear, hear!*). I propose this committee, with a view of instituting a full and unlimited investigation into the state of the affairs of the East-India Company, and every document connected with those affairs shall be laid before that committee, without the slightest reserve. (*Hear!*) This committee, Sir, is not proposed for the purpose of ratifying any engagement entered into between the Government and the East-India Company; no such engagement, open or secret, expressed or implied, exists. (*Hear!*). We are free agents; nor is this committee proposed for the purpose of sanctioning any premeditated determination on the part of government; no such determination has been formed. (*Hear!*). But, having stated that no such engagement has been entered into on the part of Government, I feel myself entitled on that very account to impress on the House the extreme importance of the measure before them, and to implore them to consider that they must have other objects in view than the merely determining in what manner British commerce is to be carried into that part of the globe. (*Hear!*). There are other considerations connected with it of much greater importance than the extension of trade. It is for you to consider the political character of the institutions with which you are about to interfere; it is for you to consider the vast tracts, all of which are dependent on the regulations which shall be made; the immense revenues those regions yield. You have then to consider how wide and comprehensive this subject is, together with the various modes and degrees in which what you do will affect the finances of this country—the constitution of this country—the influence of the crown—and other interests of the greatest importance. Among these are the interests of the East-India Company themselves; and in speaking of this body, I now only allude to them in their political character. With respect to that, I can say, from the documents I have seen, that any investigation into their conduct will do them credit; they appear to me to have been animated with the sincere desire of promoting the general welfare of those who had been committed to their charge (*hear!*); and, comparing their administration with that of any other colonial government, I think it will be found that the power committed to their care has been exercised in such a manner as greatly to redound to their honour. Above all, I beg this House to bear in mind that they are called upon to legislate for the interests and feelings of a people very peculiarly situated; I therefore intreat the House to avoid any rash experiments, though they may *à priori* appear to be good. We have to bear in mind that the form of government now prevailing in India has existed there for many years; and, though I am not prepared to say that, in case of necessity, no other form could be devised that would be preferable, yet I am prepared to assert that sufficient is known of its effects to induce us to consider before we rashly venture to interfere with it. Of course this inquiry must go into the financial state of the East-India Company: we must compare the amount of revenue now received with the amount received at former periods; we must examine what prospects there are of reducing the amount of the civil charge, and what prospects there are as to the gross revenue, so as to make it equal to the charges. With respect to the commercial concerns of the East-India Company, the documents that will be presented to the committee will contain much important information. On this subject, however, I abstain from pronouncing any opinion; but I may, nevertheless, refer to the returns that will be made, as sufficient to convince any calm and right-judging man, that too sanguine an expectation has been held out as to the results of any arrangement for opening the trade with India. However, means of judging on this point will be fully supplied. It will be shown what effect the free admission of the Americans has had—what the price of tea has been in all parts of the world—what difference there has been in the price of that article as furnished by the Company and by individuals trading on their own bottom for private speculation. Among the other considerations which will present themselves to this committee, I have reserved for the last place that which appears to me to be the most important—the welfare and interests of the great population now subject to the dominion of this country. (*Hear!*) I have seen returns which make the amount of the native population of India immediately subject to British rule not less than ninety millions of persons. (*Hear!*) When we consider the extent of territory over which our power is acknowledged—the enormous mass of population subject to our dominion—the great revolution of empires by which that dominion has been established—the immense distance from which sovereign authority over those regions is exercised, and the difference in language, manners, religion, and usages, between ourselves and the almost countless multitudes whom we govern, the mind is amazed at the contemplation of objects so vast and various. But whatever may be the sentiments we entertain upon the question, sure I am, at least, that we must approach the consideration of it with a deep sense of the responsibility we shall incur—of the moral obligation which imposes it upon us as a duty to promote the improvement of the country, and the welfare and well-being of its inhabitants, so far as we can, consistently with the safety and security of our dominion, and the obligations by which we may be bound. We shall undoubtedly feel ourselves called upon to consider what are the measures that may best tend to protect the natives of those distant regions from wrong—to secure to them their personal liberty and the fruits of their industry: in a word, to endeavour, while we still keep them under British rule, to atone to them for the sufferings they endured, and the wrongs to which they were exposed, in being reduced to that rule; and to afford them such advantages and confer on them such benefits as may, in some degree, console them for the loss of their independence. (*Hear!*). These, Sir, are considerations which, whatever may be the anxiety to extend British commerce and to maintain the rights of British subjects, must never be forgotten by a British Parliament. (*Hear!*) Avoiding, then, all minute reference to subordinate details, however important—unwilling to touch upon any topic that may provoke discussion I simply move that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East-India

Company, and into the trade between Great Britain, the East-Indies, and China; and that they report their observations thereupon to the House."

Mr. *W. Whitmore* said, he felt that the line which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel) had adopted in his address to the house, in declining to enter upon the examination of details connected with the question, and in avoiding the bringing forward any points which might give rise to opposition, was, under all the circumstances, the most prudent. He thought the same course should be followed by other members. They were then on the eve of an inquiry, the magnitude and importance of which certainly had not been over-stated by the right hon. Secretary. But though not desirous to provoke discussion, there was one observation which occurred to him, and which he was anxious to submit to the House. It appeared to be the intention of the right hon. secretary to confine the duties of the committee to an inquiry into the financial and commercial parts of the subject; but he considered that there were other matters of equal importance, without a proper consideration of which the labours of the committee would not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The point to which he alluded was the state of the law in India; and he maintained that, in one at least of the Indian provinces, it was such as to cry out loudly for inquiry. He trusted, therefore, that the whole state of the law, criminal as well as civil, would be brought under the consideration of the committee. He contended that what was improperly called colonization, was closely united to the commercial question, and the committee would but ill discharge their duties if they did not investigate this subject. The right hon. secretary had expressed his conviction that the Company had shewn an anxious desire to discharge their duties well and wisely. So far as the desire went, he agreed with the right hon. gentleman; though he must be allowed to entertain some doubt as to the performance. He (Mr. Whitmore) had paid great attention to the whole subject, and he certainly did think it a matter of doubt whether the committee would effect all that might be expected from it. He hoped, however, that in this he might be mistaken. He hoped the committee would be a strictly impartial committee (*hear!*)—one that should neither suffer the scale to be turned against the people of Great Britain in favour of the East-India Company, or against the rights of individuals in obedience to any popular cry. (*Hear!*)—The question was a vital one, and all England and India so viewed it.

Mr. Peel then prepared a list of members of the committee, observing that it would be injudicious to appoint too many, but that it should be sufficiently numerous to ensure a constant and efficient attendance of members, and also to enable the committee to divide itself, for the convenience of examining witnesses.

Sir *J. Macdonald* agreed with the right hon. gentleman entirely in the view he took of the subject. There were two questions for consideration: the one would be, whether any reason really did exist, and it ought to be a very strong one, to induce Parliament, contrary to all correct principles, to suffer the continuance of the great commercial monopoly of the trade to China; and the other was, under what regulation it should be carried on in future. The subject must be investigated, more especially with a view to the free access of all British subjects to India. They would have to consider under what circumstances this change might be accomplished—a change likely to produce consequences deeply affecting those parties whom the right hon. gentleman had so eloquently alluded to, and affecting also the interests of this country. He had heard with pleasure what had fallen from the minister of the crown relative to the people of India: for seldom, he believed, had the welfare of the 100,000,000 of persons, placed under our government, been attended to. (*Hear!*) He hoped that the committee would feel it necessary, during this inquiry, to hold the balance even, between the Company on the one hand, and the public of this country on the other. The decision of that committee would not, however, be final. It might afterwards be considered by the house, and altered or modified. He trusted that the feeling of the committee would not be found to preponderate too greatly on one side.

Mr. *Hume* wished to ask, whether the committee was to confine its inquiry to the present state of the government of India, or whether the inquiry would not be extended to all that had been done during the continuance of the charter? It would be proper that they should know what had been effected for the welfare of the people, relative to which the right hon. gentleman had spoken with so much feeling.

Mr. *Peel* said, the examination at the bar of that house in 1813 was not, every hon. member knew, very much restricted. He believed that it took in every topic connected with the state of India, and he supposed the committee would have the same scope. Therefore it was that he had adopted the very terms of the resolution on which the former investigation was founded. The committee included the names of the members for Liverpool, Newcastle, Norwich, Lancaster, Preston, Staffordshire, Dublin, Limerick, and

Yorkshire; in addition to these, it also comprehended persons intimately connected with, and well skilled in, the commerce of the country; he might mention Messrs. Baring, Irving, and P. Thompson. Could it be maintained that this was not a fair and sufficient committee? Of course, the principal information on the subject must be derived from the examination of witnesses.

Sir *James Macdonald* thought that the Directors of the East-India Company had too great an interest in the question, to be able to go into the committee with impartiality; he thought it would be desirable to reduce the members of the committee, by the three East-India directors appointed upon it.

Mr. *Hume* recommended that Mr. Stewart, the member for Beverley, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Maberly, and Mr. Warburton, should be on the committee. He preferred such men to many county members, who, as far as India was concerned, were perfectly blank sheets of paper.

Mr. *J. Stewart* urged the necessity of an immediate and extensive inquiry into the administration of justice in India. He especially reprobated the practice of appointing local judges in the provinces, without due inquiry into their qualifications. Those judges were dependent on the government, and removeable at pleasure, which gave the government an influence over them utterly inconsistent with the impartial administration of justice. In support of his statement, the hon. member read an opinion given two years ago by the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Leach), in delivering his judgment on an appeal brought before him from the decision of one of the local courts. It stated, "that he had before had occasion to deplore the constitution of those courts, as giving rise to a partial and disgraceful mode of administering justice; and that on that occasion he had represented the matter to the Board of Control, with a view to the correction of the evil, recommending that those judges should be appointed at home. Some circumstances, however, had prevented the interference of the Board of Control on the subject. The case now before him was one which had evidently been decided in a manner contrary to every principle of law and justice, and afforded so strong an additional reason for the change which he had recommended, that he would furnish the Board of Control with copies of the evidence, and endeavour to induce the Board to reconsider its former determination." These facts accounted for the statement, that the natives of India were averse to the introduction of the English law, which, however, he did not believe. The hon. member then adverted, at full length, to the subject of Lord Ellenborough's letter; and he concluded with recommending the appointment of two committees—one to inquire into the trade between India and China; and the other, into that between India and Great Britain.

Mr. *Littleton* wished to know if the committee was to report its opinions to the House? He was aware that a report of a committee did not bind the House, but it went far with public opinion, and it was a strong instrument in the hands of government, if at least it corresponded with the views of Ministers. In 1813 the House first required from government its views in the shape of a resolution, and it then took evidence at the bar of the whole house. This, however, was found to be operose, and the present method was preferable.

Mr. *Peel* had expressly stated, that the House would reserve to itself its judgment. He would be quite content that the committee should report evidence and abstain from observations, but he certainly thought it a difficult question absolutely to preclude the committee from making observations. That committee would have laid before it a very large mass of papers on finance, and they might think it right to present a summary of these papers, and to make some observations upon them.

Mr. *Huskisson* said that the question was general upon the whole affairs of India. With respect to the letter which had been alluded to, he must enter his protest against its being considered a mere private letter. Letters of a minister, addressed to a public servant, and treating of matters of very high importance, ought to be cognizable by Parliament. If it should be a matter of any substantive motion, the House would perceive that it was a matter of great public importance; and they would find it difficult to reconcile to their feelings that it tended in no degree to lower the dignity or independence of the judges of India. His Right hon. friend had now redeemed the pledge given last Parliament, that a committee should be appointed, and have all the necessary powers to go into a comprehensive inquiry into the interests which connected this country with British India. No man could doubt this who saw how the committee was constituted. That committee, he had no doubt, would inquire into the administration of criminal and civil justice; and if they did not do this, they would find it difficult to enter upon the improvement of the civil condition of the natives of India. In like manner, when finances were inquired into, he trusted that the committee would not merely investigate the amount of income

and the charges upon it, but ascertain the mode of its collection — the sources whence it was derived—and how it generally affected that country and this. He had heard with satisfaction, that the committee were not to receive from Government any prescriptive system or opinions whatever. He was sorry that an impression should go forth that the right hon. gentleman was not willing to part with any of the machinery by which the trade of India was carried on. If this were the case, the interests of the outports, the interests of the consumers, could not prevail against the opinion that Government and the Company were against those changes which the public voice wished to impress upon the Government and the Parliament. There was an opinion prevalent that there was a disposition to uphold the present system. It could not be right that the monopoly should continue as it was—an impediment to an intercourse of individuals with India, and without being a benefit to the Company.

General *Gascoyne* differed totally from his hon. colleague (Mr. Huskisson). He was not satisfied with the appointment, nor with the mode of appointing the committee. The appointment had evidently been made merely for purposes which ministers had already settled. Where, in this committee, were the members for the various commercial towns? (*Hear!*) There were none but for Bristol and Liverpool, and only one of the members was taken from each of these towns. It appeared, therefore, to him that the selection of this committee was one of which the House could not approve, especially with reference to what was intended in the consideration of this question. Among the rest of the names, he saw that of Mr. W. O'Brien, the member for Ennis. When he saw that name he naturally asked what it was which made that honmember the object of selection? And he was answered, "Oh! he has written a pamphlet in favour of the East-India Company." (*Hear!*) Now that was, or it was not, a reason for naming him on the committee; and as the hon. member did not seem to have any particular interest in the question, he might not be very objectionable; but if there were an opportunity, he (Gen. Gascoyne) thought he knew different individuals whom he might recommend, and who were at least full as well calculated to be members of the committee as the hon. member for Ennis, although they had not been named upon it. From this and other circumstances, he did verily believe that ministers had already come to some conclusion on the subject, and that they intended to renew the charter; or else they would be willing to separate the questions, and to appoint different committees to consider of the trade to China, and of the state of India generally. As to the committee they had now appointed, he could tell them, that neither the agricultural nor the commercial interests would be satisfied with it. He complained of the nomination not individually, but generally; and he thought it indicated that the minds of the ministers were resolved on a renewal of the charter.

Mr. *Peel* did not complain of the hon. member for finding fault with the appointment of the committee, but for making his objection in that respect the ground of a suspicion that the government intended to renew the charter. He had stated, in the few observations with which he had introduced this subject to the house, that he did not propose that committee with a view of ratifying any engagement of any kind, or of sanctioning any previous arrangements made by the government with respect to any commercial or trading speculation. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) After this distinct declaration, the house would give what weight they thought due to the suspicions of the gallant general.

Mr. *Astell* said that as he was a director of the East-India Company, he did not intend to have made any remarks on this question, beyond that of stating that the directors wished for nothing more than a very full inquiry on this subject. All he had to complain of, and in that complaint he was supported by his brother directors, was that the inquiry had been so long delayed. (*Hear!*) After the full *exposé* made by the right hon. gentleman, and when they should have heard the report of the committee, it would be for the house to say whether the duties imposed by law upon the directors could be otherwise discharged than they were at present. He could assure the house that the directors never shrunk from inquiry; on the contrary, they wished it; and they deprecated that ignorance which now existed respecting the relations between this country and her Indian possessions, and which was the cause of considerable prejudice against them, and which had been made the means of misleading the people on this subject. When the documents should have been examined, and when the whole question should have been sifted to the bottom, things would then be better understood, and the house would see, that under the management of the directors, the greatest portion of happiness had been secured to the people of India; and they would, at the same time, see, not merely whether the present system could be improved, but whether indeed it could be altered, without great disadvantage to the native inhabitants. He was willing, if he could, to give every assistance to the committee in the inquiry. Neither he nor

his brother directors had any other object in view but the interest of the country, and from that they never had separated themselves, nor ever would. He repeated, that nothing was so much desired by them as an investigation into the whole question. He complained, as the gallant general had done, that he was excluded from the committee; and he wished to ask why the right hon. member for Liverpool was a fitter person to be a member of it than he was? He knew not why the acknowledged defenders of the East-India Company were not to be heard in that house, as well as its professed opposers; or why a right hon. gentleman, because he had been the advocate of opinions hostile to the renewal of the Company's charter, and because he had presented petitions to that effect from Liverpool, was on that ground to be appointed a member of the committee. He claimed it also as his right, in the full belief that he was not incapacitated, by the circumstance of his being an East-India director from doing his duty to the country. (*Hear, hear!*) He had hesitated about making these remarks, but the observations which had been made in the course of the debate had drawn them from him. He felt bound to state his opinion on this point, and he fearlessly called on the house to say whether he was incapacitated for sitting on the committee, and whether his connexion with the Company was in itself a sufficient reason for his exclusion?

Mr. *Huskisson* had not been the individual who made the objection to directors of the Company being members of the committee. At the same time, if he was asked his opinion on the subject, he must state, that there was a difference between them and persons who had not the same degree of interest in the concerns of the Company. When the Hon. member spoke of ignorance among the people, and charged it as having been made the means of misleading them, he claimed on his part, as that hon. member had done on his own, full credit for having had, in the opinions he had maintained, no other object in view but the interest of the country.

Mr. *Baring* observed, that if it was true that his right hon. friend had any distinct intention with regard to the measures that were to follow the appointment of this committee, the sooner the house were made acquainted with such intention the better. The subject which the committee had to consider was of such importance and extent, that if the inquiry was to be directed to one particular point, the members of the committee ought to be informed of it at once. One word on the subject which had been started by the hon. member opposite (Mr. Astell). If it were not that the committee really wanted the information which gentlemen connected with the East-India Company were best able to afford, for the purpose of explaining the subject they were appointed to consider, he should not go into the discussion. The necessity for obtaining information from these Gentlemen was very great; but he must say that, *prima facie*, the fact of their connexion with the Company was an objection. As far as that simple fact went, it was certainly a ground of incompetency; but then it was balanced by the great advantage the committee would enjoy from their superior knowledge of the subject. He almost doubted whether this extensive subject was within the grasp of one committee. The importance of all the subjects connected with it was so great, that each of them might almost require a separate consideration. He must confess that it was with some apprehension he should approach the debate on all these varied and important questions; and he should go into the discussion with a strong impression, that the task imposed on the committee was beyond their power. There was one thing in their favour. He believed the intentions of the right hon. gentleman were clear and honest. He had not an idea, from what had already passed, what were the intentions of government, or whether they had in fact adopted any. With this feeling, he should have less difficulty in the performance of his duty on the committee. He could wish that there might be separate committees; but, at the same time, he felt that there were great objections to such a course. He thought the committee would have fully enough to do, if the question of the trade with India and China was alone submitted to them, leaving the trade, colonization, and the laws, for future consideration. The question of the extent of the liberty of the press—of the character of the rights of the People— and the expediency of admitting some of the chief men of India into the subordinate departments of the government, might be well assigned to one committee; while the matters of trade and finance, and the form of civil government, might be submitted to another. With respect to the appointment of the committee, he would only say, that one thing which appeared to him clear beyond all doubt was, that there had been no selection for any particular purpose, but that it had been left as free as it possibly could.

Mr. *Bright* thought, that instead of this round-about way, ministers ought to have come down to the House, and stated what were the measures they intended to propose with respect to the

Company, and if the house should not approve of them, then it would be time enough to send them to a committee. He, therefore, protested against the course now pursued, because he thought that in the delays which would necessarily take place in the investigation of an important question of this kind, it would be thrown over from one session to the other for an indefinite time. He rose to protest against this mode of going into an investigation, where parties had already made up their minds. He would prefer that the reports of the committee should be confined to the simple details of the evidence which would be laid before them; and indeed, he should like that it were moved as an instruction to the committee, not to offer any opinion of their own. The house would eventually decide whether the committee offered any opinion or not; and he would ask, whether any opinion given by thirty or forty gentlemen, so well qualified to give it by their previous habits and acquaintance with the subject, would not be calculated to incline the house to any side to which it might lean? He thought the time the committee should be engaged on this subject ought to be limited: he would give them two or three years to report upon it. The right hon. gentleman had said that some of the evidence was prepared, but how was it possible for him to know whether the committee would be satisfied with it? He must say he had his doubts of the advantage of appointing the committee, under present circumstances; but, as the house seemed to differ from him, he would not oppose it.

Mr. *P. Thompson* observed that during the whole of the last session the hon. member (Mr. Bright) was loud in calling for a committee of that house, yet now he reproached the ministers for not coming to the house prepared with a measure, and then asking concurrence with it. He had often said, it was not for ministers to bring forward measures affecting the interests of large bodies of the people, and he called for committees of inquiry on subjects with which the welfare of thousands was connected. Now he called on the ministry to propose legislative measures, and seemed to think inquiry useless. Surely this was a little inconsistent; for was not this a question involving the interests of thousands, nay indeed, of no less than ninety millions of people? As far as his (Mr. P. T.'s) opportunity of judging went, he would take upon himself to say, there was nothing more unfounded than the observation, that the people of this country and of India would not be satisfied with this inquiry. Had gentlemen who made such assertions, read what was constantly passing here, and had they not observed an universal call for inquiry? "Let us be heard," was the language of all who had met to deliberate on this subject; and he might fairly anticipate, that if they could have heard the people of India, they would have been found to hold the same language. In the appointment of a committee of inquiry he thought the government had acted most wisely, and the only doubt he felt was, whether two committees would not be necessary, in order to divide between them the consideration of so important a subject.

Mr. *Bright* said he was a friend to inquiry, but thought the ministers might have directed it to one specific point.

The question for the appointment of a committee was then put and carried.

The following is a list of the members of the committee, as finally arranged:

Mr. Ward, *Chairman*.

Marquis Graham,	Mr. Stuart Wortley,
Mr. Baring,	Mr. Littleton,
Mr. Huskisson,	Mr. Alderm. Thompson,
Lord Visc. Milton,	Mr. Hume,
Mr. Astell,	Mr. Spring Rice,
Marquis Chandos,	Mr. Wm. Cavendish,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Burrell,	Mr. Baillie,
Mr. Arbuthnot,	Mr. George Bankes,
Sir Rich. Vyvyan,	Mr. Irving,
Mr. Hart Davis,	Mr. Courtenay,
Mr. Elliott,	Mr. Woolryche Whitmore,
Mr. Williams Wynn,	Mr. Wm. O'Brien,
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson,	Mr. Poulett Thompson,
Mr. Robt. Grant,	Mr. Jonathan Peel,
Mr. Stanley,	Mr. Stewart (of Beverley),
Sir Jas. Mackintosh,	
Lord Ashley,	

Power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report minutes of evidence from time to time to the House: five to be a quorum.

The Committee met first on the 11th, and adjourned till the 15th for business.

February 16.

The Select Committee.—Mr. *Marshall* presented a petition from the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the town of Leeds, against the renewal of the East-India Company's charter.

Mr. *W. Whitmore* said, judging from the facts of the case, he could not believe that the system of neutrality professed by ministers, in relation to the East-India Company's charter, was likely to be really acted on by all the members of the Cabinet. He feared there existed a strong disposition on the part of some members of the Government to look at the question in a prejudicial manner, and not to allow the right of entire freedom of trade, which was not so much a boon to be asked as a right to be carried. However the final issue of the question depended upon ourselves,—it rested upon our own exertions. If the country were apathetic, and displayed indifference on the subject, it was probable the right would not be conceded. He hoped that Government would not make up their minds on the still larger branch of the question,—the political part of it, without taking into account the working of the present system, and the existing condition of things in India. He took that opportunity to request the right hon. gentleman opposite to state whether it was the intention of ministers to give notice to the Board of East-India Directors, in the month of April next (as according to the terms of the charter they were empowered to do) of their possible intention to propose a cessation of the present charter in the year 1833?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not know upon what ground the hon. member assumed that Government would not act with good faith, in reference to the East-India question; and could only repeat what had been stated by Mr. Peel, on the occasion of moving for a select committee, that ministers went into the inquiry without any pre-engagement as to the particular course which they should adopt, and that, so far from that being the case, they would be free to adopt whatever might appear best for the general interest, after a fair investigation. With respect to the hon. member's question, it had evidently been asked under misapprehension as to the terms of the Company's charter, and the nature of the notice required. The hon. member would find, on reference to the subject, that no notice was necessary till the month of April, 1831; and he would perceive that circumstances might occur before that time to guide the Government as to the course which it ought to adopt, and the decision to be taken in reference to the matter.

Mr. *Astell* referred to two cases in which the East-India Company had been of the utmost service in relieving the distress that existed in the manufacturing districts. An application was made to Mr. Loch, the chairman of the Company, a few days ago, by Meald, vicar of Birstal, who represented the distress that existed in that neighbourhood, and solicited orders for cloth in order to mitigate it. The Company, although not in immediate want of the article, made a considerable purchase, to the great relief of the suffering manufacturers. In Norwich, much suffering prevailed among the working classes in December last, and acts of violence were perpetrated by some of the weavers, but extensive orders from the Company had produced the happiest effects in tranquillizing and affording employment to the people. Facts such as these were the best answer to the imputations cast upon the East-India Company.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, *Feb.* 16.

Pewtress and others v. *Buckingham.*—This was an action to recover from the defendant, who is the proprietor of the *Oriental Herald*, the price of a quantity of paper supplied to a person of the name of Lewar, who was alleged to have been the defendant's agent on that occasion. The question on which the case turned was whether the goods were supplied on the credit of Mr. Buckingham or of Mr. Lewar.

The Jury found for the plaintiffs—Damages £138.

ARCHES COURT, *Feb.* 22.

D'Oyly v. *D'Oyly.*—In this case, John Hadley D'Oyly, in the Company's civil service in India, sued for a divorce from his wife, Charlotte D'Oyly, on the ground of adultery committed with Lieut. Bevill, of the 5th Light Dragoons. The parties were married at Calcutta in December 1818, and had three children. Owing to the ill-health of the children, Mrs. D'Oyly went with them to England, in 1825, and took up her residence with the Rev. Mr. Snow, Mr. D'Oyly's brother-in-law. She left his family, however, in 1827, and formed a criminal connexion with Lieut. Bevill, with whom she cohabited at Gloucester, Maldon, and Leeds, passing as his wife. In 1828 she was delivered of a child. A verdict had been obtained against Lieut. Bevill by Mr. D'Oyly, with damages of £1000.

The Court pronounced for the divorce.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW DIRECTOR.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on the 17th Feb. for the election of a Director, in the room of Richard Chichely Plowden, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq.

THE EAST-INDIA COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons sits three days in each week. After some preliminary arrangements, which occupied the preceding days, the Committee met for business on the 18th February, and proceeded to examine witnesses on the China trade. The first witness examined was Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., a member of the Company's Select Committee at Canton. He was examined at length, as to the details of the Canton trade, the mode of transacting the business with the Hong, the supply of tea on the part of the Chinese, the

PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The beaver maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 beaver maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to 500lb. The* Surat Candy *is equal to 746½ lb. The* Pecul *is equal to 133⅓ lb. The* Corge *is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, September 17, 1829.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	S.Rs. cwt.	13 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100	16 0	—	18 0
Coals	B. md.	0 7	—	0 14
Copper Sheathing, 16-98	F. md.	47 8	—	48 0
—— 30-40	do.	48 4	—	48 8
—— Thick sheets	do.	50 0	—	50 8
—— Old	do.	46 0	—	50 8
—— Bolt	do.	48 0	—	46 8
—— Slab	do.	48 0	—	50 0
—— Nails, assort.	do.	45 0	—	45 4
—— Peru Slab	do.	41 0	—	42 0
—— Russia	Ct.Rs. do.	49 8	—	50 8
Copperas	Sa.Rs. do.	44 12	—	45 0
Cottons, chints	do.	3 0	—	6 0
—— Muslins, assort.		20 A.	—	35 A.
—— Twist, Mule, 14-50		8 D.	—	10 D.
—— —— 60-120	Mor.	0 7½	—	0 8½
Cutlery	do.	0 6½	—	0 7
Glass and Earthenware		P. C.	—	5 A.
Hardware		P. C.	—	10 D.
Hosiery		P. C.	—	5 D.
		10 D.	—	15 D.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	6 12	@	6 14
—— —— flat	do.	6 11	—	6 12
—— English, sq.	do.	3 0	—	3 2
—— —— flat	do.	3 1	—	3 2
—— Bolt	do.	3 0	—	3 2
—— Sheet	do.	7 2	—	7 4
—— Nails	cwt.	18 0	—	20 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	6 4	—	6 8
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 4	—	1 6
Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 14	—	6 2
—— Sheet	do.	6 8	—	6 10
Millinery		15 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent	bag	2 14	—	3 0
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	6 2	—	6 3
Stationery		P. C.	—	5 D
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md.	10 8	—	11 0
—— Swedish	do.	15 4	—	15 8
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	22 8	—	23 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	—	5 A.
—— —— coarse		P. C.	—	5 A.
—— Flannel		P. C.	—	5 D.

MADRAS, July 1, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	10	@	12
Copper, Sheathing	candy	330	—	340
—— Cakes	do.	280	—	285
—— Old	do.	280	—	295
—— Nails, assort.	do.	330	—	350
Cottons, Chints		P. C.		
—— Muslins and Ginghams		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth		10 A.	—	20 A.
Cutlery		10 A.	—	25 A.
Glass and Earthenware		20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware		20 A.	—	25 A.
Hosiery		Overstocked.		
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy	52	—	60
—— English sq.	do.	26	—	28
—— Flat and bolt	do.	26	—	28

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	42	@	50
—— Nails	do.	105	—	122
Lead, Pig	do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	42	—	45
Millinery		Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent		20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter	candy	32	—	36
Stationery		P. C.	—	5 A.
Steel, English	candy	70	—	77
—— Swedish	do.	87	—	94
Tin Plates	box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— —— coarse		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Flannel		25 A.	—	32 A.

BOMBAY, September 5, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	22	@	0
Bottles	doz.	1¼	—	0
Coals	ton	15	—	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-94	cwt.	73	—	0
—— 94-98	do.	75	—	0
—— Thick sheets	do.	90	—	0
—— Slab	do.	90	—	0
—— Nails	do.	90	—	0
Cottons, Chints	30 A.	—		0
—— Longcloths	40 A.	—		50 A.
—— Muslins	30 A.	—		50 A.
—— Other goods	10 D.	—		0
—— Yarn, 20-80	lb	8	—	50 A.
Cutlery	25 D.	—		1¼
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—		0
Hardware	30 A.	—		25 A.
Hosiery	0	—		0
				0

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	76	@	0
—— English, do.	do.	49	—	0
—— Hoops	cwt.	9¼	—	0
—— Nails	do.	25	—	0
—— Plates	do.	10	—	0
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	38	—	0
—— do. for nails	do.	30	—	0
Lead, Pig	cwt.	10	—	0
—— Sheet	do.	9¼	—	0
Millinery		10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent	cwt.	18	—	20
Spelter	do.	9	—	0
Stationery		25 A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish	tub	20	—	0
Tin Plates	box	26	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		30 A.	—	40 A.
—— —— coarse		25 A.	—	30 A.
—— Flannel		20 A.	—	0

CANTON, June 18, 1829.

		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 32 yds.	Piece	4	@ 5
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5	— 6
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	2½	— 3
—— Cambrics, 18 yds.	do.	1½	— 2
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	— 1¾
—— Yarn	do.	1½	— 2
Iron, Bar	Pecul	35	— 40
—— Rod	do.	3	— 4
Lead	do.	4	— 5
	do.	5	— 6

		Drs.	Drs.
Smalts			
Steel, Swedish, in kits	pecul	12	@ 20
Woollens, Broad cloth	cwt.	6	— 7
—— Camlets	yd.	1	— 1¼
—— Do. Dutch	pcs.	20	— 0
Tin —— Long Ells Dutch	do.	26	— 0
Tin Plates	do.	7	— 8
	pecul	18	— 19
	box	9	— 0

SINGAPORE, August 29, 1829.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	10½	@	11
Bottles	100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40½	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	3	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish 25	do.	3	—	3½
—— Longcloths 12	do.	36		none
—— —— 36 to 40	do.	34-36	do.	6½ — 8
—— —— do. do.	do.	38-40	do.	7 — 9
—— —— do. do.	do.	44	do.	8 — 11
—— ——	do.	50	do.	9 — 10
—— ——	do.	55	do.	9 — 10
—— ——	do.	60	do.	11 — 14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	—	3½
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3½	—	4½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	2	—	4
—— Jaconet, 20 44 .. 46	do.	3	—	8

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	4	—	6
—— Twist, 40 to 70	pecul	——		
		P.C.		
Hardware, assort.	pecul	5	—	5½
Iron, Swedish	do.	4	—	4½
—— English	do.	12	—	13
—— Nails	do.	6	—	6½
Lead, Pig	do.	6	—	6½
—— Sheet	bag	3½	—	0
Shot, patent	pecul	none.		
Spelter	do.	11	—	13
Steel, Swedish	do.	none		
—— English	pce.	9	—	10
Woollens, Long Ells	do.	31	—	33
—— Camblets	yd.	1	—	1½
—— Ladies' cloth				

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1829.—Europe Goods generally, the market overstocked. Demand considerable for Book and Lappet Muslins, but at very low rates. Spelter, the market very heavy, and on the decline. *Copper*, of all descriptions, in steady request. Quicksilver, wanted. Iron, a heavy stock in the market, and prices very low. Block Tin, dull; and Lead, without inquiry. Wines, the market glutted.

Bombay, Sept. 5.—In Europe Piece Goods a fair business has been doing at former prices. We have heard of the following transactions in metals and other articles during the fortnight:—Swedish Iron, to the amount of 200 Candies, at Rs. 76 per candy; English Iron, 2000 Candies, at Rs. 40 to 41 per candy; Lead, 1000 cwt. at Rs. 9¼ to 10 per cwt.; Steel, tub and faggot, 800 cwt., at Rs. 18 per cwt.; Steel, tub and faggot, 800 cwt., at Rs. 81 per cwt.; Tin Plates, Sheathing Copper, 500 cwt., at Rs. 72, and Slab Copper, 400 cwt., at Rs. 66 per cwt.; Coarse Woollens, 150 Bales, red, blue, and green, at Rs. 2⅞ per yard; Superfine Woollens, 6 Bales, at Rs. 8½ per yard; Flannel, 25 Bales, at Annas 11 per yard.

Singapore, Aug. 29.—Several lots of tin have changed hands. Copper sheathing is in request. A heavy stock of Iron in the market, and dull of sale. An abundant supply of Wine, market completely overstocked; French Claret unsaleable at 3¼ dollars the dozen; Sherry, of fair quality, selling at 7 or 8 dollars the dozen. Sales of British Piece Goods, imported by the *Collingwood*, from Liverpool, are making to a considerable extent. The market is overstocked with earthenware and glassware. A few sales of Cotton Twist have taken place.

Canton, June 18.—The late inundations, which have proved so destructive to lives and property, have had a most material influence on trade generally.—About two lacs of new dollars have been received from South America, which have found purchasers very readily at a premium of 1¼ per cent. according to their description. Sycee Silver is not to be obtained under a premium of 7 per cent., deliverable at Lintin.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 25 8 Remittable ..... 24 8 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan ... 2 8 Disc.
Disc. 0 10 New ditto ditto ..... 1 0 Disc.

5,000 0 Bank of Bengal Shares 5,200 0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills 7 0
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0
Interest on loans on deposit 6 0

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d—to sell 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

Forty-first half-year's Dividend, payable 2d July—at rate of 14 Rs. 6 Ans. per cent. per annum, or 718 Rs. 12 Ans. each share.

Madras, Oct. 1, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 33 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 31 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... ½ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1½ Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 19, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 110¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—112 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 29, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, June 18, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.—no bills.
On Bombay, — no bills.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *March*—*Prompt* 28 *May*.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,300,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 3,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,800,000 lb.

For Sale 9 *March*—*Prompt* 4 *June*.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Mirzapore and Persian Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Abroahs—Corahs—Mulmuls—Nainsooks—Seerhaudcommees.—Nankeens—China Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Lustrings—Silk Handkerchiefs—Madras Handkerchiefs.

For Sale 20 *April*—*Prompt* 9 *July*.

Company's.—Indigos.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Protector*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Tons.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1830. March 1	*David Clark*	Andrew Henderson	600	J. B. Vilas	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Lime Street.
		Buckinghame	John Marshall	301	Robert Noyes	W. I. Docks	John Marshall and John Lyney.
	7	*Lord William Bentinck*	Hutchinson & Co.	364	H. Hutchinson	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Gravesend. Mar. 20						
	Ports. 30						
	Gravesend. April 20						
	Ports. May 1	*Childe Harold*		485	Wm. L. Pope		Daily expd. John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
		Malcolm	Robert Grainger	485	Robert Grainger	E. I. Docks	Watts and Heath, Fenchurch Street.
		Atherton	R. W. Eyles	488	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
		Madagascar	William Bastrine	488	Lucas Percival	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Mann, and Blackall and Filby.
					Wm. Drew	W. I. Docks	
	Gravesend. Mar. 10	*Buckinghame*	John Marshall	301	C. A. Wareing	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neale & Co. Clement's-lane.
	Ports. 15				R. Lees	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
		Thetis	Jacob and Sons	488	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
	April 10	*Ann Dundas*	John Barry	477	H. C. Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman and Co., Leadenhall-street.
	March 31	*Recovery*	John Chapman	488	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	May 10	*Africa*	William Tindall	350	R. L. Fraser	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	March 31	*Sir Joseph Banks*	John A. Maclaurin	339	Henry Cowan	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bengal	25	*Hyderabad*	John Pirie and Co.	487	R. Donaldson	W. I. Docks	Edw. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	April 5	*Thetis*	Jacob and Sons	488	J. D. Jackson	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Horne, Rood-lane.
	March 31	*Ann Dundas*	John Barry	477	Francis Reed	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	May 10	*Recovery*	John Chapman and Co.	488	James Talbert	W. I. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	March 31	*Africa*	William Tindall	350	Robert Johnson	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan & W. D. Downie.
		Sir Joseph Banks	John A. Maclaurin	339	Sheerness		Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
Bombay	25	*Hyderabad*	John Pirie and Co.	487	Wm. Ascough	Portsmouth	Phipps and Mac Innes, George-yard.
Colombo & Trincom.	5	*Royal George*		488	S. Ellerby	Plymouth	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
Mauritius & Ceylon	4	*Alfred*		488	James Leslie	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
Bengal, Singapore & Sydney, Prince of Wales' Island	—	*Caledonia*		488	S. W. Rattenbury	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
	30	*Princess Charlotte*		488	James Booth	Lon. Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
Cape & Mauritius	5	*Arabian*		488	John Stewart	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Mauritius	18	*Marquis Hastings*		488	John Mackie	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
Batavia & Singapore	—	*Lady Feversham*		488	Bourne Russell	St. Kt. Docks	John Bimner, Church-row.
	11	*Sir Charles Forbes*		488	G. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
	5	*George*		488	James Waddell	St. Kt. Docks	E. & A. Rule, and Tomlin & Mann.
	31	*Pestonjee*		488	W. Freeman	Lon. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars.
	5	*Elizabeth*		488	John Gandey	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
New South Wales	10	*Louisa*		488	Wm. Vaughan	St. Kt. Docks	
	18	*Lady Rosanna*					
	10	*Jane Isaac*					
	7	*Lang*					
	10	*Eliza*					
	15	*Edward Lombe*					
	16	*Francis Freeling*					
	10	*Hercules*					
Ports.							

1 March 1830.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, February 23, 1830.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla	cwt.	0	6	6	@	0	9	0
Coffee, Java		1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Cheribon		1	12	0	—	1	17	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon		1	7	6	—	1	11	0
—— Bourbon		3	5	0	—	5	18	0
—— Mocha	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
Cotton, Surat		0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
—— Madras		0	0	3¼	—	0	0	4½
—— Bengal		0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon								
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	5	0	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star		3	10	0				
Borax, Refined		3	8	0	—	3	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3	15	0	—	4	5	0
Camphire		3	0	0	—	5	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
—— Ceylon		0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
—— Lignea		3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	4
China Root	cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubebs		2	15	0	—	3	0	0
Dragon's Blood		3	0	0	—	22	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2	10	0	—	4	10	0
—— Arabic		1	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida		1	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Benjamin		2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi		3	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Gambogium		3	0	0	—	21	0	0
—— Myrrh		3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum		1	0	0	—	3	10	0
Kino		9	0	0	—	12	0	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye		0	3	4	—	0	3	6
—— Shell	cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Stick								
Musk, China	oz.	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon		0	17	0				
—— Coco-nut	cwt.	1	7	0		1	9	0
—— Cloves	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Mace		0	0	1½	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs		0	1	3	—	0	2	8
Opium		0	2	0	—	0	4	6
Rhubarb		3	5	0				
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
Senna	lb	1	0	0	—	1	3	0
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal		1	5	0		1	10	0
—— China		3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Galls, in Sorts		3	12	6	—	3	15	0
——, Blue	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
Hides, Buffalo		0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Ox and Cow								
Indigo, Blue								
—— Blue and Violet		0	7	2	—	0	7	11
—— Purple and Violet		0	5	2	—	0	7	0
—— Violet		0	4	9	—	0	6	0
—— Violet and Copper		0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Copper		0	3	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming sorts		0	3	6	—	0	4	9
—— Oude good to fine		0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Do. ord. and bad		0	1	1	—	0	2	3
—— Low and bad Oude		0	2	6	—	0	2	1
—— Madras ordinary		0	2	6	—	0	4	5
—— Do. low and bad								

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	cwt.	4	10	0	@	5	0	0
Nankeens	piece							
Rattans	100	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna		0	14	0	—	0	17	0
—— Java		0	7	0	—	0	9	6
Safflower		2	10	0	—	7	0	0
Sago		0	12	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pearl		0	12	0	—	1	12	0
Saltpetre		1	11	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb							
—— Novi								
—— Ditto White								
—— China								
—— Bengal and Privilege								
—— Organzine								
Spices, Cinnamon		0	4	0	—	0	10	3
—— Cloves		0	0	9	—	0	2	0
—— Mace		0	3	5	—	0	5	0
—— Nutmegs		0	2	4	—	0	3	3
—— Ginger	cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15	0
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	3½
—— White		0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	13	0
—— Siam and China		1	3	0	—	1	8	0
—— Mauritius		2	4	0	—	3	3	0
—— Manilla and Java		1	3	0	—	1	8	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	5½	—	0	1	8½
—— Congou		0	2	0	—	0	3	0½
—— Souchong		0	3	2	—	0	4	9½
—— Campoi		0	2	1½	—	0	3	0½
—— Twankay		0	2	2	—	0	3	8
—— Pekoe		0	3	10	—	0	4	10½
—— Hyson Skin		0	2	2	—	0	3	7
—— Hyson		0	3	8	—	0	6	0
—— Young Hyson		0	3	11	—	0	4	0
—— Gunpowder		0	5	2	—	0	6	0
Tin, Banca	cwt.							
Tortoiseshell	lb	0	16	0	—	2	10	0
Vermillion	lb	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
Wax	cwt.	6	0	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	8	10	0	—	11	0	0
—— Ebony		6	0	0	—	10	0	0
—— Sapan		6	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Oil, Fish	tun	28	0	0				
Whalefins	ton	140	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*								
Best	lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior		0	0	8½	—	0	1	10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*								
Best		0	0	10	—	0	1	4½
Inferior		0	0	3½	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	4	0
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry	lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
—— Salted		0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm	cwt.	26	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Fish	tun	28	0	0				
Raisins	cwt.	40	0	0				
Wax		5	10	0				
Wine, Madeira	pipe	10	0	0	—	22	0	0
—— Red		13	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak	load	8	0	0	—	9	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, February 23, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India (Stock)	75	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	79½	3½ p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	90	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104¼	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India (Stock)	166¼	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	11 dis.	——	10,000	100	20¼	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97½	4	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto 2d Class	90½	3	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7¾ dis.	——	10,000	100	10	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley*.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Indigo. The East-India Company's sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 19th Jan., finished the 27th ditto: it consisted originally of 5,663 chests, of which 289 chests having been withdrawn, and 7 chests refused at taxation, the quantity that actually passed the sale was 5,367 chests. The proprietors have bought in about 1200 chests. The sale contained a large proportion of Indigo suitable for home use, which attracted the attention of our consumers, who bought very largely; and the shipping houses having likewise made considerable purchases, not only in the better sorts, but likewise in descriptions formerly used but in this country, much animation was evinced, and prices were fully maintained throughout. The whole presented the following assortment: about 100 chests fine Bengal, 440 good shipping qualities, 1,085 middling ditto and fine consuming ditto, 1,750 consuming and ordinary ditto, 1,300 Oude (decided), 460 ditto good and fine, and 472 Madras. Compared with the last sale, prices have ruled as follow: ordinary and middling qualities of Bengal at 3d. advance; good middling and good ditto, from 3d. a 6d. higher, whilst the fine qualities have gone at last sale's prices. The proportion of Oude was very large, and the quality much improved, many marks being as good as those of regular Bengal; they sold with spirit at an advance of 3d. a 4d. on the prices of last sale. Of the Madras about 240 chests were withdrawn and bought in, the remainder sold very unevenly at from last sale's prices for *good* sorts to 3d. and 6d. advance on *middling* and ordinary.

Silk. The silk sale commenced on the 22d February, under very unfavourable circumstances; about 1,400 bales passed, of which nearly a half were scratched; the proportion sold went off at the following reduction: the fine sorts 7½ to 10 per cent. lower; the coarser from 3 to 7½ per cent., with only a few exceptions as to choice lots. The following day nearly 800 bales more passed; the demand and prices rather improved; the quantity scratched about one-fifth.

Saltpetre. The market for this article is steadily advancing.

Wool. Australian Wool is on the advance, owing to an increasing demand, and the short stocks of the low woods in hand.

Spices are a little more in demand.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *January to* 24 *February* 1830.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	218 19	92⅞93⅜	91½92¼	—	99⅜100	101⅜101⅛	19 11/16	19⅝ 231½	73 74p	76 77p
27	219 9½	92⅞93¼	92¼92½	—	99⅛100	101⅜101½	19 11/16	19⅝ —	73 74p	76 77p
28	219	93⅜93¾	93 93⅜	—	100⅛0¼	101½101⅝	19 11/16	19⅝ 232 3	72 73p	74 75p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.										
1	219½19¾	93⅛93⅜	92⅜92⅝	—	99⅝100⅛	101½101⅝	19⅝	19 11/16 —	72 74p	74 76p
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	219½19¾	93½93¾	92½92⅞	—	100 0⅛	101½101¾	19 11/16	19⅝ —	75 75p	75 77p
4	219½19¾	93½93¾	92⅝92⅞	100	99⅞100	101¾101¾	19 11/16	19⅝ 233	74 75p	76 77p
5	219½19¾	93⅛93⅜	92⅝92¾	—	99⅞100	101¾101¾	19 11/16	19⅝ 233	76p	77 78p
6	218½19	92⅝92¾	91⅝92	—	99⅞99⅝	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ —	76p	76 77p
8	218 19	92⅝92¾	91⅝92⅛	—	99⅝100	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 235	75 76p	76 77p
9	218 8¾	92 92⅜	91⅛91¾	99⅝100	99⅝99⅞	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 235½5¾	76 77p	76 78p
10	—	92½92¾	91½92	—	99⅝100	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 236	76 77p	77 78p
11	219 9½	92⅝92¾	91½92⅛	—	100 0⅛	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 235⅞7	76 77p	76 77p
12	219	92⅝93	92 92½	100 0½	100 0⅛	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ —	77 78p	77 78p
13	218½19	92⅞93	92¼92½	—	100 0⅛	101⅝101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 238	—	77 78p
15	—	93⅛93¼	92½92¾	—	100 0⅛	101⅞101⅞	19 11/16	19⅝ 238 9	77p	77 78p
16	218½19	93¼93⅜	92½92⅝	—	100⅛0⅛	101⅞102	19 11/16	19⅝ 239	78 79p	77 78p
17	218½19¼	93¼93⅜	92½92⅝	—	100⅛0⅛	101⅞102	19 11/16	19⅝ 239½	80p	77 78p
18	218½19¼	93¼93⅜	92½92⅝	—	100⅛0⅛	101⅞102	19 11/16	19⅝ —	—	77 78p
19	219½	93¼93⅜	92½92⅝	100⅞	100⅛0⅛	102⅛	19 11/16	19⅝ —	—	77 78p
20	219	93¼93¾	92½92¾	—	100⅛0⅛	102⅛	19 11/16	19⅝ —	—	77 78p
22	219½	92⅝93	92½92¾	—	100⅛0⅛	102 102⅛	19 11/16	19⅝ —	—	77 78p
23	219 9½	92½92⅝	91⅝92¼	—	100⅛0⅛	102 102⅛	19 11/16	19⅝ —	—	77 78p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, *Stock Brokers*, 2, *Cornhill.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 18.

The East-India Company v. *James Cullen, Esq.*—This was another prosecution under the stamp regulation. It was an information filed by the Advocate-general, which set out that James Cullen, a partner in the mercantile house of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., did, on the 6th day of April 1829, make a promissory note on unstamped paper, and affixed to it the name of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. to this effect:—

" April 6, 1829.

" Six months after *date* we promise to pay to Ramneedy Lahoory, or order, the sum of 25,000 *sicca rupees*, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for value received.

" Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co."

On which was chargeable by the stamp-regulation fifty sicca rupees, and by which Mr. Cullen forfeited a sum of twenty times the amount of stamp duty.

The *Advocate-general* observed that matters of this kind were topics of general discussion in a commercial town, and he knew that the stamp regulation had been such; but whatever might be the respect of the jury for Mr. Cullen, than whom no person entertained a higher opinion than he did, or whatever might be their opinions or sentiments as to the expediency or propriety of the stamp regulation, he was sure they would agree with him that a court of justice was no place for the expression of such feelings; but if they ever entertained them, he felt sure they left them at the doors of the court-house; at all events, that they had divested their minds of any such feeling when they were obligated to give an impartial verdict.

The facts of the case were established by witnesses.

Mr. *Minchin*, for the defendant, took several technical objections to the information, some of them merely verbal, in support of which he was heard at some length, and cited various legal authorities; but the court did not call upon the Advocate-general to reply, as they did not consider any of them sufficient to quash the information, but intimated that the counsel would have an opportunity of arguing too, to which they attached some weight, in arrest of judgment.

The court called upon Mr. Minchin to go into his defence.

Mr. *Minchin* said, that as he had placed upon the record exceptions to two of the jury (on account of being servants of the Company), he declined making any observation.

The *Chief Justice* then addressed the jury as follows. *Gentlemen*, in consequence of the course which the defendant's counsel have *thought* proper to adopt, I have been spared many observations, and *both you* and I have been saved much time and trouble.

The facts of the case, as in all such causes, must be very simple and few, and all I conceive that you have to satisfy yourselves upon is, did Mr. Cullen give a promissory note for 25,000 rupees, payable at six months after date? was it of that nature which required a stamp which was chargeable at fifty rupees? and was there a stamp upon it at the time it was drawn? These are the only facts you have to determine, save some negative exceptions, but *they* refer chiefly to where the note is drawn by or upon the government; then if you consider this was a government security you have a right to find an acquittal. There is another exception when a note at more than three months' date is given as a collateral security, or with bullions, in which case it is necessary that it should be charged for as a mortgage; and as a specific penalty has been set out in the information, it became necessary to show it was not given as such. It has also been put upon the record, that there was no composition of this instrument: for this, I think, there was *no occasion*; it was matter of defence; but if it was a necessary averment, I *think* they have given good general evidence that there was not composition.

These are the only facts before you which you are sworn to consider: did he give the note on unstamped paper when there was a stamp regulation in existence which required that it should be stamped? It appears to me that this is as simple a case as possible; there is nothing *to show* that it was a government security, or given as a collateral security.

Gentlemen, I cannot suggest to you any doubt, as I can entertain none; so with these remarks I shall leave the case in your hands.

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned, when Mr. Kyd, the foreman, stated that they found that Mr. Cullen drew the note on unstamped paper.

The *Chief Justice* said that they should either find for the informant or defendant.

Mr. Kyd then stated that they found for the informant.

Mr. Brightman, one of the jury, stated

that he by no means agreed to such a verdict.

The jury having retired, just as they had again entered the court, Mr. Minchin, on behalf of the defendant, stated that he objected to the jury, on the ground that Mr. J. C. Dick, one of the jurors (one of those objected to on account of being a civil servant of the Company), was under age, a fact which had just come to his knowledge.

The *Chief Justice* refused to receive the objection at that stage of the proceeding.

The jury returned a verdict for the information.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

This court was occupied on the 19th, 21st, and 23d October, in investigating a claim of Commodore Hayes, the master attendant at this port, against Capt. M. F. Crisp, owner of the brig *Bucephalus*, respecting the salvage for an anchor and part of a chain cable, which an assistant harbour-master had slipped in the act of re-mooring that vessel instead of weighing it, and with it re-mooring the vessel.

Capt. Crisp complained that he had been arrested by the plaintiff at the very moment of his departure; that the pilot was prohibited to move his vessel unless he was on board, and that he had applied in vain to the master-attendant's office for his vessel to proceed down the river without his being on board. He submitted that, as all unclaimed anchors, equally with the property of persons dying intestate without heirs, reverted to the crown, or formed an item of state revenue, and as the master-wrecker laid his claim for salvage on the plea of the anchor in question having been lost, that therefore this court could not take cognizance of the case. However, as the property in question had not been lost, but slipped for convenience or other motives by the plaintiff's own servant, the defendant was willing to stand on the merits of the case.

It came out that the port regulations forbid all interference with the assistant harbour-masters in the act of mooring or moving vessels, and that the owner of a coasting brig had been recently fined 200 rupees for moving his own vessel; yet ships are held liable for the acts of assistant harbour-masters.

On cross-examination of the assistant harbour-master, who was sent to take charge from the pilot and moor the vessel, he admitted that, after he had moored, he thought her insecurely moored, of which he informed the harbour-master after the vessel had brought her anchor home, parted the in-shore rope, and did other damage. In consequence of the vessel being thus adrift, the captain sick, and the chief officer aware of this itself having been fined for moving in the river without a pilot, he applied to the bankshal for a person to re-moor her, when another assistant harbour-master came, and took charge for that purpose, and this person thought proper to slip the chain, although he would not have done so had he been at a place where other anchors or anchor boats could not have been had, but would have weighed that anchor, and with it re-moored the vessel.

Capt. Crisp had complained by letter to the master-attendant of the incompetence and misconduct of the assistant harbour-master in slipping his chain and anchor, thereby obliging him to procure another; and at the same time had requested that the anchor and chain might be restored to the vessel, without additional charge for so doing. In reply, he received a bill of about 250 rupees for the salvage of the anchor.

The commissioner doubted as to where the line could be drawn between the respective duties of the master-attendant, harbour-master, or the master-wrecker; and it likewise appeared to be requisite to have the assistance of some nautical gentlemen, to determine whether or not the vessel had been properly moored in the first instance; and in the second instance, supposing the chain to be slipped by ignorance or convenience by the assistant harbour-master, whether or not it was his duty to re-purchase it again and re-moor the vessel, for which exorbitant charges are made by the marine paymaster.

Accordingly the matter was adjourned, and resumed on the 21st. But as the requisite information was not then furnished, after some desultory conversation, the question was again postponed.

On the 23d, after an explanation from Capt. Collie, deputy master-attendant, the court made an award against Capt. Crisp of 211 rupees.

We subjoin some observations on this case, which appears to have excited much interest, from the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 24.

Looking at the whole of the proceedings, we certainly think they have brought some things forward which require investigation, involving as they do the constitution of the petty court, which we think in many respects defective, and also the arrangements of government as affect the shipping interest in this port, than which there can hardly be a subject of more importance. With respect to the latter, it does seem to us, that while government compels, by heavy fines, the masters of vessels to place them without reservation in the hands of its officers, for effecting such arrangements as are necessary to preserve them against the accidents

of tides and currents in this river, that it is bound at the same time to establish all means for providing proper hands for this duty, and it is contrary to all the accepted rules of calculation on human conduct, to suppose that the most prudential course has been chosen, when the head of the department to which these officers belong is made to profit by the faults, ignorance, or oversights of those below him. The commissioners seemed desirous of ascertaining two points—does the patronage of the assistant harbour-master lie with the master-attendant, and is the office of the harbour-master attached to, and under the control of the same head of department? The case was deferred twice to acquire this information, from which it is obvious, the commissioners thought, that an affirmative answer to these questions would diminish, perhaps destroy, the right of the master-attendant to what he claimed; yet the final decision has been against the defendant, partly on the ground that these rules have been in force for ten years, and thus the question whether the patronage and control of the master-attendant is exercised over officers from whose failures in duty he derives profit, a question, the decision of which makes so obvious a difference in the equity of the case, is entirely lost sight of.

The vessel, it is admitted, was not properly moored. The officer employed on the duty complains of want of rope, but made no report to his superiors of the situation of the brig: this goes far to make it a hard case for the defendant, who is obliged by the Company to employ its agents, and compelled through the master-attendant to pay heavily for his omission. As this is a hardship to which the whole shipping interest of the port is liable, we do not doubt that government will take the matter into consideration, and by an alteration of the existing arrangements remove its cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The body guard of the Right Hon. the Governor-general positively leaves Ballygunge on their march towards Benares on the 6th proximo, under the command of Capt. Honywood. It will proceed, we understand, by the new line of road *via* Gyretty, Hooghly, and Burdwan, to Bancoorah, thus avoiding all the swampy parts of what may now be called the old Benares road. The Governor-general and Lady William Bentinck, accompanied by a very small suite, will, we hear, proceed in a few days after, certainly not later than the 15th proximo, by the same road. His lordship and family, it is said, will travel chiefly in palankeens and tonjohns.—*Beng. Herald, Oct.* 31.

VALUATION OF IMPORTS.

A Regulation (XV. 1829), dated 15th September, has been passed, whereby the following alteration is made in the mode of valuing goods imported by sea, with a view to the assessment of custom duties thereon.

"It is provided, in Clause second Section xlviii. Regulation IX. 1810, that 'the original invoices or bills of all goods imported into Calcutta by sea from the foreign settlements, shall be produced to the collector of the customs, and, excepting in the cases where it is otherwise directed in this section, the duties shall be settled upon the amount thereof. If any additional per-centage is prescribed, such per-centage shall be added to the amount of the invoice or bills, and the duty shall be settled upon the aggregate.' In clause the third next following, it is further enacted, 'that if the original invoice or bills shall not be produced to the collector, or if he shall see cause to suspect that the invoices or bills produced do not shew the true prime cost of the goods, by which is to be understood their prime cost in the country of which they may be the produce or manufacture; in either case the duty shall be settled on the Calcutta price at the time of their importation, adding thereto the prescribed per-centage where any is prescribed.' The plan of levying customs duty on the invoice value of goods imported by sea has been found to lead to much fraud and inconvenience, and to cause great inequality in the amount of duty levied on similar goods, for which evils the discretionary power given to the collector of rejecting such invoices as he may suspect not to show the true prime cost of the goods, does not provide an adequate remedy. It has accordingly been deemed advisable to substitute for the above rules the plan of levying customs duty on the market value of imported goods, according to the declaration of the parties, subject to such checks as have been deemed necessary to protect the revenue, with due security to the interests of the importer, and of all parties concerned. The following rules have therefore been passed, by and with the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

II. Clauses second and third Section xlviii. Regulation IX. 1810, are hereby rescinded.

III. The duty leviable according to the schedule annexed to Regulation XV. 1825, on goods and merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied ad-valorem, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially pro-

vided in that or any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the custom-house, that may be presented by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application, a declaration of the truth of the same."

Then follows a form of declaration.

Goods undervalued may be detained by the officers of the customs, subject to reference to the board, who may take the goods, paying to the importer the declared value with the addition of ten per cent. thereon, and shall sell the same on account of government.

This regulation was promulgated 13th October.

THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

We have often had occasion to regret that the state of the Indian press does not permit or enable those who are connected with it to employ reporters of the proceedings in the Company's courts, which it may be presumed do not stand less in need of the wholesome check of publicity than similar institutions in other parts of the world. To the judges themselves, who are conscious of the most indefatigable and honest discharge of their duty, it would afford the safest shield against injurious aspersions, to which the most upright are exposed at the hands of private malice, and equally save them from being included in the indiscriminate censure with which the proceedings of the country courts have been stigmatized in so many popular publications. This has been forcibly called to our recollection by the statements made in a petition, of which a printed copy is now before us, addressed to the Governor-general in Council by Radha Prusad Roy, complaining of the manner in which a criminal prosecution instituted against him was conducted. The following appear to be the principal circumstances of the case. A sum amounting to upwards of Sa. Rs. 1,36,000 of the public money was embezzled from the treasury of the collector of Burdwan, and three persons holding office under the collector, *viz.* Sheebnarain Roy, Radha Prusad Roy, and Ramdhun Chatterjeah, were charged with the crime, and at the prosecution of Mr. Molony, the Company's remembrancer of law, were tried accordingly in three successive circuits. The result was that Radha Prusad Roy was acquitted by the Nizamut Adawlut, and the two others were convicted and punished by imprisonment. The first grievance detailed is, that Mr. Molony, though deputed to investigate the embezzlement, commenced the inquiry by prejudging the guilt of the petitioner. This is alleged to have been shown by the fact that the very day after his receiving charge, without any proceeding in the nature of regular investigation, he disgraced and punished by dismissal several officers in the collectorship, on the sole apparent ground that they were supposed to be dependants, relatives, or friends of the petitioner. The effect of this was such as might have been anticipated. It fixed the stigma of guilt on the petitioner before inquiry was made, before evidence was received or weighed, before a judgment could be formed on sufficient grounds, or any grounds at all. He became a marked man, towards whom it was dangerous to profess a friendly feeling, and whom it was evidently desired by every possible means to make guilty.

So much with respect to the manner in which the preliminary investigation is said to have been carried on. The next grievance alleged is, that Mr. Molony misrepresented evidence, and mis-stated many circumstances in his public reports to government, in which he recommended the prosecution of the petitioner. The third allegation is, that in the course of the prosecution Mr. Molony adopted a system of intimidation in the examination of witnesses. This was carried to so great an extent, that a petition was presented to the court of Sudder Nizamut complaining of it, and the following are some of the assertions in that petition, the accuracy of which, it is affirmed, has not been impugned. It is represented that Mr. Molony, the prosecutor, seated himself on the bench, side by side with the judge; that he sometimes used threatening expressions to the witnesses of the defendant, and at other times expressions of slight to the defendant himself in open court; that the defendant durst not utter a word on the proceedings in which he was so deeply interested without the permission of the prosecutor; that when the court rose without completing the examinations, the defendant's witnesses, however respectable, were confined in a lock-up-house, while those of the prosecutor were allowed to go at large; and that when the deposition for the prosecution was under perusal, and proved to be of a less satisfactory nature than Mr. Molony had anticipated, he told the mooftee of the court, that had he been aware this witness would have given such evidence, he also would have been included among the defendants. The last ground of complaint is, that Mr. Molony, completely foiled in the prosecution as far as the petitioner was concerned, in a report to government on the subject, recommended that the petitioner, notwithstanding his acquittal, should be considered henceforth as incapable of holding any employment in the public service, and should thus, after being found innocent,

be treated as guilty. The petitioner thus concludes:—

"Your petitioner does not, on legal grounds, ask for any reparation of the private injuries he has suffered; but he begs leave respectfully to submit to your Lordship in Council the propriety of adopting such measures as will lessen, if not destroy, such private and official influence as was exercised in his case by the prosecutor on behalf of government; an influence which tends to overawe the timid, to create and nourish discontent, and to bring to recollection the arbitrary usages of the former government, and uncontrolled privileges enjoyed by its agents. Your petitioner does not presume to suggest the measures which may be deemed adequate to this object; but he trusts the preceding details clearly prove the necessity of them, and he confides for their adoption in the public pledges which the British nation and the British Indian government have given, that they desire to see pure and impartial justice administered to the natives of India."

Mr. Secretary Shakespear, in reply to the petitioner, states that the petition is not considered to require any particular orders from government; and the correspondence is closed by a letter from the petitioner to the secretary to government, intimating that as reports severely prejudicial to his character continued to be promulgated, it was his intention to publish the documents connected with the proceedings in his case, for the information of the British and Indian public.

We do not consider ourselves at liberty to offer more than an abstract of the grievances complained of, and we leave the subject to the reflections of our readers, merely adding, that we understand the office of remembrancer of law has since been abolished.—*India Gaz., Oct. 15.*

In the *India Gazette* of Thursday last, we have an appeal to the public from an act of government, in which some natives holding office under the collector of Burdwan are concerned. The petition of one of these individuals to the Governor-general in Council is quoted from, in order to establish the alleged injustice and partiality of the Company's remembrancer at law, at whose instance the Burdwan native defaulters were prosecuted. That gentleman's official conduct is most freely canvassed, and he is represented as having acted in any thing but a fair and honest manner in discharging the duty delegated to him. It is not the right of the native petitioner to complain of Mr. Molony's conduct to government, where he felt himself aggrieved by it, that we are calling in question; we are only pointing to the remarkable change in the times when this complaint, after the matter is set at rest by the authorities, is given to the public in a local newspaper. We have often lamented over the barrenness of our columns, when depending on mere local matters; but, if we are not much mistaken, a door is opening to discussions that will rescue us from much of the reproach under which we have lain, that with an empire containing nearly a hundred millions of subjects to be ruled over, as our text, we are unable to offer a commentary of half the interest that the pages of the most petty journal at home can supply. When the press succeeds the council chamber, in taking up the cases of all who are dissatisfied with the decision of government, we shall be let into the knowledge of much of what we are now ignorant. If we were asked—*cui bono*, this enlightenment of our darkness? we should find it, circumstanced as we are, somewhat difficult to say.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct. 19.*

THE POLICE.

Some weeks since we stated that a mixed committee of civil servants, merchants, and other gentlemen, had been appointed by government, for the purpose of investigating all matters connected with the police, with a view of reforming its abuses, amending its regulations, and suggesting such alterations and improvements as might appear to them necessary to render that establishment useful to the public, and effective in its different departments.

The duties delegated to the committee we have alluded to, are, we feel sensible, of a most painful and arduous nature. It is intrusted with an important charge, in which it has not only to contend with the ignorance of the native police, but, in fact, to legislate for their long-sanctioned habits of extortion and violence, and to overcome, if necessary, the prejudices of those who are known to be wedded, by some infatuation, to the present imperfect system.

The committee has, we hear, commenced its sittings, and is ready, we believe, to listen to all complaints and suggestions connected with the subject.—*Beng. Chron., Oct. 18.*

THE LOTTERY.

Two or three correspondents have informed us that the profits of the ensuing and all future lotteries are not to be devoted to the improvement of "the City of Calcutta," but to the improvement of the Hon. Company's Treasury. This must be a mistake, we presume, as we see the lottery advertised as usual, and quote the 8th paragraph, which runs as follows, in proof that our correspondents are misinformed:

"8. All right to the value of unclaimed prizes in this lottery shall be considered to lapse, on the expiration of three years from the date on which the payment becomes due, and the amount of such unclaimed prizes shall be carried to the credit of the lottery funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the lotteries have been established."

The lottery was advertised to be sold on Thursday by public auction, at the Town Hall. We have heard that no bidders offered, and therefore no sale was effected: which rejoices us much, as we do not like to see a government gambling with its subjects.—*Beng. Chron., Oct. 8.*

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The subject of newspaper postage is about to undergo a modification, which we have no doubt will prove very satisfactory to our Mofussil readers. Instead of varying, as at present, with increase of distance, there will hereafter be two rates for each paper not exceeding three sicca weight, the greater rate being four annas, the lesser two. The increased allowance of weight is also a great desideratum.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 5.*

The public and the proprietors are much indebted to the post-master general for the very accommodating manner in which he personally listened to and endeavoured to reconcile the various and conflicting plans submitted to him by the proprietors of the different newspapers, and for the promptness with which he submitted them to government, and obtained instructions upon them; thus, in a few days, accomplishing more for the benefit of the public, upon satisfactory terms to all parties, than the proprietors had been able to effect, through the old channels, in as many years. The proprietors of newspapers bear all the risk of loss in this arrangement; but the desire, on the part of the authorities, throughout the negociation, appeared to us, to be to study the accommodation of the public as far as it could be done without detriment to the Hon. Company's revenue.—*Beng. Chron., Oct. 6.*

We are happy to add, that the above arrangement is to be accompanied by a reduction of the postage charged on letters and parcels. We should do injustice to our own feelings if we were not to advert to the polite and considerate attention which the postmaster-general gave, in his communications with the newspaper proprietors, to every suggestion which they offered, and for the prompt and effectual manner in which he has brought the investigation of this perplexing subject to a satisfactory conclusion. We trust that the result will fully equal his and our anticipations.—*India Gaz., Oct. 5.*

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

We lately adverted to the alleged indisposition of the agency houses to give encouragement to the more extended manufacture of sugar in this country, on the ground that it would supersede indigo as a medium of remittance, and consequently reduce the value of that important staple. We are not aware how far this doctrine may be generally received; but as it is possible that it may have been sincerely embraced by persons of capital and influence, and as its obvious tendency is to prevent the multiplication and improvement of the products and resources of the country, we cannot consider it unworthy of examination.

It seems scarcely necessary to remark the inconsistency of the opinion to which we have referred with the applications which have at different times been made by the mercantile community of Calcutta to Parliament for the reduction of duties on East-India sugar, and which have only so very lately received the powerful advocacy of Mr. Grant and the other friends of free trade. If the petitions of the Calcutta merchants were granted, and the duties on East and West-India sugars were equalized, or nearly equalized, the indisputable effect would be, to extend the manufacture of sugar in this country, as a similar measure has done at the Mauritius, and to increase its importance as an export to England. Is it to be understood then, that those who advance this objection were not parties to the sugar petition, or that they did not contemplate the probability of this result from a compliance with its prayer, or that they do not perceive the inconsistency which we have attempted to establish? Be this as it may, it appears to us worse than trifling, to be petitioning for free trade, the reduction of sugar duties, and the abrogation of the Company's exclusive privileges; and, at the same time, to view with apprehension those measures which it would be the chief advantage of unrestricted trade and low duties to mature and extend.

But, whether those who entertain such apprehensions are consistent with themselves or not, are their fears well-grounded? If sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco—if any one or all of these other commodities should be cultivated or manufactured to a greater extent, and be more generally employed as exchangeable products, or for the purpose of remitting funds to England, would this have the effect of lessening the value of indigo and indigo-factories? In answer to this, we must suppose one of two cases. Either there is spare capital in the country not employed in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, or there is no such spare capital. If there is no such spare capital, and if the capital employed in indigo on an average of years produces the usual rate of profit, then the danger is imaginary. The sugar-scheme will fall to the ground of itself, without the opposition of one party, and notwithstanding the support of another. But if there is, on the other hand, capital in the country seeking for more advantageous employment, in consequence of its producing an inferior rate of profit to that which is generally current, then it is obvious that that amount of capital may be transferred from its present less productive occupation, whatever that may be, to sugar or any other speculation which promises to be more advantageous, and that it may be so transferred without causing deterioration of indigo capital. The supposition is, that there is capital in the country for which indigo does not afford a sufficiently profitable investment, and the employment of that captal in sugar, therefore, can produce no depreciating effect on the capital employed in indigo, while its new and more productive employment will obviously contribute to the general prosperity of the country. The owner of the supposed surplus capital is benefited because it is transferred from a less to a more productive employment; and the owners of all other sorts of capital are benefited, inasmuch as this new and more advantageous employment tends to prevent a fall in the value of capital, and to keep up the general rate of profit. It is one of the undisputed maxims of political economy, confirmed by uniform experience, that however capital may be employed, there is a constant tendency to an equalization of profits in every department of public industry. If in any one branch of trade profits are high, capital and labour will speedily be turned into that channel until the profits shall be reduced to the common standard, or perhaps below it, when of course the temptation will cease. Indigo planters, therefore, and the owners of indigo-factories, have the strongest reason to desire that our exportable products should be increased, extended, and improved, since it is chiefly by this means that prices and profits can be maintained at their present rates.

The multiplication and improvement of Indian staples would be attended with another obvious advantage, by affording a greater choice of articles for the purpose of remittance. At present indigo is chiefly employed with that view, and the fluctuations of the market in that article are so great, so uncertain, and depending on so many circumstances beyond control or calculation, that the hazard is always considerable, and the loss frequently ruinous. The trade carried on between foreign and distant countries is peculiarly a lottery; and in proportion as the number of staple articles of import and export is multiplied, the chances of success will be increased. To limit the country to one great staple of export, is to reduce the probabilities of profitable remittance to the lowest possible ratio.—*India Gaz.*

EFFECTS OF LITIGATION AMONGST THE NATIVES.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, a native paper, of October 31, has the following remarks:

The *India Gazette* of last Monday mentions, that on the fifth day of the present term only five causes were set down for trial in the Supreme Court. The number of causes for trial at the commencement of a term used to be more than twenty. The Hindoos are, it seems, learning wisdom from experience. Warned by the fate of so many great families, reduced to beggary by law, before their eyes, they have gradually admitted the conviction, that it is more advisable to compromise differences, than to entail on themselves the endless vexations and the interminable expenses of a law-suit. The late Mrityunjuyu, a man of the most splendid intellect, and one of the pundits of the Supreme Court, used to remark, that he had never seen a family go into the Supreme Court rich, who did not come out poor. Our own observation in some measure confirms this remark. Many who were formerly among the wealthy and noble, shorn of every thing by the expense of law-suits, are now living in the greatest destitution. The rage for law was formerly so great as to resemble a mania. We can remember the time when a law-suit in the Supreme Court was esteemed a token of respectability, and when to say that a man had two or three causes in equity, gave him as great distinction as to say that he had spent 20,000 rupees at the Doorga Pooja. But the natives appear to have been satiated with law: they see the most magnificent mercantile establishments in Calcutta carrying on their transactions with each other for twenty years by mutual accommodation, without ever resorting to the court, and the question naturally arises, "why cannot we decide our disputes in the same cheap way as our superiors do?" They see the English themselves consider a law-suit as the *last* resort; and are becoming more and more convinced that the plan of making it the *first* resort, so long an established custom among them, is any thing but wise.

THE STAMP TAX.

A happy illustration of the working of the stamp law has been communicated to us.

It appears that a poor sepoy, whose pay is we believe something under five rupees per month, had a claim upon somebody for grain valued at 105 rupees, which amount he wished to realize. He pre-

ferred his claim, through the prescribed channel of his commanding officer, to the judge of the zillah court, who informed him that he must engross his plaint upon a "stamped paper, value eight rupees," and also must "execute a mooklitternamah, empowering some trusty person to look after the suit," should he be unable to attend in person. The sepoy, if he was wise, put up with the first loss, rather than spend 200 rupees in a vain attempt to recover 105.—*Beng. Chron., Oct.* 15.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have reason to believe that the general work of improvement is going on; the eastern nullah and the draining of the salt-water lake are in progress; we hear also that the jungle lands beyond will be attempted to be cleared from their extremities, internally, and with this view we have heard also, that the government have determined upon giving those lands rent-free for as many as twenty years.

We learn also from a most respectable cultivator at Saugor, that they are prospering there; that the Sea-Island cotton, as well as the Bourbon cotton, are both in the most thriving state; that the lands suit tobacco, and that there is a coffee plantation doing well. The coffee superintendant has had charge of coffee plantations both in the West-Indies and in Java, and he considers the lands at Saugor equal to any he ever saw: they are trying various shades and experiments in the growth of this article. There are in these parts from 5,000 to 6,000 villagers, who suffer little or nothing from fever now that the lands are cleared, and have been healthy and had no disorders, except, occasionally, cholera morbus. There is no judicial authority there, not even a peon with a badge of office on the island; and there is no quarrelling or bloodshed, although we have both close to our own doors, in Calcutta and the suburbs, where murders are of frequent occurrence. We hope, however, that the changes in the sudder and magisterial departments will be a change for the better, but time alone will show. Putting other evils aside, the bad drainage of Calcutta is abominable. The assessment of five per cent. on every house is a monthly tax of large amount, which ought to be appropriated to purposes of health and cleanliness; yet the stench from the drains is so great as to make some of the rooms of most houses uninhabitable, and frequently to occasion severe illness.

We are informed that the cultivation of waste lands beyond the Sunderbuns has lately wonderfully increased, and that there is yet an unbounded field for industry in immense tracts of jungle yet untouched. As the jungles are cleared health prevails, and *vice versâ*. Government some time ago threw out a hint that individuals, who by any means rendered a service to the state, might expect certain rewards, and the favourable consideration of government. We hope this hint will have its full influence with natives of wealth and respectability; it affords them an excellent opportunity to come forward with liberal plans of improvement, which will benefit themselves as well as the public. They will find it far better for them to spend their money upon such objects than in useless nautches and idle ceremonies. Besides roads and agriculture, tanks, education, aqueducts for watering, &c. might form one grand plan of utility. As an example, a month or two ago, if we are not misinformed, the honour of a rajahship was bestowed upon a respectable native of Moorshedabad, who gave a sum of about half a lac of rupees towards the erection of a steam-engine, and making an aqueduct from the end of the Strand road to all the length of the Chitpore road, and part was to be appropriated either to the Hindoo College or the general improvement. Another handsome gift was made by a most respectable Arab gentleman towards the aqueduct, and the same individual gave a large sum towards the new road to Garden Reach, though this improvement seems to be at a stand for want of funds. The bridge by Tolly's Nullah, and a continuation of the Strand road to the north up to Baugh Bazar, and new roads and large tanks throughout the native town, in the room of the horrible sinks and pools of dirty water and filthy ditches and drains, are most essentially necessary for the health of the inhabitants of the native town; these useful objects afford ample opportunity to the natives of laying out their money to great advantage, inasmuch as they themselves do not only derive therefrom great honour, but have also the benefit of living in more wholesome situations, with good roads and good water; they also will confer benefit upon thousands of poor people. To plant groves, dig tanks, and build ghauts, are considered acts of holiness among natives. For these reasons, as well as in consideration of the honours which would be conferred upon them, they ought to come forward liberally in aid of improvement.—*Beng. Chron. Oct.* 10.

We fear that some obstacles impede the plans for draining of the salt-water lake being carried into effect; but as we have heard that the Governor-general deems it advisable that the lake shall be drained, if it can be done, and as we have been informed on good authority, that the thing is practicable at a comparatively small expense, we hope shortly to hear that all opposition has ceased, and that this important work has been commenced. Indeed, we had considered the matter settled, and spoke of it as in progress a few days ago; that the lake will be drained we have no doubt, because the difficulties are small compared to the advantages; and the necessity and importance of the measure are beyond question.—*Ibid. Oct.* 15.

ADVANCES ON GOODS.

The following official notification from the Board of Trade, dated September 29, appears in the *Gov. Gazette*.

Notification.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to authorize the Board of Trade to make advances to individuals upon the security of goods and merchandize, upon the following conditions:—

1. The parties to whom advances may be made must agree that the consignment be landed at the East-India Docks, that it be delivered into the warehouses of the Hon. East-India Company, and subject to the management of the Hon. Court of Directors.

2. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of government, an advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3. For the repayment of the advance, bills of exchange, to be drawn in triplicate at six months' sight, and at such rate as may be agreed on by the parties and the Board.

4. Should the consignees require the delivery of the goods without passing to the Company's sales before the bills become due, the advance must be paid previously to such delivery, and interest will be allowed at four per cent. per annum for the time the bills have to run.

5. The parties will be required to place bills of lading in triplicate, and the policies of insurance, in the hands of the Board of Trade.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

The annual examination of the native female children under the patronage of the Ladies' Society took place on the 3d Nov. at the Central School in Simlah.

The Right Hon. Lady William Bentinck, the patroness, and above 200 ladies and gentlemen, honoured the meeting with their presence. It appears that there are 170 children in daily attendance on Mrs. Wilson and her assistants; about eighty were present for examination. To prevent unnecessary delay, these were divided into four classes, who were examined by or four clergymen conversant in the Bengalee language. The first class examined read each a portion in Scripture history, and answered questions arising out of the subject before them. The second read each a portion in St. Matthew's Gospel. The third in the Acts of the Apostles; and the fourth answered questions from Yates' geography. They read generally with perfect readiness in the books in which they were examined, and the examiners and several gentlemen who followed them in the course pursued, expressed themselves well satisfied with the proficiency which the scholars exhibited. After the examination, a sale of fancy articles supplied in part by our fair countrywomen in India, the rest from Britain, took place, when nearly 1,100 rupees were realized towards carrying on the objects of the Society.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 4.

INSURRECTIONS AT TAVOY AND MERGUI.

Tavoy.—The arrival on Friday last of the H.C.'s cutter *Ruby*, from Moulmien, has put us in possession of accounts relative to a revolt which took place among a portion of the Burmese inhabitants of Tavoy, but which was speedily put down, and an example made of the principal ringleaders.

The H.C.'s steamer *Diana* (having Major Burney, deputy commissioner of Tenasserim on board) proceeded from Moulmien to Tavoy, at which place she arrived on the 13th August. On landing, a promiscuous crowd was found assembled upon the wharf, consisting of the H.C.'s troops and the Chinese and other foreign inhabitants of Tavoy, with their families. On inquiry, it appeared that at three o'clock on the morning of the 9th August a party of 200 or 300 Burmese rose suddenly and attacked the small magazine guard, but were repulsed. Another party of about 200 Burmese broke open the gaol, and released all the prisoners, amounting to ninety.

On the first alarm, the inhabitants for the most part quitted the town, the Burmese native officers of government in the interim deserting to the party of conspirators, understood to be headed by Moung-da, a pensioner of government. The commanding officer of our troops, who, also at the time, was in a bad state of health, scarcely knowing at such a crisis on whom he could properly depend, thought it most advisable, with his small party of sepoys (amounting only to 120 men fit for duty), to retire from the town, and take up a position on the neighbouring wharf, where he was accompanied by the Chinese and Musselman inhabitants, &c., although Moung-da had seized on the families of some of the former as hostages. The inhabitants, it became obvious, had fled the town, in the first instance, from a belief that the party of the British sepoys was too weak to afford sufficient protection; and it was at length ascertained from the Chinese, that the conspirators were devoid of all plan, and the being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the magazine, had greatly disconcerted them.

The *Diana* was, without loss of time, sent back to Moulmien for a reinforce-

ment; a breast-work was thrown up on the wharf, and two six-pounders properly manned to play upon the town. The deputy commissioner had prepared a proclamation, calling on such of the inhabitants as still remained in the town to return to their duty. Means were found to convey this document to the town, and apparently with good effect, as some of the Chinese reported on the 15th, that during the night great numbers of the inhabitants were seen flying to the southward of the town. In course of the 15th, our party, excellently supported by the Chinese, made two sorties, and got possession of the town. The conspirators, whose measures throughout appear to have been of a feeble and ill-concerted character, fled in every direction, and the inhabitants immediately began to return, professing their loyalty to the government; while the villagers came in and offered to deliver up Moung-da and his adherents. Correct information having been received that he was concealed at a particular spot, a havildar's party was sent there and succeeded in apprehending and bringing into the town himself, his brother, and his principal adherents. As it was possible that an attempt at rescue might be made, and as public security required that the most guilty should be punished, Moung-da, his brother, and five of the ringleaders, were tried by a special commission court, and being found guilty of armed revolt against the British government, received sentence of death, which shortly after was duly carried into execution. Next day (17th) five more of the ringleaders who were most active in the revolt, were tried, convicted, and executed.

The confidence of the inhabitants became now restored completely, and, in order to clear themselves of any imputation of being connected with Moung-da's treachery, exerted themselves in bringing in those most actively implicated in it, of whom some thirty or forty are in confinement. On the morning of the 19th, the *Diana* returned from Moulmien with a reinforcement of 100 Europeans; but in the interim tranquillity had been fully restored, and matters had reverted to their usual orderly course.

The revolt, it seems, was by no means general, but was an ill-concerted plan of a discontented junta, who under the Burmese government had enjoyed power, but possessed little influence under ours; a state of things which they thought by such desperate means to put an end to.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 28.

Mergui.—With reference to some recent occurrences at this place, we have been favoured with the following particulars, which may, we believe, be relied on.

Intelligence was brought from Mergui by a boat, which, after the insurrectionary movement at Tavoy was put down, had been sent there by the commanding officer of that station, that induced him to prepare for proceeding to Mergui, with a party, on board the *Hebe* schooner, when the following account was given by a native of Tavoy, who came in, having escaped from a Burmese boat, which had been sent by the rebel chief of Mergui to learn the state of affairs at the former place.

He stated that Moung-da, on taking possession of Tavoy, had written to the Burmese chief, Nya-Shoosy-Yah, *at Mergui, to seize the place*; that Captain Buxton, who was in charge of Mergui, getting notice of the arrival of that letter, and learning also that Nya-Shoosy-Yah meant to attack him with 500 men *during* the night, *issued a proclamation*, calling on the inhabitants to remain firm to their allegiance, and that about midnight he left the place in a boat and had not returned.

On *learning this*, the officer commanding at Tavoy despatched letters to headquarters at Maulmyne, for a reinforcement to enable him to take proper measures at Mergui. This was promptly complied with, the reinforcement required being forwarded on the *Diana* steamer, and the deputy commissioner, Major Burney, proceeded in her to Tavoy, where, *on* his arrival he discovered *that the* change in the aspect of affairs there, and the example which had been made of the ringleaders, had created great alarm at Mergui.

Col. Kelly and Major Burney proceeded to Mergui on the steamer, taking a small vessel in tow, with a detachment of Europeans, artillery, &c., and on reaching the harbour a boat pushed off from the shore, having on board Mr. Hutton (Captain Buxton's clerk), Mr. Oide, a Greek, and the Burmese chief himself, who had assumed the title of *Myoon* of Mergui upon the departure of Captain Buxton. These persons brought intelligence, that the conspiracy against our government had been abandoned, and that all was quiet.

The deputy commissioner immediately proceeded to try eight of the principal inhabitants on charges of conspiracy and treason. The inquiry made manifest that a very exaggerated account of the affair at Tavoy had been received at Mergui; with the addition that not only Tavoy, but Moalmyne, had been ravaged by *the Burmese*, and that an army of 5,000 men under Moung-da was coming overland, and was within a few hours march of Mergui, where it would be joined by the principal inhabitants.

Captain Buxton and the officers of the 19th Madras N.I. had suddenly embarked themselves and the whole of the troops on board a small cutter and the government accommodation boat, and left Mergui at midnight.

It further appeared that Captain Buxton and his party, after some days of labour and privation, had not got more than fifty miles from Mergui to a small spot on Tavoy island, when the cutter cast loose the boat with the sepoys, and sheered away, with the intention, it is understood, of proceeding to Penang.

In the first instance, the Burmese had despatched a boat to apprehend the retiring party; but intelligence reaching them of the change of affairs at Tavoy, they sent other boats with provisions, and to afford what assistance might be necessary. These fortunately fell in with the sepoys, whose boat had been wrecked shortly after the cutter left them, and brought them back to Mergui in a most deplorable condition.

On their trial by the deputy commissioner, the ringleaders of the conspirators were convicted, and sentence of death was recorded against them; as there was no occasion, however, for an immediate example, as at Tavoy, the execution of the sentence was suspended pending a reference to government.

The party in the cutter consisted, it is stated, of Captain Buxton, Mr. Briesly and his wife, three subaltern officers of the M. 19th regt., and the hospital dresser, with a portion of the detachment. The remainder, consisting of fifty-one sepoys with their native officers, who were embarked on the other boat, were brought back to Mergui, with exception of some sepoys who were drowned when the boat was stranded.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 12.

Moung-da, who headed the insurrection, was the person who at the time of the late war held Tavoy for the Burmese, and subsequently surrendered it to the British forces. For this he received a pension of 500 rupees per month, which, in the progress of the retrenching system towards the east, was reduced to 200 rupees. This appears to have revived his feelings of loyalty to the Burmese government, and to have been the immediate cause of his attempt to regain possession of Tavoy. It is believed that in this attempt he was acting in concert with Ozana, who was the governor of the Martaban district before the war, and who, being deprived of that situation when Martaban was captured by the British, collected a force and remained in arms after the peace, and has continued prowling about in different parts of the country ever since. If, as is probable, there was an understanding between Moung-da and Ozana, the exposed state of Tavoy, arising from the small force stationed there, must have encouraged the former to a premature development of his plan, which deprived him of the support he might otherwise have reckoned on receiving from the Martaban chief. It is stated that the circumstance which induced Moung-da to break open the gaol and release the prisoners was, that his brother was at the time in prison for murder, and his rescue was in consequence one of the first objects of attention. The present state of things in the Tenasserim provinces shows the dangers that may arise from a deficiency of military force in that quarter, and even suggests a general caution which, we hope, may not be altogether without effect. If those provinces are to be given back to the Burmese, as report sometimes affirms, the sooner it is done the better. If they are to be retained, all hope of ameliorating the condition of the people, and improving the revenue by the increased productiveness of the country, must be founded on the stability of the government, on perfect security of property, and on freedom from those broils and commotions which the ambition of petty chiefs, or the intrigues of neighbouring powers, either mortified by their defeat or jealous of our proximity, may occasion.—*India Gaz., Oct.* 5.

By private letters received by the *Robarts*, from Rangoon, we learn that Mengee Maha Oozana, the Burmese chief, respecting whom we recently communicated some particulars, and who was supposed to be the mainspring of the insurrections at Tavoy and Mergui, has been stabbed in his stockade at Beelen by emissaries of the Woongee at Rangoon, sent for this purpose. The assassins were admitted into the stockade under the pretence of bearing despatches from the Woongee to Oozana, and they killed him while engaged in conversation. The following is probably the motive which led to this violence. The machinations of Oozana having failed, the Woongee was afraid that representations might be made to the court of the probability of a rupture with the British government, and he adopted this summary mode of washing his hands of the affair, and showing the king that any breach with the English was not to be laid at his door. Oozana was notoriously implicated in the late transactions, although he appears to have kept aloof from all active interference.—*Ibid., Oct.* 22.

The account of the late occurrences at Mergui, given in the *Government Gazette* of Monday, and republished by us in our yesterday's paper, places the conduct of the officer commanding at that place in the same singular and unaccountable light, in which our own account of transactions had led us to view it. It appears to us also to strengthen the suspicion, that the Burmese at Tavoy, Mergui, and, we fear, at Moulmien itself, are acting in concert with a view to drive away the small force stationed at these places. If these conquests are really worth the retaining, it seems strange that they should be trusted to so small a force; but we hear it very generally reported, that they will soon be

abandoned. After what has occurred, there is some reason to apprehend that their abandonment may be put down by the Burmese to fear upon our part. In every point of view the abandonment of his post by Captain Buxton is greatly to be regretted.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 14.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Since we last noticed the state of the money market there has been no change in it, and very few transactions in government paper, until within the last few days. The rate of discount at the Bank of Bengal was eight per cent. eight or nine months ago, when it was reduced to seven, and during the past week it has been six per cent. This last step is the effect of competition. The Union Bank, which commenced its discounts at seven per cent., having come down to six, the Government Bank was obliged to follow the example. A fall of one per cent. in the value of money lent, and that fall progressive, is a symptom that more capital has been offered than was accepted at the higher rates, and that the holders are obliged to tempt the borrowers by cheaper prices. Money, therefore, appears to be plentiful at present, and in consequence of the reduction in the rate of interest at the banks, which has accompanied the reduction in the rate of discount, Government paper has been increasingly inquired after. It is rising in demand, and may be quoted at eight annas less discount than has prevailed for a considerable time.—*Ind. Gaz., Oct.* 26.

DEFALCATIONS.

We understand that Dr. Yeld, of Benares, whose death is announced in another part of our paper, put an end to his existence from the dread of disclosures, by which it would seem that the Hon. Company have lost about 250,000 rupees. This gentleman was the civil surgeon and mint-master at that city for many years, and was celebrated for his extensive hospitality. The unfortunate termination of his career must necessarily throw a deep shade on his former fame, for generosity is a cheap virtue when practised at the expense of the public. Although no advocates for the proverb of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," we would, for many reasons, wish to tread lightly on the ashes of the dead on the present occasion, were we not actuated by the higher duty, as public journalists, of exposing public delinquency.

When we look round us, and observe the privations which the alleged necessities of the state are bringing home to the families of almost all connected with it, either in a civil or military capacity, it is most mortifying to find its resources faithlessly squandered by its own servants, for purposes of ostentatious gratification or personal enjoyment.

We have, not very long ago, heard of the case of a Madras civilian in the southern part of India, very similar in all its features to that of Dr. Yeld.—*Beng. Chron., Sept.* 29.

THE PUNJAB.

Letters received in town from the Upper Provinces make mention of a rumour that M. Alland, one of Runjeet Singh's commanders, had crossed the Sutlege at the head of a large force. This is not the first *rumour* of the kind that has turned out to be false; but if true, the most important results may be looked for from the step, as it is in direct violation of existing treaties.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 18.

THE REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has disapproved of the proposed Representative Committee of officers, and will not sanction, indeed has forbidden, its formation. No one in or near Calcutta expected any thing else, and we have heard much surprise expressed by officers of rank, that any hope of its approval should have been entertained by the proposer or his seconders. We hope no further exertion is necessary to ensure the abrogation of the odious half-batta order. The Court of Directors are in full possession of the sentiments of the army, and the same cause that urged that honourable body to issue the order, will induce, or has ere this induced, them to rescind it—*expediency.*—*Beng. Chron. Sept.* 26.

NATIVE CONVERTS.

The following comes from such a respectable source that we can have no hesitation in publishing it.

"A few years ago, some inhabitants of the villages to the south of Calcutta, in occasionally passing the school-rooms of the independent missionaries at Kidderpore, listened to the Gospel which was preached in them. They became converts to Christianity, and through them the missionaries were enabled to carry the Gospel into the villages themselves. Inquiry and information spread through the surrounding district; and by degrees intimacies were formed with converts of other missionary bodies, who then took a part in the still increasing work.

"The Serampore missionaries were induced, a few months since, to send a missionary to reside in Barripore, and labour in that part of the district referred to nearest to that town, which was still unoccupied by any others. In Sulkea, a large village, about six miles distant from Barripore, nearly thirty persons had professed a regard for the Gospel, and thrown off the bondage of caste; it, therefore, became the central point of the mission-

ary's labours; and here it was proposed to erect a convenient hut to serve the double purpose of a chapel and a school-room. A native Christian named Ram-Kishore, was sent to reside in Sulkea to assist the missionary, and conduct religious worship during his absence. He was a man upwards of fifty years age of and a Christian of long standing. He was not remarkable for any superior ability, but possessed a meek and gentle disposition, seemed always pleased to have an opportunity of speaking of the Gospel; and in familiar conversation especially, he was able to turn his long acquaintance with the Scriptures to good account. He soon gained the affections of the new converts, and was amongst them as a father. He held meetings for divine worship with them constantly, at which many of the other villagers likewise attended; and the spirit of honest inquiry appeared to be rapidly extending. But what gained him the affection of some, excited towards him the bitterest enmity of others, and he has fallen a victim to their rage. He spent Sunday, the 13th of September, at Sulkea, and conducted divine worship twice in the presence of many of the villagers, who remained for hours in conversation respecting what they had heard. On the Monday following he went to Garda, a small village but a short distance off, where one of the new converts resides, apart from the rest. At the house of this man he spent the day, and some of the other converts having called, they had worship together just before sun-set. After this they two were left alone, and they retired to rest in the same hut at the usual hour. A little after midnight they wished to smoke, and Chand, the master of the house, taking his hooka, went to his brother's (not a convert), on the other side of the road, and having obtained a light, sat smoking for some time. He then went to give the hookah to Ram-Kishore; but intantly ran back, calling to his brother, 'Here are so and so (naming a number of persons), with many more, come to my house, and they are murdering the Padree Sahib's Dewan.' He went away again; and his brother rose, and going out saw upon the road several of the persons whom Chand had mentioned, for it was clear moonlight, and on his calling to them, they chased him with clubs, with which they were all armed. He called up another man who lived on the same premises, and returning with him to the road; they saw two canoes full of men making off, and also a number of other persons going towards Sulkea on foot. Through fear they immediately concealed themselves in their own house till daylight.

"In the mean time, Chand had gone round to the back of his own premises, and there heard the leaders of the party calling out, 'Where is Chand? Murder him! murder him!' And there he witnessed the murder of the poor old man, who, after a few faint cries for help, fell under their blows in the little yard of the house where he had slept. Chand swam through a tank, and made off through the rice fields without being observed, and ran to Bankipore, several miles, to the darogah's tannah, where he gave notice of the murder. As he had not exactly ascertained the actual perpetration of the murder, he was sent back for this purpose. He reached Garda again about sun-rise on Tuesday, and then went with his brother to the fatal spot. They found the body perfectly lifeless and cold; on the forehead was a great gash, evidently made by the stroke of a club, and the neck had been pierced by a spear. Death, no doubt, had followed instantly; there was much blood upon the ground.

"It is gratifying to know, that during the whole of his stay in the village the conduct of the deceased had been in every respect blameless. It has been already stated, that his temper was mild and gentle; and he had certainly done nothing to prejudice the interests of any one. The last time he parted from the missionary under whose direction he was placed, he seemed much depressed, and observed, 'I am going, Sir, as a sheep amongst wolves;' and so it has appeared.

"We believe that decided measures have been taken to bring the chief offenders to justice; how far they may be successful we cannot tell."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 8.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS.

We understand that information is now eliciting under orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, with a view of establishing a point of the very first importance as connected with a variety of local interests, both public and private. In the ensuing inquiries into the state of our eastern possessions, the effects of that partial and limited colonization to which the cultivation of indigo has given rise will demand a particular share of attention, as on the resolution of the question, the expediency of continuing or relaxing the restrictive policy hitherto followed, must in a great measure be determined. By those who maintain the wisdom of this policy, a case in favour of its being renewed will be attempted to be made out from the unfortunate broils, in which it is well known indigo-planters are too frequently engaged; but, inclined as we are, to consider this policy as imperatively necessary in a government such as that of British India, we certainly are not prepared to deduce its necessity from the data sought. The disturbances that too frequently occur in indigo districts are not in justice to be traced

to the indigo-planter, but rather to the anomalous situation in which he is placed by existing regulations, and the difficulty, we might almost say the impossibility, of legally protecting himself in the possession of the property, which he is yet allowed, and indeed encouraged to create. Let the defects in the judicial branch of the administration be remedied, and the evils complained of will disappear. These evils have been noticed by the late Bishop Heber, and we fear the worthy prelate has excited a prejudice against indigo-planters which, generally speaking, they do not deserve should exist. Had the bishop, from noticing the disorders that do occasionally occur in indigo districts, gone on to trace them to their real sources, he would have left his countrymen in India, employed in the culture of *indigo*, acquitted of much of the blame to which his unqualified and unexplained remarks are calculated to expose them; and we doubt not, that the result of the inquiries now on foot will be, to do this class the justice, which they deserve.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 14.

THE UNION BANK.

The Union Bank, we hear, had on Saturday accumulated in deposits the sum of twelve laks and 20,000 rupees, being the first instalments on 488 shares. Only twelve shares remain to complete the prescribed number (500) which will enable the bank to commence operations; it is likely, therefore, to begin business in a few days, as no doubt the few remaining shares will be immediately subscribed for. —*Beng. Chron. Sept.* 22.

We perceive by an advertisement that the Union Bank will open on Monday next for the transaction of business.—*Ibid. Sept.* 26.

SEIZURE OF THE RANEE OF ASSAM.

Private letters inform us that the Ranee of Assam, who instigated the murder of Lieutenant Bedingfield, and at whose very door the bloody deed was perpetrated, together with the miscreant interpreter who inveigled that amiable officer to the assembly of the Cosseahs, have been seized by Lieutenant H. Vetch, of the 54th N.I., and are in safe custody.—*Beng. Hurk. Oct.* 8.

THE DOORGAH POOJAH.

The festival, which was over on Thursday last, was held in honour of the advent of Durga to our earth. Who she is, it is impossible correctly to say. She has various names and various offices. She is the daughter of Mahadev, and the wife of Siva. She is represented with ten arms, and with weapons of different kinds in each hand. Upon each of her sides stand her daughters Lakshmi and Seruswuttee; and on each side of them again sit her sons Cartika on a peacock, and Gunesa with his elephantine proboscis. *At the* feet of Durga are a dark blue or bottle-green human figure (a giant whom she killed), and a lion, the animal upon which she rides.

These entertainments are "falling into the sere, the yellow leaf," as the natives are becoming wiser or poorer. Lakhs are reduced to thousands; and the piety or the purses of the natives are almost down at the freezing point. There is a golden image of Durgah belonging to the Mullick's; but as it comes to each member of that family only once in thirty-two years, they can afford to spend much more money upon this poojah than those families who celebrate the festival every year. Gooroochurn Mullick spent upwards of a lakh of rupees a year or two ago upon it; but the principal part of this sum was laid out in feeding the brahmins, and making them presents of shawls and pieces of cloth. The sum spent annually upon this poojah by the best and wealthiest natives in Calcutta seldom exceeds 10,000 rupees. The houses principally frequented by Europeans are those of Baboos Gopeemohun Deb, Rajkissen Singh, Rajah Sheebkissen, and Rajah Rajnarain. At Baboo Gopeemohun's, in Sobha bazar, there is generally the greatest concourse of people, his son Baboo Radhakant Deb being very well known as a polite and accomplished gentlement. Baboo Rajkissen Singh is always extremely attentive to his guests; and his brothers Nubinkissen and Sreekissen Singh, his son Maheschundra Singh (a smart little boy of about twelve or thirteen years old), and the other members of this family, are likewise constantly engaged in showing such attentions to the company as a combination of native politeness and European manners can produce. The younger members of this family having been well educated, are acute and intelligent; and they certainly exert themselves to please their guests.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz., Oct.* 11.

On the night of Wednesday last, the splendid mansions of Maha Raja Shibkishen and Kaleekishen Bahadurs, and Baboo Gopeemohun Deb, were very magnificently decorated, it being understood that the Right Hon. the Governor-general and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief intended honouring them with their presence. At about ten o'clock, Rajas Shibkishen and Kaleekishen, with their brethren, had the great honour of receiving Lord Combermere and suite; shortly after which came in Lord and Lady Bentinck with their suites, when "God Save the King" was struck up, and their Lordships were seated on a golden sofa, placed at the centre of the nautch place. Rajah Kaleekishen, to whom much praise is due for his rajah-like and most becoming manner of receiving their Lordships, had the honour of expressing the high sense he entertained of their Lordships' condescension, and the inexpressible satisfaction with which he beheld them at his mansion. The nautches, which greatly pleased their Lordships and her Ladyship, were kept up with much spirit. A sight so pleasing and grand was hardly ever before witnessed, for it was never known that the rulers of the country had thus deigned to honour these festivities with their presence; and this has occurred, doubtless, owing to great condescension on their Lordships' part. Their Lordships and Lady B. being pleased with the songs and sword-exercise, saw the goddess Doorgah out of curiosity, and leaving the Raja after an hour's stay, departed to Baboo Gopeemohun Deb's, where having viewed the goddess, their Lordships, Lady Bentinck, and suite, were conducted up stairs by Baboo Radakant Deb, and entertained by him with due respect. In about half an hour afterwards, the noble guests, with their attendants, retired.—*Hurk, Oct.* 12.

It has been a question which we have heard not unfrequently discussed, whether it is becoming in Europeans and Christians to attend the nautches held annually on this occasion. Of course every one, according to inclination or conviction, will decide for himself; but the general impression appears to be, that there is no great harm in going as mere lookers-on. Others take a graver view of the subject, and argue that, for reasons which it is not necessary to dilate upon, it would be better to stay away.—*Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 5.

We hear it very generally remarked, that these celebrated native festivals in honour of the goddess Doorgah are falling off every year more and more in the spirit and splendour with which they used to be sustained, and in the attendance of Europeans, by which in former days they were graced. Our own experience only carries us back four or five years, and we ought not perhaps to speak upon it; but so far as it goes, we are inclined to concur in the opinion, that the best of Doorgah's days are past. It is probable that the native gentlemen have discovered that there is great folly in throwing away their money on such spectacles, or perhaps not a few find that they have less to throw away than they had. The nautches, it must also be confessed, have of late acquired rather a bad name. For some years past, scenes of not a very creditable description have occurred at them; and the company, to say the least, at all of them is not very select, nor disposed to display that sobriety which is becoming. All these circumstances combined, have been bringing nautches, as we said, into somewhat bad repute. Those of the present season would, we believe, have passed unnoticed by the press, had they not been distinguished beyond all others by the attendance of both Lord and Lady William Bentinck and Lord Combermere. The nautches of Maharajah Shibkissen and Gopee Mohun Deb, we observe, were honoured by the attendance of these distinguished heads of society, a mark of respect to natives and native customs which we believe has not hitherto been paid by those at the head of affairs. At Chinsurah, the residence of the family of the Holdars, one of whom is now under sentence of banishment for forgery, nautches were given in the same style of magnificence as formerly. We understand, on one of the evenings, they were honoured by the presence of the three judges of the Supreme Court, with their ladies.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 18.

That the celebration of this festival has fallen off in its splendour there can be no doubt. For this various reasons may be assigned. Many of the great families of Calcutta are become poor. Many who were once baboos and filled the public eye, have nothing left but the empty title. Some have been reduced to poverty by vexatious law-suits in the Supreme Court, some by their own indiscretion, and others by the subdivision of estates, under the operation of which every Hindoo family of renown gradually melts away. Some, to acquire a name, have launched into such extravagant expenses in the celebration of poojahs, marriages, and funeral obsequies—the three great occasions of expense, the three great sources of poverty to the Hindoo—as to be overwhelmed with debt, and incapable of any farther exertion. To these causes we may add the increase of knowledge, which, according to the Hindoo shastras, indisposes the mind to the performance of "works." Knowledge is spreading among the influential ranks of society, and creating a distaste for expensive exhibitions, which impair the fortune without gratifying the mind.

The celebration of this festival with such splendour is but of recent origin, and is confined almost exclusively to Bengal. Raja Krishna-chunder Roy was the first who imparted celebrity to this act of worship, and his example has been followed by those who have acquired wealth under the British Government, and are not afraid to exhibit it before their rulers, as in days that are gone.—*Sumachur Durpun, Oct.* 17.

THE LETTERS BY THE "MILFORD."

A very disgraceful occurrence has taken place at Calcutta—the publication of the contents of private letters which were washed ashore from the wreck of the *Milford*. The fact is mentioned in the following extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, which we copy from another paper.

"Several hundred letters have been

picked up on Saugor Sand, supposed to have been washed on shore from the wreck of the *Milford*. The addresses being illegible, many of the letters were opened and examined, in order to discover, if possible, to whom they were addressed. Some state secrets have thus, we hear, got abroad, throwing strange light upon the measures of the Hon. Company's Government, both at home and abroad.

"If the reports we have heard respecting the letters recovered from the *Milford* be true, great blame attaches somewhere. Not only have public despatches, and letters to public men, been read and freely discussed in Calcutta, but letters from wives to their husbands, from fathers to their daughters, and, in short, communications of the most private and confidential nature, have been shamelessly violated, and their contents scandalously published. We know not who are the offenders, nor have we learned what course was adopted on the letters being discovered; we have, indeed, heard little more than what we have stated above. There was, however, but one proper mode of dealing with letters so found, and we fear it has not been adopted. They ought to have been dried as carefully as possible, securely packed in a box, and sent to the General Post-office. If it were necessary to open the letters for the purpose of discovering to whom they were addressed, the proper person to perform so delicate an office was, undoubtedly, the postmaster-general, who, besides the responsibility of his high office, is known to be a gentleman in whose honour the public may safely confide; such security is absolutely necessary for the due fulfilment of so delicate a duty, and the sacredness of a private letter, deserve the severest resentment of the individuals they have insulted, and the public contempt for their mean and unmanly conduct."

The reader will be astonished to hear, after reading the aforegoing remarks, that this very newspaper, the *Hurkaru* (as we learn from the *John Bull*) "published not a few of the contents of several of these letters, procured as they were from a source so highly discreditable, after first putting them into doggrel rhymes. Such disgraceful catering to the public appetite," adds the same paper, "in violation of all regard to private feelings and private characters, is a lamentable sign that the high principles of honour and integrity that once distinguished society in India have suffered not a little under the boasted reign of public discussion and enlightened liberality: but in the pages of our daily cotemporary it is nothing new, and to us nothing surprising, to see the contents of confidential correspondence exposed, under the pretext, forsooth! of promoting the public good." The *Hurkaru*, we believe, was the paper in which the contents of Lord Ellenborough's letter were first promulged to the public. The self-censure of the *Hurkaru* has been accompanied by the following reproof from the Government:

Fort William, General Department, the 20th Oct. 1829.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that various letters, forming a part of the packets that were on board the ship *Milford*, lately lost at the entrance of the river, were found on Saugor Island, and that the contents of some of them having been made public, the Governor-general in Council deems it necessary to reprobate in the severest terms, as a most unwarrantable outrage, so gross a violation of the rules of society, and to point out that it is the duty of all persons finding or having packets and undelivered letters in their possession, to transmit them immediately to the postmaster-general, who is authorised to reimburse any expenses that may be incurred for delivery to those for whom they may be intended.

All persons in charge of vessels and others, and especially those in the public service, are accordingly hereby required to pay the strictest attention to the above instructions, any infraction of which will be visited by the severest displeasure of the Government.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council,

H. T. Prinsep, Sec. to the Gov.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

The native papers give a deplorable picture of the state of affairs in the Oude provinces. Murders and affrays occur uncontrolled, and in many places the oppression of the government officers had induced the peasants to abandon the cultivation of their fields, and lose the benefit of a favourable fall of rain.

At Lucknow, the King had ordered the arrest of several of the resident's late establishment (after they had been dismissed), including the *nazir* and the moonshee, and some of the *hircarrahs*. The only cause assigned is, that his majesty is supposed to be offended with the conduct of these individuals during the administration of the late resident. It would appear, however, that the moonshee Gholam Hosein was charged with, or suspected of, some embezzlement. When the amil's officers surrounded the dwelling of the moonshee, this individual and his two adopted sons resolved rather to sacrifice their lives than be taken. A conflict took place, in which the two sons and some of the king's people fell. The moonshee destroyed himself with a pistol. When this event was reported at the capital, messages were interchanged between the king and resident, Capt. Lockett. The latter remonstrated on the severity of the proceedings of his majesty; who justified himself by alleging the previous sanction of the resident to the apprehension of the moonshee.

It would appear that some further interference is contemplated by the British resident. The *Jami Jehan Numa* contains the following statements:

"On the Prophet's birth-day, his majesty paid his respects to the Badshah Begum, who advised him to act in conformity with the wishes of the resident. After this, Capt. Futtih Ali Khan attended with the treaties between the two states, and stated his opinion that they would be all annulled, and some new arrangement introduced by the English government. The resident has ordered that the recent titles to individuals granted by his majesty, and not recognized by the English government, shall not be applied in the residency akhbars. His Majesty has also deprived Hosen Ali Khan of the title of Roshan ud Doulah bestowed by the late king, and interdicted the appellation of nuwab in respect to Jatimud ud Dowlah, the minister. The house of the former had been surrounded by guards, in consequence of which he refused food. On hearing this, his majesty ordered that trays should be sent to him from the royal table, and that he should be caused to eat. The resident had been very particular in inquiring about the sale of hoondis, his directions to the various mahajuns having retrospect to several years back. He has issued orders to the mahajuns regulating the price of hoondis. The whole of the state establishment kept by his majesty for the resident had been dismissed and sent back to the King, who remarked that the system thus abrogated had existed for three generations. On the first of Rubioos sanee, Matum ud Dowlah, the confined ex-minister, was conveyed by Capt. Hutchinson to the resident, with whom he had a long interview. Acts of interference and annoyance towards the nuwab and his dependants are reported. Some timbers of his native physician, and the garden of his builder, had been recently attached. Capt. Hutchinson had waited on the resident, with complaints on the part of the nuwab, who represented that his servants were preparing, through dread, to desert his service."

His majesty, meanwhile, it would appear, is employed in useful philological pursuits: "the King is stated to have ordered that a pregnant female near the period of parturition should be confined with some monkeys and crows, in the expectation that the offspring, thus early initiated in the society of these animals, would acquire their language."

UNALTERABLENESS OF THE HINDU CHARACTER.

A fair and candid comparison between the state in which the last renewal of the Company's charter found the natives of India, and that in which they now are, when it is near a close, will go far with every impartial inquirer to establish what has been so frequently set forth as the distinguishing peculiarity of the Hindu character—its aversion to any thing like change in its own features, or conformity with foreign customs and institutions. We have heard, indeed, not a little during the last ten or twelve years, of the remarkable revolutions taking place in the sentiments and the customs of our native subjects; but in what, we would ask, is this change found to be evidenced? Looking to them in a religious view, we have seen memoir upon memoir, and report upon report, setting forth the gratifying extent to which the light of a purer faith was breaking in upon them: but where are the fruits at this moment? We state, without the fear, or hope either, we regret to say, of contradiction, that not only has the zeal of the missionary subsided, and is subsiding, under obstacles he cannot overcome, but at this moment there are fewer professing Christians from among our native population than there were ten years ago. Much, too, has been said on the subject of the improvement of the natives in the great art of agriculture, under the tutorage of English skill and enterprize. What has been done? The few feeble attempts to substitute the scientific plough of the West for the simple instrument now in use in Hindoostan, terminated in dragging up a sub-soil dead to vegetation, and burying the fertile surface, which requires only to be scratched to develope its productive powers. We still hear, notwithstanding, of schemes and plans for introducing all the improvements of European agriculture into India; and we are even regaled with proposals to establish stock-farms among the Hindus! The first step in this great process of civilization has always been found easy. Boards and societies, with their patrons, presidents, and vice-presidents, and secretaries, have at all times been of easy erection. The next step, if it were ever taken, would be found a matter of more difficulty; and as nearly twenty years have already elapsed since the machinery was first contrived, we may safely allow that twenty more will pass away before any thing practical result from it. Those who give the reins to fancy in this field of speculation, shut their eyes in a most extraordinary manner to the experience furnished by the past. What changes in the great body of our native subjects have all the power, influence, and example possessed by England

in India achieved during the last twenty years? Much stress is laid on the effect of European intercourse with natives within the limits of the several presidencies where circumstances admit of the contact being closer. Has this intercourse even yet persuaded a single native gentleman to lay aside his prejudice against eating and drinking with a European? or, in point of fact, led him to do any one act which the natives have not been ready to perform ever since Englishmen came among them? We are persuaded we deceive ourselves very much, if we think that we have accomplished any change in the social, religious, or moral sentiments and habits of our native subjects really worth the boasting of. The evils for which our philanthropists are devising their pigmy remedies of agricultural boards and stock-farm lie deeper than the surface; and it has now, we think, been made as clear to experience, as it was before to reasoning *à priori*, that nothing short of one of those terrible convulsions which overturn established order, and leave society free again to re-model itself, will ever produce the changes which we are told to expect from the milder means of free trade and colonization. In the circumstances of our Hindu and Mussulman subjects, we see nothing calling for this radical remedy. Under the British government they enjoy in peace the fruits of their labour and industry. That so small a share of these fruits should fall to their lot is chargeable on the system of rule found by the Company on their accession to supreme power in this country, a system which, after all, when administered in the spirit of a free and liberal constitution, like that of England, is perhaps the most conducive towards the happiness of the great body of our native subjects of any that could be devised. That it admits, like all other human institutions, of improvement, no one will deny; but no man who looks to the prosperity of either India or England, will advise the pulling it down for a clear and unincumbered foundation on which to build another.—*Cal. John Bull*, Oct. 29.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Runjeet Sing.—Up to the 16th of September the Maha Rajah was at Amritsir. Proclamations were issued directing Yeoruff Zeys to break the alliance which they have privately formed with Syed Ahmed, and to drive him out of the country, or else an army would be sent against them. Dewan Dhunput Rao received orders to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Peshowr. He represented, that if it is determined that he should go to that quarter, he hoped that a separate division of the army would be sent with him, when, God willing, he will soon settle the affairs of that country. The Maharajah then inspected the horses sent by Yar Mahomed Khan, and asked Koor Khurg Sing how many saddles adorned with *diamonds* he had, and being given to understand that he had only one, the governor of Cashmere was written to, to send another. Orders were despatched to the different sirdars of the country to present themselves and their respective armies for a general review. A petition from Mons. B. announced that, after a good deal of discussion and persuasion, Yar Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan, the governors of Peshowr, have agreed to give up the three horses named Lylee, Murwareed, and Shah Kehar, and it is probable that he (Mons. B.) will soon come over with these and other presents, representing also that it would not be advisable to send an army to that quarter in winter. In reply to which, Mons. B. was directed to bring the horses as soon as possible, or else a march will be commenced towards Attock.

Scindia.—We have an ukhbar from this quarter dated 24th of last month, when the Maharajah and Becja Bace were in good health. A dispute arose between Patunghur and his accountant respecting the appropriation of the money collected; the former wishing it to be distributed to the army, and the latter urging it to be paid to the creditors; in consequence of which Patunghur destroyed himself by a shot. The Maharajah and the Baee were much grieved at this circumstance. Rao Intermook represented to the Baee having forwarded replies to the several queries from the Supreme Council of Calcutta, and hoped for a favourable consideration from that quarter; should it be otherwise, he says, he will intreat the intercession of Sir John Malcolm, governor of Bombay, to explain the matter fully; but should that also prove unavailing, the whole circumstance will be laid before the Right Hon. the Governor-general, on his Lordship's arrival in that quarter, when he hoped, from his Lordship's known benevolent disposition, every thing would be satisfactorily arranged, and assured the Baee that there is not the least cause for uneasiness on that account. The affairs of the state are going on as usual.

Up to the 17th September every thing was going on well here. An ukhbar from Khotah, states that a merchant and a shoe-maker died on the same day; the body of the merchant was burned in the usual manner, whilst that of the shoemaker was left at the funeral place; after some hours it revived and got up: the people, anxiously inquiring of the shoemaker how he became living again, he replied that he was not the shoe-maker, but the merchant, and that when his (the merchant's) soul was carried up to heaven, he heard a voice, saying that his time was not come, and at that moment they threw the soul down; the people then stated, that you are a shoe-maker, how can you pretend to be the merchant? when the man disclosed to them every item of the books and accounts of the merchant with such correctness, that it astonished the whole audience; and they certainly considered this a most extraordinary circumstance. Rajah Ranah Madho Sing has given directions to make particular inquiry into this strange circumstance; and Scindiah is also astonished at hearing it.—*Jaun Jehan Numah, Oct. 7.*

WASTE AND RENT-FREE LANDS.

By Regulation III. 1828, passed for the better ascertaining the right of certain lands to continue exempt from contributing to the revenue, certain measures are directed to be adopted for the resumption of waste and rent-free lands, which, it appears, have given alarm to the native zemindars, whose case is set forth in the following petition with very creditable skill, if it be a native production.

"To the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-general in Council, &c. &c. &c.

"The humble petition of the undermentioned inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissah:

"Sheweth, That, placed as your petitioners are, under the sole protection of British rule, they confidently feel justified when oppressed, in claiming justice and paternal care from that power, and approaching for redress the footstool of your Lordship, the local representative of their sovereign, and the immediate guardian of the safety and security of their lives and property. With this strong impression, your petitioners most humbly appeal to your Lordship in Council against the operation of Regulation III. of 1828, recently passed by Government, which appears to your petitioners unprecedented in severity, and unparallelled in oppression.

"That your petitioners, in the first instance, entreat your Lordship's permission to bring to your notice the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1793, containing the solemn assurances of justice couched in the following terms: The Governor-general in Council 'has further resolved that the claims of the public on their lands (provided they, the holder of such lands, as are exempted from the payment of public revenue, register the grants as required in the Regulation) shall be tried in the courts of judicature, that no such exempted lands may be subjected to the payment of revenue until the titles of the proprietor shall have been adjudged invalid by a final judicial decree.' Your petitioners trust, after a reference to the language above quoted, your Lordship will not consider their hopes of legal protection founded upon slight grounds, and their fears excited by the contrary plan laid down in the present Regulations, as mere creations of fancy. The whole of the tenour of the preamble, your petitioners presume, clearly exhibits, that although Marquis Cornwallis, then the governor-general of India, was as desirous as any of his successors to resume such lands as were alienated in opposition to the ancient and existing laws of the country, yet, from strict regard for the principles of justice, and for the spirit and usages of the British law, his Lordship felt dissuaded from empowering a collector an agent in behalf of government to exercise judicial power over the parties whose rights were to be contested by that government.

"That your petitioners, in the second place, beg your Lordship's attention to Regulation II. of 1819, which, though it varies from Regulation XIX. of 1793 in some essential points, yet guarantees to your petitioners that no part of their property can be rendered liable to attachment without the decision of a higher and more adequate authority than a collector of land revenue, or can be subjected to forfeiture without a chance of redress from the established judicial courts and the regular courts of appeal. Your petitioners, however, deeply regret to find themselves suddenly deprived of their long-cherished confidence by the threatening promulgation of Regulation III. of 1828, and being in the eve of ruin, they are driven to the necessity of appealing to your Lordship in Council, and humbly, but earnestly, solicit your Lordship's condescending attention to the grounds of their complaint.

"That clause 1st, sec. iv. of the Regulation in question, totally overlooking the solemn pledge contained in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1793, has authorized a collector to institute inquiries in regard to lands free of assessment, without previously obtaining the sanction of the Board of Revenue for such inquiry, as required in sec. 15, Regulation XIX., and in article first, sec. v. Regulation II. of 1819, and has transferred 'the force and effect' of a judicial decree to any decision that the collector may pass upon such inquiry against the present holders of lands of the above description; that the second and third articles of the same section not only invest a collector with unrestrained power to adjudge any land in possession of individuals to be the property of government, but give him further absolute authority 'to carry immediately into effect his decree by attaching and assessing the land,' so adjudged, without being required to

refer his decision to a higher authority for confirmation, as directed in sec. xx., Regulation II. of 1819. Your Lordship will now perceive that a collector of land revenue is, by virtue of his office, empowered in the first instance to search out lands subject to the claims of government; he again is authorized to prefer an action before himself as a judge against the party who may be supposed to have been illicitly in possession of them; and lastly, he is rendered competent not only to adjudge the land to be the property of government, but also to disposses the present proprietor of the same land by a stroke of his pen in 'a Persian roolenkaree' held by himself. In short, a collector is under one capacity commissioned to act the part of plaintiff, while under another the same collector is vested with the power of discharging functions of an absolutely judicial nature, in passing a decree in cases in which he in fact stands as plaintiff or informer, and to carry immediately into effect whatever decree he may pass, a system which your petitioners presume the most despotic government might feel reluctant to adopt.

"That your petitioners further beg leave to bring to the notice of your Lordship the hardship and difficulty they naturally dread from the operation of the regulation at issue. In sec. xxii. Regulation II. of 1819, Government bestowed upon your native subjects the privilege of seeking redress against the decision of the highest revenue authorities (the boards of revenue) from the nearest zillah or city court, in cases in which the amount of demand did not exceed 500 rupees; that the most indigent individuals, or men engaged in husbandry or humble professions, might easily have access to that court without experiencing much inconvenience or incurring heavy expenses; besides, they were permitted in sec. xxvi. Regulation II. of 1819, to appeal to a higher judicial authority for the vindication of their rights, on the supposition that the decision passed by a zillah or city judge was unjust or erroneous. But your petitioners, with the deepest regret, feel compelled to entreat your Lordship will refer to clause fifth, sec. iv. of the present Regulation, virtually denying your native subjects all means of self-defence. Though the above clause justifies in theory an appeal to a special commissioner against the decision of a collector, yet it has rendered such an appeal in almost two cases of three almost absolutely impracticable, since numerous individuals possessing small pieces of land of the above description are so occupied in the pursuit of their livelihood, as to make it practically impossible for them to leave their respective families and occupations, to proceed to a distant station for the purpose of conducting an appeal before a special commissioner. Moreover, the collectors in general, from their want of experience of judicial duties, are not, and cannot, your petitioners presume, be regarded as sufficiently competent to institute judicial investigation; their decisions, consequently, could not bear that weight and respect which are attached to a decree passed by an experienced judicial officer of government; under these circumstances, any investigation that may be held by a special commissioner, when appealed to him against the decision of a collector, would, in point of fact, be the first as well as last judicial trial.

"Your petitioners further beg your Lordship's liberal consideration of the long period that has elapsed since the officers of government were commanded to inquire into the validity of the tenures of lakrauj lands. Severe as the provisions of the present regulations are, and widely as they depart from the spirit of that of Lord Cornwallis, it would have been happy for the people, had even such modes of investigation as are there laid down been acted upon with promptitude. Not only, however, has the cautious and just regard for the safety of private property evinced by that just and wise statesman been set aside, but that, too, under circumstances in many instances far more unfavourable for the security of your native subjects than if their rights had been tried at his time.

"Summuds, and other records, which might then have been produced so as to place your petitioners' titles beyond dispute, have, from the many accidents to which papers are liable, been lost or destroyed. In cases of disputed and divided succession, and of dispossession by judicial or revenue sales, your Lordship will readily understand how often the possession of the titles must have been withheld from the actual owner of land, however rightful his succession to the property. Fire, inundation, and the ravages of destructive insects or vermin, have, in the course of thirty-five years, necessarily caused many important documents to perish, and it is after the lapse of such a period, that they are now called to make good, before a new species of tribunal, rights which have so long remained undisturbed.

"Your petitioners confidently affirm, that on reference to the revenue and judicial records of the zillahs and cities, it will be found that there are innumerable instances in which lands free of assessment have been, since 1793, transferred to different hands by sale at the public auctions, superintended either by revenue or by judicial officers, for the recovery of arrears of revenue due to government, or for the satisfaction of judicial decrees. These have been purchased by individuals of course on the public faith, and hitherto possessed by them without molestation. Now your Lordship in Council may be pleased to judge whether it would be in any way consistent with justice, that such lands should again be resumed from these purchasers, on the grounds of their titles being invalid, and be assumed by government, whose public officers once previously obtained their value in satisfaction of the demand of government upon their prior possessors.

"That your petitioners, without fear of contradiction, can plead their past and present conduct as a proof of their unshaken and continued loyalty and attachment to the British rule in India. They have carefully entertained the hope of daily amelioration in their condition, from the augmenting and established power and possessions acquired by the wisdom of their rulers; but they feel painfully disappointed in that expectation when, on comparing with each other, the language used and the spirit manifested on the one and the same subject, in Regulations XIX. of 1793, II. of 1819, and III. of 1828. Your petitioners perceive, with inexpressible grief, a gradual indifference exhibited toward their rights and interests. As loyal subjects, however, they are in duty bound to lay candidly before your Lordship their grievances, and sincerely pray that your Lordship in Council, for the honour of the British name, and from a sense of justice, may be pleased to rescind the Regulation complained of, and thereby save thousands of families of your dutiful subjects from utter ruin.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

[Here follow the signatures of about 209 respectable Hindoos. A petition on the same subject was presented in the Persian language, signed by upwards of 100 Musselmans.]

Fate of the above petition.

"Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council in the Territorial Department, under date the 29th September 1829.

"Read a petition from certain inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, praying for the repeal of Regulation III. 1828.

"Ordered, that the petitioners be informed, that the Governor-general in Council does not consider that there are any sufficient grounds to render the repeal or modification of the rules of Regulation III. 1828 necessary.

"(A true extract.)

"R. M. TILGHMAN,

"Offg. Dep. Sec. to Gov."

This petition has given rise to very strong observations in all the Calcutta papers. We subjoin the following from the *Bengal Herald* of October 24:

Since our last number went to press, we have learnt some further particulars regarding Regulation III. of 1828, that appear to us to place in a strong light the inexpediency (to use no harsher term) of that measure. We are informed, that the mode of proceeding laid down at the formation of the perpetual settlement for the resumption of tenures supposed to be liable to assessment was as follows: whenever a collector discovered land of the above description, he reported the case to the Board of Revenue, which authority, on a full consideration of the circumstances, either directed the collector to discontinue the investigation, or to inquire more fully into the tenure. On closing his inquiry, the collector again reported the case to the Board, who thereupon either rejected the public claim altogether, or authorized the collector to institute a regular suit in one of the district courts for the recovery of the public dues, and in the event of the court considering the prosecution vexatious, they were empowered to award costs and damages to the party who had been thus unnecessarily annoyed and aggrieved by the revenue authorities. The law continued in this state until the year 1819, in which year a regulation was passed modifying in some respect the rules of 1793. The collector was still bound, however, to obtain the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue before he commenced his proceedings; and after he had held an inquiry, the details of which are very precisely laid down, he was to close his proceeding, and record his opinion on the subject of the liability of the tenure to assessment or not. Having done so, the record was forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who sat in appeal on the decision of the collector. If the Board decided for assessment, the party aggrieved might still institute a suit in the district court of judicature to dispute that decision, and an appeal laid from the first court to a second, that is, either to the courts of appeal or Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, as the case might be.

By the rules of 1793, therefore, the collector, the Board of Revenue, and three several courts of judicature, must all have been of opinion that the land was liable to assessment. By the Regulations of 1819, a similar result was requisite from the collector, the Board of Revenue, and two courts of judicature. The holder of rent-free lands is now, however, reduced to the decision of the collector (who, by the way, we believe, until very lately, was actually entitled, under Regulation LVIII. 1795, to a commission of twenty-five per cent. on the jumma of all the land he could resume, and even now, if we are not mis-

taken, he receives a certain bonus to inflame his zeal), and to the decision of a single special commissioner; and the collector is moreover armed with the power of carrying his own decision into immediate effect. Now we will ask any unprejudiced man, if such proceedings are not calculated to alarm any body of men, Englishmen as well as the natives of India.

Again, by Regulation III. of 1828, any individual purchasing or succeeding in any way to rent-free land, is bound to notify the same to the collector within six months; and should he omit to do so, the collector may immediately attach the land, and, should the individual even prove to his satisfaction that the tenure is rent-free, he is to be fined one year's rent for his negligence. Now let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that a house and garden at Allipore, or Titighur, for the Regulation extends to all places out of Calcutta, is advertised for sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co.; that this property is purchased by Messrs. Alexander and Co., and that through ignorance of the law they omit to report the same to the collector of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs. Let us suppose that this house is moreover let for Sa. Rs. 500 per mensem, will any man be bold enough to come forward, and say that the collector would be justified in attaching that property, in calling on Alexander and Co. for their title-deeds; and, even admitting that these title-deeds would satisfy the collector, would any one say that Messrs. Alexander and Co. should be fined 6,000 rupees? The thing is absurd; yet such is the law now in the suburbs of Calcutta, and in all places beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Preamble of Regulation XIX. 1793, which as yet stands unrescinded, and is, therefore, we conclude, to guide the courts, under whatever denomination they may be called, expressly states that "the claims of the public on these lands shall be tried in the courts of judicature, and that no such exempted lands may be subjected to the payment of revenue until the titles of the proprietor shall have been adjudged invalid by a final judicial decree." Yet holders of rent-free tenures are now dispossessed from their lands before their title-deeds have been adjudged invalid, even by a special commissioner, and all the satisfaction that the individual can obtain who is thus deprived of his hereditary property is, that "he has been alarmed by the too hasty zeal of some collectors in carrying it into effect."

The *John Bull* of October 20 contains the following remarks upon the petition:

"The strongest ground, as it appears to us, on which the petitioners' case rests, is that noticed near its conclusion, that lands free of assessment have, since 1793, been transferred to different hands by sale at public auction, for recovery of arrears of revenue due to government. Government, it is contended, has consequently received value for these lands; and to go back now, and demand of their present holders to produce any other title than the deed or evidence of sale under sanction and authority of government, seems, to say the least, a strange mode of procedure. We have not seen the regulation itself complained against, and it is essential to a proper understanding of the case that it should be before us. We cannot help suspecting that the petitioners must have misunderstood it, when they assert it to pass over such a title to possession as a judicial sale confers, and to demand specific written titles where lands have been subdivided, and where, of course, the original titles may have been retained by the first possessors, and not come into the hands of those to whom the lands have been subsequently sold or apportioned. The complaint founded on the powers given to the collector by the new regulation is not, we think, entitled to the prominent place it has received in the petition. We are glad, however, to find that the native gentlemen are not complaining, as we at first understood they were, of any breach of the permanent settlement. Under that settlement, there was a provision for government resuming lands where the claim to their being rent-free was pronounced invalid. They are complaining of the new mode adopted by government for conducting the requisite inquiry, and deciding on the claims; and we certainly are of opinion, if the petition fairly states the provisions of the Regulation, that the complaint is not frivolous or vexatious. It would have been, we think, no loss to it, if the last paragraph had been omitted. We are convinced, that if it were put individually to the 209 respectable Hindoos and the 100 Musselmans who have signed this petition, to say if the government has "manifested a gradual indifference to the rights and interests of their native subjects," the reply would be in the negative. But these, we imagine, are "the seeds of liberty and justice implanted in my brethren by upright and noble Britons on this occasion," as stated by one of the petitioners. We certainly think "upright and noble Britons" might be better employed than in exciting the native gentlemen to disconcert statements which their own experience, and the palpable improvement of their condition under the English rule, so palpably belie.

ABOLITION OF THE SUTTEE PRACTICE.

We are sure that our readers, and the public generally, will hear with the highest satisfaction, that the order to put an immediate stop to the practice of suttees has passed the council. This is a measure that will make "all Europe ring from side to side" with the praises of the British-Indian government, and will finally secure to it the gratitude even of the great body of the Hindoos themselves. As to the apprehensions of any consequent excitement, they are really worse than idle. With the power we now possess, to hesitate in promulgating a humane order from the fear of exciting dangerous irritation, is at once imbecile and absurd. But even supposing that there did exist some chance of opposition, we think the positive good which must be the result of such a measure, when carried into effect, is worth a much greater risk than the most timid statesman could anticipate on this occasion.—*Beng. Chron., Nov. 26.*

We hope we shall soon have the high gratification of announcing, from authority, the abolition of the cruel and inhuman practice of suttee under the British government. While we exult over the measure, as reflecting the highest honour on the administration of Lord William Bentinck, it ought not to be forgotten, that former governments were indefatigably employed in paving the way for it, and in ascertaining the obligation of this practice as a duty enjoined by the Hindoo laws. The accumulated evidence of years of caution and deliberation has established the fact of the practice being a corruption as much of the spirit and doctrines of the shasters, as it is an outrage on humanity; and on the ground alike of humanity and good faith, the abolition has at length been resolved upon. We have every reason to believe, as we hope, that the intelligence will be received by our native subjects with feelings of gratitude and delight. Should the present administration be marked by no other great event, the truly humane one of accomplishing an object so universally recommended, will give it a most distinguished and honourable place in the annals of British India.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov. 26.*

We learn that a petition is in progress against the abolition of widow-burning, but we do not find that it receives any support from the respectable members of the native community, which entitle it to their consideration. From the *Sumachar Durpun* we have extracted some clear and just remarks on the reasoning employed by the editor of the *Chundrika* in relation to this subject; and we trust that the editors of the *Sumbad Cowmoode* and *Bungu Doot*, papers which may be considered as representing the sentiments of the more liberal portion of the native public, will employ their pens in preventing the intentions of government from being misunderstood, and in contradicting and correcting the misapprehensions into which the opponents of the measure may fall. We should deprecate any attempt to restrain, in the slightest degree, the right of petition and remonstrance. A free and unfettered expression of their sentiments against the measure will at once be safest and most honourable to the state; and we trust the days that have been, are not, when a member of council drafted a petition against a similar measure, ordered one of his native dependants to sign it, and to procure the signatures of others, and then presented to the council of government of which he was a member, his own petition as that of the native community, and by this and other means succeeded in defeating the benevolent intentions of his colleagues in office. These things, we repeat, have been: we trust that there is nothing similar to them in the present case.—*Ind. Gaz., Nov. 30.*

The following are the articles in the native papers referred to in the *India Gazette*: they are, as will be seen, *pro* and *con*.

"On the 7th of November, the *Bengal Herald* published the following notes relative to the abolition of suttees: that government had determined to abolish the burning of widows, and that the practice would cease in a few days; that many Hindoos in Calcutta were in favour of the abolition; but that some of the ablest members of government entertain opposite opinions on the subject; and that Lord Bentinck has determined to suppress. At this awful intelligence we have trembled from head to foot, and are distressed, terrified, and astonished; for, even under the Moosoolmans, our law shastrus were left untouched. It is reported that they sorely vexed the Hindoos, but knowing the Hindoo laws regarding the holy rite of burning up widows and other acts, they never ventured to touch them. Even under those unappeased and wicked sovereigns, that sacred right was preserved. If, then, it be abolished under a just government, what greater cause of affliction can arise! On hearing this intelligence, we have been seized with such alarm, that we believe the Hindoo religion is now on its last legs.

"We have heard, that when the English conquered this country, they made an oath, that they would not subvert the religion of any of their subjects, and that each one should be at liberty to profess his own creed: that they still adhere to this engagement we have abundant proofs.

"1st. On the subject of abolishing suttees; whenever we have a new governor-general, some fellows who dislike the Hindoo religion, wait upon him, and tell him a parcel of lies about the burning of widows being contrary to the shastrus;

but that most exalted individual, after a diligent search, as soon as he discovers that it is authorized by the shastrus, drops all interference. Thus, under each successive governor, has the Hindoo religion escaped.

"2d. When the missionaries came first to this country, and having printed many books, big and little, gave them away; and when in the market-place at the ghats, in the fields, the villages, the bazars, Englishmen stood up and taught, the Hindoos imagined that their religious observances were at an end; for, said they, if the sovereigns of the country attempt to destroy the caste, the religion, and the souls of the subject, what can save them? They thought that though the missionaries might give instruction in very mild language, yet should they not agree with them, they would eventually destroy their religion by force. Soon after, we found that they did not give instruction by the command or with the consent of our rulers, and that under the guise of teaching, they had come to this country to amass wealth; and that we should not be subject to punishment if we turned a deaf ear on their advice. Hence we concluded that the promise made to us by government was still sacred.

"3d. In the third place, the government has removed all inconvenience from pilgrims visiting our holy places, and the temples of our gods; and have made great exertions to establish on an excellent system the worship of the gods in those places. In constructing new streets for the beauty of this city, they have not destroyed the temples that stood in the way or projected from the sides, but have rather given the road a crooked turn.

"Many such proofs might be adduced. Why then should we feel distress respecting our rulers, thus pledged to us, and who are the defenders of the subject? If you say that his Lordship has heard that many Hindoos are on the side of abolition, and that this has led to his determination, and moreover, that if the practice be not grounded on the shastrus, it ought to be abolished: I reply, let this question be put through the whole extent of the British dominions, wherever the Hindoo shastrus prevail, and let the answer be brought forward. If it be stated, in reply, that suttees are not according to the shastrus, do as you desire, and we shall feel no anxiety. But if this holy rite be abolished upon the averment of a few pretended Hindoos, and of those who, to please the English, contemn the Hindoo shastrus, our very souls will be distracted. The editor of the *Herald* says, that many Hindoos in Calcutta are in favour of the abolition. What fool told him this? We speak advisedly when we say, that the learned, the wealthy, the virtuous, the noble, the polite, the mild inhabitants of Calcutta, have determined to petition his Lordship that this holy rite may be preserved to us. The petition is now in a state of forwardness, and will be presented with all possible speed. The sight of this petition will wipe out the disgrace now erroneously cast on the inhabitants of Calcutta."—*Chundrika, Nov.* 19.

The *Chundrika* says, that the prohibition of suttees will be the destruction of the Hindoo religion; to this we cannot subscribe. Munoo is acknowledged by all Hindoos to be the great religious legislator of India. Whatever is contrary to his precepts is not law. Munoo has nowhere ordered the widow to burn herself on the funeral pile of her husband. On the contrary, he says expressly, "let her continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one only husband." He adds, in a subsequent couplet, "a virtuous wife ascends to heaven though she have no child, if, after the decease of her lord, she devote herself to pious austerities." How are these ordinances compatible with burning up the woman immediately on the death of her husband? We very much suspect that every act of suttee is an infringement of the law of Munoo, and "whatever law has been ordained for any person by Munoo, that law is fully declared in the Veda."

It may then be confidently asked, will an observance of the laws of Munoo bring the religion of the Hindoos to an end? If the British government should issue a regulation re-establishing this law of Munoo, and commanding every widow to abstain from self-destruction, and to live as that lawgiver has ordained, can any Hindoo say that government will thereby destroy the Hindoo religion?

It ought, moreover, to be remarked, that, as a religious act, a suttee stands in the lowest rank. Among the Hindoos there are three kinds of religious observances—the *Nitya*, or the duties of perpetual obligation; the *Nimitya*, or the propitiatory acts; and the *Kamya*, the mercenary, or those which are performed with the prospect of advantage. Suttees rank among the last of the three. The self-immolation may be done, or it may be left undone; if performed, it is supposed to produce benefit, but to leave it unperformed entails no sin. Hence ten thousand widows in Bengal, who have refused to burn, are living in a state of widowhood, without being expelled from the Hindoo community. If a brahmun were to neglect the *Nitya*, or duties of perpetual obligation, he would be reckoned a great transgressor; but a widow, who neglects to burn, incurs no guilt.

It may, moreover, be argued, that the Hindoos themselves are constantly in the habit of neglecting the *Kamya*, or mercenary duties. A man who performs them one year, may omit them the next, without any sign of disgrace. Many instances might be adduced of individuals who, despising the meanness of the principle, neglect all performances of this character. If, then, the Hindoos are at liberty to omit actions of this class without incurring censure, can it be said that the prohibition of one act of this nature on the part of government will be equal to the subversion of the Hindoo religion?

There are many hundred villages in Bengal in which no woman has been burnt alive for two centuries. Has the Hindoo religion ceased to exist from that circumstance? Are there in those villages no brahmuns, no religious ceremonies, no festivals? Have the inhabitants been expelled from society?

It is also well known, that in many instances the afflicted family of the distracted widow uses every form of intreaty to turn her from her purpose; and that they are sometimes successful. But does any man suppose that they hereby subvert the Hindoo religion? if brothers, and fathers, and sons, moved by the yearnings of nature, are at liberty to prevent a deluded woman from leaping into the flames, why should a paternal government be stigmatized for endeavouring to exercise similar compassion on a larger scale?

Respecting the oath the English are said to have taken on the subject of Hindoo observances, when they acquired the country, we are somewhat incredulous. Where is it? In what public document is it recorded? The British conquered the country from the Moosoolmans, not from the Hindoos, and it is not probable that they would have given any such oath, except to the Moosoolmans. But if it be said that they granted a general promise to the Hindoo that they should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, this promise did not include the permission of any rites, or the gift of any privileges, contrary to equity or the dictates of humanity. For instance, the capital punishment of brahmuns is forbidden in the Hindoo shastrus; yet the English have found it necessary to subvert the Hindoo law in this respect, and subject them to a like punishment for similar crimes with the *soodra*. The exposing of children at Sagor was an act said to be sanctioned by religious authority, yet the English government has abolished it altogether. This promise, therefore, if it ever was given, did not extend to the permission of acts which appeared either unjust or cruel.

If any Hindoo imagines that the prohibition of suttees arises from a disposition on the part of government to subvert the Hindoo religion by force, he is much mistaken: government has no such object in view. The act will be forbidden, not because it is esteemed religious, but because it is considered cruel, and inasmuch as it is contrary to British equity to allow of the destruction of life where there has been no crime. Certainly the perfect toleration of the Hindoo religion, for the last sixty years, ought by this time to have convinced the natives that government is incapable of entertaining such an idea. After suttees shall have been abolished, there will not be one brahmun, one temple, one festival, less than before the prohibition. How, then, can it be said, with any degree of truth, that the abolition of suttees will be the subversion of Hindooism?—*Sumachar Durpun, Nov.* 28.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT SEAT.

An official notice in the Government Gazette, under date the 20th Nov., would seem to intimate the Governor-general's intention of soon visiting the upper provinces; but in consequence of orders from home, the measure of removing the seat of government for a time from Calcutta will not now be carried into effect.

We understand that, in consequence of advices received by the late despatches from England, the plan which has been for some time in agitation, of removing the government from Calcutta, is abandoned. This information may be confidently relied on as coming from good authority.—*Ind. Gaz., Nov.* 23.

MACHINERY IN INDIA.

Our worthy cotemporary of the *Government Gazette*, in noticing the establishment of steam-machinery in India for the weaving and spinning of cotton, to which the *Quarterly Review* had alluded, as one of those important revolutions in arts and commerce that are now affecting the interests of England, speaks in rather a more loose and unphilosophical style than we expected. It is not exactly "the old women of England" who have occasion to regard the Gloucester spinning-mills with something like fear and anxiety. But it is indisputable, that if success attend the experiment, to which it is so well entitled, as it is calculated to promote the industry and wealth of India, and of which there is the most reasonable prospect, the part of the population at home employed in cotton-spinning and weaving, and already on the verge of starvation from want of work, will have reason to regret, as they will infallibly taste of the evil of its consequences. They have been buoyed up with the hopes that the Indian

market is to afford them employment, as other markets close upon them, in consequence of the progress of improvement in the countries that were once the customers of England. They have been encouraged to clamour for the abolition of the Company's charter, as the infallible "sesame" that is to open this source of employment to their stagnant industry. But if India, already in possession from nature of the valuable raw material, is to have the same improved machinery for working it up within herself as is possessed by England, they must be sanguine indeed who will venture to calculate on her as a customer for European cotton goods. With such advantages as she enjoys in the possession of the raw material and the cheapness of labour, the manufacturer of Manchester may probably find his Indian rival jostling him out of a market that has hitherto been exclusively his own, the market of England itself.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 27.

THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

The *Ganges*, from Amherst, brings intelligence that Capt. Buxton, and Lieutenants Sanders, Shepherd, and Youngbusband, have been found on the island of St. Sussanna, in a state of extreme destitution. We suppose they *will* be immediately called to account for the extraordinary course they adopted, in quitting Mergui with so much precipitation.

Letters from the eastward, now before us, state positively that arrangements are in progress for delivering up the Tenasserim provinces to the Burmese authorities, and that it is expected they will be completed in five or six months. We have not heard on what terms they are to be surrendered, or whether any compensation will be required; but the measure itself is one which all must approve.—*Ind. Gaz., Nov.* 26.

GRANTS OF LAND TO EUROPEANS.

We have learned with much pleasure, that within the last few days, upwards of a lakh of biggahs of jungle in the vicinity of Saugor have been assigned to European cultivators.—*Hurk., Nov.* 10.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to state, that nearly as much jungle land as we lately noticed had been granted to Europeans in the Sunderbunns near Saugor Island, has been given to Anglo-Indians and others, south of the Salt Lake below Tarda. We have also heard that there are yet a great number of applications unsatisfied from Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and respectable natives, for further grants of land to the south of the Salt Lake. These are the good effects of giving publicity to the determination of government to grant rent-free leases for twenty years. We believe no official notification has been issued on the subject, but we are informed that, at the expiration of the twenty years, a progressive rent of two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve annas per begah, per year, will be levied, and afterwards a free grant of quarter of the land will be made in perpetuity to the possessor, and the remainder to stand at eight annas per begah.—*Ibid.*

It is stated in one of the *English* papers of the presidency, that within a few days government has granted land to the extent of a lakh of begahs to Europeans in the Soonderbunds. There can be little doubt that, under the system of encouragement now adopted by government, cultivation will gradually extend through the Soonderbunds; and we may look forward to the time when those vast tracts, now the abode of tigers, shall be filled with a happy population.

Time brings round many changes. Long after the English had seated themselves on the Mogul throne, the strictest injunctions were enforced against Europeans having any connexion with land. That system is now gradually giving way. The first symptom of improvement was the grant of Saugor Island to a company, consisting partly of Europeans and partly of natives. Then followed, though at a long interval, the permission for Europeans to rent lands of the natives in their own names, for the cultivation of coffee. Soon after, permission was granted to them to hold lands to any extent, upon a long lease, from native zumeendars who were willing to grant them: a rule equally just to the European as to the zumeendar; for, as many landholders were able to obtain the rent of their lands with greater facility by granting them to Europeans, than by squeezing it out of the unwilling ryot, a rupee at a time, it was scarcely fair to prevent the zumeendar's making the most of his own estate. We know that some zumeendars have already granted leases of extensive tracts to Europeans, and feel confident that they will have no cause to rue the consequences. Finally, we perceive the whole of the Soonderbunds thrown open to Europeans; the grant is perhaps of little value at present, for the land is a jungle, and the only residents are ferocious beasts; but perseverance and industry may convert even the wild Soonderbunds into a garden.—*Sumachar Durpan, Nov.* 14.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF FRENCH SEAMEN.

Some very serious riots have taken place at Calcutta on the part of the seamen of some French ships. On the 23d November, between nine and ten at night, a French seaman stabbed two Englishmen near the Chandy Choke, who were taken off to the hospital in a very precarious state. The assassin escaped. It was only a few evenings before that the serjeant-major of the town-guard (Mr. McCann), and an officer that accompanied him, while endeavouring to quell a riot, were stabbed by men belonging to a French ship in port, and the officer who accompanied Mr. McCann now lies dangerously ill.

The circumstances of the latter affray, in which officers of the ship were concerned, were investigated before the police magistrates, on the 26th and 27th November; the inquiry ended by the conviction of the assailants in a penalty to the King of Rs. 100 each, or in default of payment, confinement in the common gaol till the respective ships to which the prisoners belong should be ready to put to sea. The facts connected with the affray are as follows: On Sunday evening a chokeedar called upon Mr. McCann, to inform him that a body of sailors were assaulting the natives in Doomtollah, and had knocked down and severely beaten a constable, who had interfered to preserve the peace and protect the unoffending natives. A serjeant was immediately despatched to the scene of action, but had not been gone many minutes till intelligence arrived of his having been murdered; upon which Mr. McCann immediately repaired to the arena of discord, leaving directions that a party of sepoys should follow him: which directions, however, from the stupidity of the chokeedars, were not attended to. Arrived at the spot, he found matters not quite so bad as had been reported to him, but quite bad enough, as the constable, Hamilton, had been quite disabled, and the serjeant, Daunt, overpowered by numbers, and on the verge of falling a sacrifice to the fury of the inebriated rioters. In an attempt to apprehend some of them the fight was renewed with redoubled vigour, at an odds of forty to two, and but for the seasonable arrival of a little more assistance, there is little doubt that the case under investigation would have assumed a far more serious colour than that of merely riot and assault. Mr. McCann received a slight wound in the head; Serjeant Daunt was most unmercifully beaten, till his back and arms assumed a livid hue, and in one of his arms he likewise received a stab. At length the rioters were obliged to retreat, and were pursued, and sixteen of them have been apprehended. One of the officers was identified by his hat falling off, from which his gloves also tumbled; his initials were inside of the hat.

PROJECTED PUBLIC MEETING.

It appears from the latest papers from this presidency, that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta is contemplated, the object of which, as stated in the requisition to the sheriff, is to petition the Legislature "to throw open the China and India trade," and "to provide for the unfettered application of British skill, capital, and industry, to the commercial and agricultural resources of India." The application was under the consideration of government at the date of the last paper received (Dec. 2), but a refusal was not anticipated.

The subject seems to have engrossed general attention at the presidency. It is hinted, by the opposition papers, that the meeting has arisen from the rumoured disapprobation conveyed by the Court of Directors at home to the local government regarding recent liberal measures. The *John Bull* suggests that some influential personage in England (the initial of whose name, probably, is not far from the beginning of the alphabet) has expressed some apprehensions respecting the result of the East-India question unless vigorous measures are adopted.

The *John Bull* of November 28 says, since writing the above remarks, we have learned that the requisition, still in circulation, is confined to the two points of opening the trade to China, and allowing free access of British capital into this country. Political objects are not embraced; neither a free press, nor freedom from transmission, are included among the objects for which the public meeting is called: and a resolution declaratory of the gratitude of the meeting for the advantages they have enjoyed under the government of the Company, is more likely to pass, than any that would demand from the Legislature the abolition of their power.

From the remarks of both our cotemporaries of the *India Gazette* and *Bengal Hurkaru*, it would seem that this proposal of a public meeting has taken its rise from the rumoured displeasure of the Court of Directors with several of the measures of the present government, in regard to Europeans holding land: if its object be to put on record the general—we may say universal—opinion that these measures promised the greatest advantages, without entailing any thing like political danger, it will receive support, we should imagine, in all quarters. But some may doubt whether the mere report that the Court has disapproved of the contemplated measures is ground enough for a public meeting and a petition to Parliament. The British residents are well aware of the ready attention given by Lord William Bentinck to the suggestions that have been submitted to his Lordship, with a view to remove existing evils in the mode of holding lands, and administering justice in the Mofussil. We would fain indulge the hope that nothing has occurred to paralyze these exertions; and surely it would

be well to ascertain this point, if possible, before buckling on our armour to fight, perhaps—a shadow.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 1.

Syed Cassim v. *Ulley Khan Jemadar and Mosaik Khan Jemadar.* This was a question of jurisdiction. On the 25th of September, the *Advocate-General* moved for a rule to shew cause why the defendants should not be discharged from the custody of the sheriff, and why the proceedings in this action should not be set aside with costs for irregularity, and his application was grounded on an affidavit of the defendants, which stated that the defendants were jemadars in the Company's service, and were attached to the 32d regt. of M.N.I.; that they were natives of Madura, at which place their families resided; that they never were inhabitants of Madras; that it was true they had occasionally come to Madras with their corps on duty and at other times on leave for a day or two days. That in the year 1825 they came to Madras with their corps, and from thence embarked for foreign service; that they returned with their regiment from Ava, and landed at Madras in June last. That whilst the regiment remained encamped at Madras they continued to do duty with it; that in July the regiment proceeded to Trichinopoly where it is now stationed; that the defendants being entitled to receive certain monies awarded to them by the Carnatic commissioners, on account of a debt due to their late father by the nabobs of the Carnatic, obtained leave of absence from their corps for the purpose of arranging the same; that they accordingly remained at Madras until their claim was finally settled, and during that period they resided in a house in Royapuram as tenants; that during their residence the plaintiff applied to them for the payment of a sum of money, which, he alleged, he was entitled to, and which, he stated, was included in the amount awarded by the Carnatic commissioners; the defendants denied the claim, and denied ever having had any dealings with, or being indebted to the plaintiff, on any account whatsoever. They further stated, that having settled their affairs at Madras, they prepared to join their regiment at Trichinopoly, and for that purpose they set out from Madras on the 17th of September, and proceed as far as Sydapettah; that on the following day they reached a place called Cuddapah Choultry, distant from Palaveram about five miles, and beyond the local limits of the Supreme Court; that early on the following morning, as they were about to pursue their march, they were arrested by a sheriff's bailiff, and were compelled to return with him to Madras. The amount for which they were arrested was 1,400 rupees, and being sceapoys, they were not able to give bail to the sheriff; instead of doing so they deposited the amount in cash, whereupon they were released. The circumstances having been made known to the Commander-in-chief, his Excellency felt it his duty to protect the defendants as native officers under his command, and it was at his suggestion the present application was made.

The court, immediately after the contents of the affidavit were made known, granted a rule to shew cause, and directed that all proceedings should be stayed in the mean time.

This day Mr. *Lewis* appeared as counsel for the plaintiff to shew cause against the rule obtained by the Advocate-general; and he produced an affidavit, stating that the defendants had resided at Royapettah within the local limits of the Supreme Court; and he contended that such a residence was sufficient to subject them to the jurisdiction of the court. The affidavit likewise went to support the merits of the plaintiff's case; but the whole point turned on the question of jurisdiction.

The court were clearly of opinion that the defendants were not subject to the jurisdiction, and the rule nisi was therefore made absolute with costs.

October 8.

The sessions of oyer and terminer commenced this day, when the *Chief Justice* addressed the grand jury in a short speech, wherein he referred to the case of Annasawmy (the individual referred to in a paragraph in our last number, p. 137), against whom a coroner's warrant for murder had issued, but who had hitherto escaped, and, it was stated, could not be taken into custody either by the coroner or by the superintendent of police. His lordship stated, that invidious statements had been made, that the accused was permitted to go at large more from connivance, than from any want of means and of knowledge of the haunts of the accused, or from any other cause; and his lordship read a paragraph in the *Madras Gazette*, which stated that the alleged delinquent went abroad constantly, only changing his place of abode every two or three days to places which were well known. Upon this his lordship observed at some length, and said, that if the party who inserted it possessed all the information he affected, nothing was easier than for him, if he wished Annasawmy to be apprehended, to have given the police notice of his haunts; for as it was, the only effect of the paragraph would be to make the individual change his places of abode or abscond altogether. [The officer of the court here stated that the man had just come in and made a voluntary surrender.]

Soobaney was then put upon his trial for an attempt to burn the *Ernaad*, the property of the East-India Company, by throwing burning rags and live fire through the cable-hole into the lower hold; but as the only evidence against him was his own confession, which, it appeared, had been made under a promise that it would not be divulged, and on an assurance that it would be better for him to confess, it could not be received, and he was *acquitted*.

Buddra Doulah, the mufti to the nabob of the Carnatic, was brought up to receive judgment upon an indictment for assault and false imprisonment, upon which he was tried and found guilty at the last sessions; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 700 rupees and to be discharged. The fine was immediately paid.

In this case an application was made by the Advocate-general, that sentence might be passed without the mufti appearing in person at the bar, on the ground of his being an officer of great rank attached to the court of the nabob; but the judges, after a short consultation, refused acceding to the application, remarking that the court could not act differently to the courts at home, where noblemen of the highest rank had no privilege on such occasions.

October 9.

Annasawmy Moodely (the individual already referred to) was tried for the wilful murder of Yacob Khan, a Moorman, on the 28th August.

Several native witnesses distinctly deposed that the prisoner, an officer employed by the renters of the betel and tobacco farms, stabbed and cut the deceased on the day mentioned, in their presence, and one of them stated that the deceased told him, when in a dying condition, that the prisoner attacked him, because he (the deceased) had filed a bill against the prisoner in the great court, and brought him a summons. This last witness was the keeper of a medicine bazar, to whom the deceased applied; and it was stated by Mr. Mack, an assistant surgeon in the Company's service, who examined the body of the deceased, that the course of *cure* pursued by the native doctor was the immediate occasion of his death, the wounds not being mortal in the first instance. The mode of treatment was as follows:—the practitioner applied alum, and another country medicine, called *ugillum*, something like alum, in powder, to the lips of the wound, which he bound up, and repeated the application every day. The patient died on the seventh day.

The prisoner, in his defence, declared that the prosecution was the result of a conspiracy, arising from motives of revenge, and supported by perjury. He declared that he was not present at the time when the alleged murder was committed.

Three native witnesses distinctly swore to the *alibi*; and Col. Ormsby, the superintendent of the police, deposed that he had investigated the charge against the prisoner, of assaulting and wounding Yacob Khan, which he dismissed; and that the native doctor was unworthy of belief on oath, concerning any thing which affected his interest.

The *Chief Justice* left it to the jury to say, first, if they thought the wound had been in the first instance mortal; since it appeared that the deceased had died from improper treatment.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found the prisoner *not guilty*.

We subjoin the following remarks from the *Madras Courier* which are prefixed to a report of the trial:—

"We lay before our readers a correct report of the trial and acquittal of Annasawmy Moodely, for murder, at the late criminal sessions, and we feel great satisfaction in being able to do so, inasmuch as we trust the publicity of this trial will counteract the calumny which has been industriously propagated against the head of our present police establishment, than whom, we believe, a more zealous or meritorious officer cannot be found. The scandal to which we allude was neither more nor less than that the Madras police were wholly indifferent to the apprehension of the murderer, and that the criminal walked abroad at noonday without interruption! Now, it appears by the proceedings in this trial, that before the death of the person stated to have been murdered, a long and patient investigation of the case, of two days' continuance, took place at the police-office, and that no evidence having been given to affect the prisoner, he was discharged, and, in our judgment, rightly discharged, for what magistrate can justify committing a prisoner without evidence?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. JUSTICE RICKETTS.

It is with much regret we learn that the health of Sir George Ricketts has suffered very much of late, so much so, as to render it both advisable and necessary for him to try how far a sea-voyage may contribute towards his recovery. We need not say, that we hope his lordship will derive every benefit from his contemplated excursion. —*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 7.

MR. HARRIS'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday evening last the spacious mansion of the Hon. C. Harris, Esq. was

thrown open for the reception of his friends. This truly elegant entertainment was given, we understand, to a happy couple recently married. At an early hour the guests were received by the hospitable host; the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the party were admirable, and the evening was remarkably cool. The *coup-d'œil* on entering the ball-room was particularly striking. We will *not venture* to describe the splendid dresses of our fair countrywomen; where elegance was so predominant, it would be invidious to draw any distinctions. Dancing was kept up with great spirit, and about eleven o'clock the company were gratified by a brilliant display of fire-works. The quadrilles were resumed until twelve o'clock, when supper was announced. The banquet was laid out in a very superior style in the suite of upper apartments. Every delicacy of the season, and the choicest wines were conspicuous and in abundance. Partaking of the convivialities of the evening, we observed the Right Hon. the Governor and suite, the Hon. J. Taylor, Esq., and the judges of the Supreme Court. After supper the enlivening dance was resumed, and continued till a late, or rather an early hour, when the party reluctantly separated, most highly gratified with the urbanity, attention, and successful exertions of their kind host. We hear it rumoured that many other parties of a similar nature, and in compliment to the happy pair, will shortly follow.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 13.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

On Monday the 5th instant a very interesting assembly of natives, with the children of several schools of the Wesleyan mission, met in Royapettah chapel to hear the fifth annual report read. The chapel was filled by half-past ten o'clock; and the morning service of the liturgy in Tamil was read with great propriety and devotional feeling. Many respectable persons were present, who appeared much interested with the solemnity and order of the native Christian congregation.—*Ibid. Oct.* 8.

EAST-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Madras is likely soon to have its "East-Indian Association;" for we are told "that arrangements are now making to establish an association," and that it "appears a committee has been appointed to frame out rules for the institution."—*Ibid.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *October* 14.

The fourth quarter sessions commenced before the Chief Justice, who charged the grand jury, with reference to the cases to be brought before them.

October 21.

Captain J. L. Studd, commander of the *Hero of Malown*, was arraigned on an indictment for assault on Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, a volunteer of the Bombay marine, who came from Portsmouth a passenger in that vessel.

The proceedings for the prosecution in this case, which excited considerable interest, were conducted by Mr. Irwin, acting Advocate-general, and Mr. Mill; and for the defence, by Mr. Morley and Mr. Le Messurier.

The case was opened by Mr. Irwin, who afterwards called witnesses to prove the assault. The evidence went to show that Captain Studd had, on two occasions, ordered his boatswain, Joseph Thomson, to inflict corporal punishment on the body of the prosecutor; and as no attempt was made to rebut this evidence in the defence, the jury found a verdict of *guilty*. The sentence of the court was a fine of 3,000 rupees.

October 30.

Mahadoo Shewba, the native indicted for perjury in the affair of Moro Ragonath (see p. 138), was placed in the dock; but no evidence appearing against him, the jury, under the direction of the Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Seymour present), acquitted him and he was discharged.

This day Anthony Hammond, Esq., appointed the Hon. Company's advocate-general at this presidency, took the oaths and presented the patent conferring on him precedence of the other barristers in the Supreme Court. He was admitted accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FESTIVITIES AT POONAH.

Extract of a letter from Poonah, *dated* 24th September:—

The Hon. the Governor having fixed upon the 22d September, the anniversary of the battle of Assaye, to invest the killedars and naib killedars, recently appointed, with their khilats (or dresses of honour), the troops of the cantonment were drawn up in three sides of a square, in front of the tents in which the subadars and jemadars were to be received.

The principal jageerdars and sirdars of the Deccan were in attendance, as also a numerous body of European officers. At half-past seven the Hon. the Governor and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief entered the square, attended by a numerous staff. A salute was fired, the troops in arms. After the ceremony of reception was over, the Governor advanced in front of the tents, so as to be seen by the corps, and the native officers having fallen out to attend him, he then called each subadar and jemadar according to his rank. Two of the first class were invested with a khilat, and a horse richly caparisoned given them. They also received a sunnud of appointment to the third class of the privileged orders of the Deccan, a class who enjoy freedom from personal arrest in civil suits, and other privileges as to form of summons, &c. highly esteemed by natives of rank. The subadars of the third and fourth class received a khilat and horse; while the jemadars or naib killedars received a khilat only. The governor made an appropriate address to each, noticing shortly the meritorious services which had led to the mark of distinction which had been conferred upon them; the ceremony lasted for some time, and a royal salute was fired at its close. It was delightful to mark the countenances of those old soldiers, who were brahmins, Mussulmans, Mahrattas, and Jains.

Their feelings were participated in by all, and spread down to the ranks. "Every man of our corps," I heard an officer say, "is an inch taller from what passed this morning."

On the evening all assembled at the fancy ball given by the Governor to the sirdars of Poonah, and in honour of the occasion.

Others will, I hope, give you a minute account of the splendid decorations, paintings, and transparencies that combined to render this fête truly magnificent. There were from fifty to sixty ladies, nearly 200 civil and military officers, and still more of natives of rank and consideration. Among the latter were the native officers who had been so honoured in the morning.

After dancing some time all adjourned to a rustic theatre, where, with the aid of beautiful and appropriate scenery, the interlude of *Pyramus and Thisbe* was acted by amateurs, whose admirable performance will never be forgotten by any who witnessed it. From the theatre we went to supper, which was served for 300, under tents highly decorated adjoining the great saloon in which the party dined. Except the usual toast of "the ladies," the only health given was that of the Duke of Wellington. This was introduced by an eloquent speech from the Governor, describing his illustrious friend's early career in India, his arresting the career of Buonaparte in his march to universal empire, and his last and greatest achievement, the restoration of peace and harmony in his native country. The dance was renewed after supper, and continued till the approach of dawn warned the ladies to depart.

PRESENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

We understand that our Governor has received a present from the king of a beautiful gold box, which has been conveyed to him as a mark of his sovereign's personal regard and esteem.—*Bom. Cour. Sept.* 15.

THE LATE HON. J. J. SPARROW.

General Department.—With sentiments of the most sincere and deep regret the Hon. the Governor in Council has to announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Joseph Sparrow, Esq., third member of the council of this presidency, which took place yesterday evening.

A long course of honourable service, and the well-merited and uniform approbation and confidence of his superiors, raised Mr. Sparrow in 1828 to the high station which he lately filled.

His latter years had been embittered by constant and severe illness; but this heavy affliction threw a brighter light, than happier hours could have done, on the many amiable traits of his disposition, as all those well know, who witnessed the patient and pious resignation to the will of the Almighty, the total forgetfulness of self, the unabated warmth of attachment, and the cordial and deep interest in the welfare and happiness of his fellow men, and in all that interested those who were dear to him, which, to the last moment of his life, so strikingly distinguished the late Mr. Sparrow.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the flag at the castle be immediately hoisted half-mast high, and continue so until sunset, and that forty guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of the garrison, and that a similar number be fired during the funeral service, which will take place at five o'clock this afternoon.

The Governor in Council requests that all officers in the civil, military, and naval services of his Majesty and the Hon. Company, and the British community at large, will attend the funeral in token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

By order, C. NORRIS,
Act. Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 3, 1829.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 26 was held the annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, James Farish, Esq. in the chair.

It appeared from the annual report, that during the last year about 100 copies of the whole New Testament, and 4,566 copies of parts of the Scriptures, in Mahratta, had been distributed, chiefly by the missionaries, in Bombay, the two Concans, and the Deccan; and it was stated that some individuals among the natives had made serious inquiries into the subjects

contained in the sacred volume. In the Goojerattee language, 3,150 copies of the whole, or portions of the Scriptures had been distributed in Goojerat; many of these had been put into the hands of the inhabitants of Surat and of the surrounding villages; some had been distributed in the northern parts of the province. The total number issued in the above and other languages during the year was 8,773 copies. As many of the above are read in the missionary schools, and others who receive them are able to read, it may be confidently hoped that the truths thus brought to the knowledge of the people will, under the divine blessing, in due time be productive of much benefit to them. An edition of the New Testament in the Goojerattee language, printed in the Nagree charracter, is in a state of preparation; and it is proposed to print at the lithographic press an edition of the Gospel of St. Luke, and of the Acts of the Apostles, in Persian, in manuscript and in the folio size, as this will probably be more acceptable to the Persians than the present edition in type.

The benefactions and annual subscriptions amounted to Rupees 2,180; the sum received for Bibles and Testaments sold, to Rupees 294. 2. 46. The payments of the Society amounted to Rupees 2,638. 3. 76, of which Rupees 2,000 was paid on account of the new edition of the New Testament, in Mahratta, now in course of publication. The balance in favour of the Society is Rupees 6,567. 3. 48, but of this Rupees 5,000 will be required for the edition of the New Testament in Goojerattee, in the Nagree charracter. The report concluded with reminding the friends of the Society, that still greater exertions are required from them to meet the desire for the Scriptures, which acquaintance with them is likely to create, and to supply translations in the exterior districts to the northwest of this presidency.—*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 10.

REDUCTIONS.

We are glad to see the spirit of reduction here accomplishing some part of the work of the spirit of enlightened policy whose star is now gradually rising in this hemisphere. Too long have the Company been burthened with the heavy expenses of residencies at native courts for the ostensible purpose of aiding the native powers in the management of their affairs; but it must appear to every one unquestionable, that such policy could lead to nothing but a greater alienation of feelings towards the British government on the part of these powers. They see no benefit derivable to them from such a system, and cannot but feel as an act of tyranny this patronizing meddling of strangers. The saving effected this way appears to us to have two strong recommendations; the putting an end to a most expensive, useless, and, to British interests, in our opinion, injurious system of espionage, where there is nothing or less than nothing to dread, and the rendering unnecessary, by this means, reductions in some of the more useful departments. We are consequently not sorry to have to announce that it is said the pruning knife is to be applied in this quarter, and the abolition of the offices of residents and agents will take place.

The officer of postmaster-general is to be consolidated with that of senior magistrate of police, the latter resigning the appointment of mint master, the salary of which is Rupees 1,000, and receiving the post-office on the same allowance. As the salary of the postmaster-general is now Rupees 2,000 per month, this arrangement will occasion a saving of Rupees 12,000 per year. The sub-treasurer and general paymaster (civil) is also, we understand, to hold the appointment of mint-master; but whether he is to receive the personal salary for this duty, or only part of it, we have been unable to learn. The offices of accountant-general and civil auditor are to be separated, and the establishments of these two offices are respectively to undergo considerable reduction. We understand that they are to be reduced to a level with the similar establishments at Madras, where the expense is but 30,000 rupees per annum, while here it amounts to 52,000; thus will a saving of 22,000 rupees annually be obtained on the establishment of one office. We have received no specific information of the political reductions.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 2.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Government Notification.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules regarding overland packets to be sent *via* the Red Sea to England by the Company's steamers.

1st. The overland postage to England chargeable at the Bombay post-office on all letters and packets to be sent by the steamers is as follows:—

If the letter or packet weighs not more than one rupee, four rupees.

If it weighs more than one rupee but not more than two rupees, eight rupees.

Ditto more than two rupees but not more than three rupees, twelve rupees: and so forth, four rupees for each additional rupee weight, up to twenty rupees, beyond which weight no packet will be received.

2d. Letters or packets received at the Bombay post-office from any part of India, bearing on them a certificate from the post-office of the place, stating that the postage to Bombay and the overland postage to England have been duly paid, and further specifying the amount thereof, will be duly forwarded by the steamer.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 23d September has the following remarks regarding a steam communication with England *via* the Red Sea and the Mediterranean:—

"In our paper of the 22d of July last we stated some particulars connected with the steam passage between Bombay, Kosseir, and Suez; and also the facilities that existed for crossing the isthmus between Suez and Alexandria. Since the publication of those observations, we have been informed that measures are in progress between his Majesty's officers in command in the Mediterranean sea and at Malta, for establishing a steam communication between Falmouth and Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, by means of three steam vessels of 120 horse power each. It is calculated, on data which experience has afforded, that a steam-packet from Falmouth will reach Gibraltar in nine days, from Gibraltar to Malta also in nine days, and from Malta to Alexandria in seven days, thus completing the passage from Falmouth to Alexandria in twenty-five days, and the same period in returning. Now, as the desert from Alexandria to Suez may easily be crossed in four days, and the passage from Suez to Bombay, and *vice versâ*, be made in, at the utmost, three weeks; the whole passage from England to Bombay will thus be accomplished in fifty days, and this may reasonably be expected, especially when all the arrangements are completed, which we hear are speedily advancing."

THE AFFAIR OF MORO RAGONATH.

It appears from a statement in the *Bombay Courier* of October 6, that the circumstances detailed by us (with an accompanying caution) from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, respecting Moro Ragonath, in our last number, p. 140, are a mere hoax practised upon the *Hurkaru* and *Bombay Gazette*. The *Hurkaru* thought it necessary, owing, we suppose, to the little credit usually paid to what is asserted in that paper on its own authority, to allege that the information came "under a real signature and from a quarter of assured authenticity." Its dilemma is, therefore, awkward and ridiculous.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND MR. JUSTICE GRANT.

Now we may express our pleasure of learning that the Governor, or, more properly speaking, the government, of Bombay, and Sir J. P. Grant had returned to a good understanding and becoming intercourse, which ought at all times to be cultivated between persons holding their important situations. The manner in which the learned judge came forward to re-establish this friendly feeling, is spoken of in terms of great praise; the manner in which it was received by Sir John Malcolm, we need not add, was all that from a gentleman of his openness and kindness of heart could have been expected. Unpleasant as were the circumstances attending the late collision at Bombay, the result is a subject of congratulation, as it fixes, beyond doubt, points of the highest importance; and by explicitly laying down the law, and pointing out the limits, in regard to the jurisdiction of the King's courts, guarantees us against a recurrence of such scenes, and dispels the apprehensions which occurrences at Bombay, and declarations from the bench at other presidencies, had begun to excite among our native subjects.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 4.

Ceylon.

The government have, by a regulation dated 20th Sept. 1829 (No. IV. 1829), made the following provisions for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits and speculations in this island, particularly in respect to the growth of certain articles. The regulation enacts that no claim shall be made by government on any coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, or silk, the growth of the island or its dependencies, for twelve years; and that the aforesaid articles may be exported from any port in the island, free of duty. It authorizes the importation of all implements, tools, and machinery used for the purposes of agriculture, or of any kind of manufacture, free of duty. Further: with a view to the further encouragement of agricultural speculations, it is also enacted, that all labourers, of whatever nation, caste, or description, who shall be *bonâ fide* employed in any plantation of coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, or silk, or in the manufacture of the produce thereof, shall be exempt from being called out in the public service during the period for which they shall be so *bonâ fide* employed, except during actual war and for the purpose of repelling invasion, or during internal commotion.

Penang.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, August 19.—The recorder gave judgment this day in the case of Chan Yang, who had been convicted of an invasion of the rights of the contractors for the opium farm. The defendant, in default of bail, had been in confinement, the judgment having been deferred in consequence of certain legal doubts which had been referred to Cal-

cutta, and the answers to which had now arrived.

Four questions had been saved for the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. 1st. As to the power of the Company's law agent here to file an information. 2d. Assuming that such law officer has the power of filing an information, was the trial legal without the intervention of a jury? 3d. Whether the evidence supported the conviction? 4th. If the conviction were legal, what judgment should be awarded? To these questions the judges answered as follows. With respect to the first, that by certain clauses in the acts of the 53d and 54th of Geo. III, the Company's law agent had the power to file an information at this place. As to the second, that a jury was necessary in all trials of this nature. With respect to the third, they were of opinion that the evidence did not support the conviction, and that in all cases they should insist upon the original regulation being produced, or a copy authenticated by the proper officer, and that to admit secondary evidence, it must be satisfactorily proved that the original regulations had been destroyed by fire or other unavoidable accident, and in that case they would only admit of such evidence during a time sufficient to allow of the preparation of another regulation by the same parties who had made the first. As to the last question, the conviction being illegal, no judgment could of course be passed. The learned recorder stated that his own opinion coincided in almost every particular with that of the judges of Calcutta; and further added, that when a case should arise, he was prepared to give his opinion on the legality of the farms (in the nature of monopolies) which exist in this settlement on the sale of spirituous liquors, opium, &c. The defendant was discharged.

[The editor of the *Penang Gazette*, in giving this report, says: "We imagine the effect of this judgment will be to put an end to the whole of the revenue of these settlements."]

August 20.—*Luxamanah* v. *the Honourable Company*. The cause being called on, the recorder stated, that the petitioner had offered a gross insult to the court in the preamble of the petition, by stating himself as an inhabitant of Prince of Wales' Island, and in respect of the matter thereinafter complained of, not subject to the civil jurisdiction of the court. The recorder said, that all the inhabitants of the island were subject to the jurisdiction, not partially, but entirely, with the exception of *bonâ fide* sovereign princes and the governor and resident councillor, who could not by indictment or information be tried for an offence short of felony; and called upon the petitioner's agent, Mr. Trebeck, to explain the circumstance; which he commenced doing, by stating, that Luxamanah was an officer of the King of Quedah; that the king was a sovereign entitled to protection by the law of nations, and that he possessed a concurrent jurisdiction; that the Company had paid him a tribute to a period not more remote than two years, and that the cause of its being withdrawn was unknown to him. He further added, that it was laid down in Vattel's work on the Law of Nations, that sovereigns coming into dominions of other powers for protection, retained all their rights of sovereignty.

At this stage of the explanation, the recorder called upon Mr. Trebeck to read this authority, but none such was read to the court.

Mr. Trebeck further added, that he had recommended his client to admit the civil jurisdiction of the court, as no will was to be produced, entertaining a doubt whether an ecclesiastical court could grant letters of administration to a Mahomedan. He further expressed his total absence of all intention to offer the smallest insult to the judges of the court, and that he was actuated solely by a zeal for his client.

Mr. Trebeck having concluded, the recorder said that he would not allow any petition which stated the petitioner to be partially subject to the jurisdiction of the court to remain on the files, and ordered it to be struck off forthwith. He directed the registrar, in case Luxamanah wished to file an amended petition, to take care that no improper matter was introduced into it, particularly matter reflecting on the Company, the government, or the judges. The learned recorder then proceeded to say, that it was impossible for any judge to have listened to such language as had that day been addressed to the court, without feeling obliged to mark his disapprobation of it in the strongest manner. Much had been said about the rights of a barrister addressing the court with freedom in the discharge of his duty to his client. No one could set a higher value on the privilege than he did, as a member of the profession, and that God knew how entirely he disclaimed any wish to abridge it. The court exercised all the powers of the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, &c. in England, and could any one for a moment suppose that any one of the most learned and eminent persons at the head of those courts would tolerate a barrister asserting before him, that there existed in England a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Legislature, and exercised by a foreign prince, within the realm of England, and to whom the country had paid tribute. The learned recorder added, it would be impossible to allow any agent who had used these and other expressions to remain on its rolls any longer, and he therefore ordered the registrar forthwith to erase the name of Mr. Trebeck from the list of the agents of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recall of the Recorder.—The recall of Sir John Claridge, the recorder of the court of judicature, was communicated in a despatch from Sir George Murray to Governor Fullerton, enclosing a letter to the recorder, from Sir George, requiring his immediate return to England. The *Singapore Chronicle* of Sept. 10 contains the following statement of the cause:

"The hon. and learned judge, we believe, left Penang with the view of holding the usual session of oyer and terminer, both here and at Malacca; but it appears that despatches had reached Penang by the H.C.'s ship *Windsor*, which had not, however, been delivered to him before the departure of the *Kellie Castle*, requesting him to return to England forthwith, to answer certain charges which had been preferred against him by the Court of Directors, which charges, we believe, are,—his refusing to proceed on the first circuit after the establishment of the present court, and his raising the salaries of the officers of the said court, against the wishes and remonstrances of government. These despatches reached the hon. the recorder at Malacca, on his way to this place, and in compliance with the request to proceed home 'forthwith,' the hon. and learned judge embarked last night on board the *Kellie Castle*, for China, with the intention of returning to England by the first ship that may be despatched, which, we believe, will be the *Lady Melville*. On what day the court of criminal sessions will be opened, or by whom, or in what way justice is to be administered in these settlements during the absence of the only professional judge, we have not heard; and we shall, therefore, refrain for the present from hazarding any conjectures as to the inconvenience which may arise from the want of a judge 'learned in the law.'"

A Calcutta paper states that "Sir John Claridge is not, in point of fact, *recalled*, for no successor is appointed; he is merely directed to return, 'that the matter in dispute may be fully investigated;' such are Sir George Murray's words." The distinction between "directed to return" and "recalled" is somewhat hard to be comprehended.

A letter from Penang, in another Calcutta paper, assigns as a reason for the recall, that the tone of the recorder's correspondence with the government was not sufficiently deferential.

Mr. Balhetchet.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* of Nov. 4 has the following statement:

Some considerable time ago we published an account of certain proceedings at Penang, which involved the withdrawal of Mr. Balhetchet's license to remain on that island.* It was understood that this gentleman resided at Penang under the customary documentary authority, which, although approved and sanctioned by the Court of Directors, contained the usual clause, subjecting the individual to the pleasure of the local authorities. Nothing was therefore easier, in the first burst of anger at the temerity of the editor, than to withdraw his license and command him to leave the settlement; this was accordingly done, and it excited some surprise to find that, instead of forcing the order, the obnoxious individual was allowed to remain on the island, where he peaceably pursues his business, we believe, to the present day. It was reported also that the government had purchased the types, presses, &c. of the ex-editor's printing establishment at a valuation.

We were ignorant of the cause of a leniency, which, we confess, excited no small degree of wonder in our mind; a friend on the spot has, however, lately enlightened us on the subject, and as his explanation is as curious as satisfactory, we make no apology for introducing it. It appears that Mr. Balhetchet is a landholder to some extent, and that landed possessions at Penang are held by *grants from the government in the name of the Company to individuals and their heirs, &c. for ever*, subject only to a quit-rent, which, even if never paid, the Lord Chancellor has lately decided, may not vitiate the freehold. Thus Mr. Balhetchet, being a freeholder (by the act and deed of the Company), he cannot, it seems, be removed from his freehold.

It is argued by men learned in the law, that although the statute which gives the Company the right of transmitting the king's subjects from India sets aside the provisions of the common law, yet the Company have, as far at least as regards Penang, abrogated their right to benefit therefrom by the issuing of such grants, which a former recorder, we hear, looked upon as a perpetual license to the holder to remain on his property, ensuring him adequate reparation from the Company for any forcible separation from his freehold.

Singapore.

After the business of the sessions, just closed, had been gone through, the hon. the governor and the hon. the resident councillor, as judges of the court of judicature, took into consideration the propriety of reducing the present court establishment. It was proposed, we believe, by the hon. the president that the salary of the registrar should be reduced from 1,600 to 1,200 sicca rupees per month; but that he should be allowed the same sum

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 653.

as formerly for clerks. In order further to curtail the court expenses, the hon. the president also proposed that the duties of senior clerk, and clerk to the magistrates at this settlement, should in future be discharged by the same individual. Both these propositions, we understand, were very ably and strenuously opposed by the other judge; but the Hon. the President, by virtue of his casting vote, carried the first proposition; the other, however, was relinquished, as it was found, after mature consideration we presume, that one person could not conveniently take down the depositions in the police-office, and manage the business of the court in the court-house, at one and the same time.

The salary attached to the situation of clerk to the magistrates has been reduced from 500 to 200 rupees per month, and the gentleman who now fills that situation has been appointed to the office of head clerk at Malacca, vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Napier. These reductions, we believe, take effect from and after the 31st instant. We have not heard that any of the numerous offices under government have been abolished, nor that the emoluments connected with them have been at all diminished.

The hon. the governor embarked on board the *Nereide* for Malacca on the morning of Thursday last.—*Chron. Oct.* 22.

China.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SELECT COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Some important negociations were going forward, at the date of the last advices from Canton, between the Select Committee and the Chinese government, for remodelling the Hong. Pending these negociations, the whole of the Company's ships were detained outside the Bocca Tigris, at Toon-koo. The committee have intimated to the viceroy, that none of the ships will be allowed to proceed to Whampoa, till a satisfactory answer is received to a letter addressed to him, detailing the alterations stipulated for. The following is given in the *Singapore Chronicle* of Nov. 7, as a substantially correct abstract of the letter from the Select Committee, which is dated 3d October 1829. Its phraseology is adapted to Chinese taste.

"Substantial and respectable men will not become Mandarine merchants for two reasons:—

"First. They are subject to so heavy, so arbitrary, and such grievous extortions by the hoppo, the king-shing, and the clerks and servants of the hoppo's establishment, that human nature can bear no more. Rich men have declared they would prefer being the vilest animal, to being a hong merchant.

"Secondly. A man who once enters the hong becomes a prisoner for life; he cannot retire when his fair exertions have increased his store, when old age has disabled him for active employment, or sickness renders labour irksome. Some of the Consoo have declared they would freely give up eight parts of their property to be allowed truly to retire and enjoy the other two parts. But when a merchant has paid largely to get away he is liable to be hastily brought back again, even when he owes money to nobody. Thus no man can be induced to purchase with a large sum the hateful privilege of being insulted and ruined.

"This then must be changed, or the hongs, now dropping severally and quickly to decay, can never be replaced. Government must give sufficient assurance to the merchants that they may retire when they please, that they be not subjected to the insults and extortions of the hoppo and his officers; and that they may become merchants, authorised to trade with foreigners without paying any fee or fine on their appointment.

"Under these assurances, we do not doubt that many outside shopmen and small traders, to the extent of twenty, thirty, or more (and the more the safer and better), may be induced to become merchants; but they can only be useful in trade, acquire fair gains, and ensure regularity and security in providing the revenue, if established under the regulations we now propose for your excellency's approval.

"These points are essential.

"First. Chun-qua's hong must not be allowed to fail; Loo-shing-shoo must come back and bring money; if Ting-shing's hong fails, foreigners will be clamorous and demand instantly the whole amount; they will not bear to be defrauded of their property, and then told to wait for payment in five or six years.

"Secondly. The new hongs now erected, if there be twenty, or if there be fifty, must not be responsible for any debts of foreigners or natives, on account of bankrupt merchants; let each answer for his own, no one for his neighbour's debts; then each will be trusted as far as he deserves, but no further.

"Thirdly. The old hongs must not be responsible for any debts contracted by them from the day on which public notice is given of the new system commencing; they must now pay off, or declare the amount of their present incumbrances.

"Fourthly. The debts of former hongs, now bankrupt, must be paid by assessment on the amount of the whole import and export trade of each—a small per-centage on the total value of their transactions will be sufficient. The new hong, as well as the old, must be assessed in proportion to their dealings, or the old *cannot stand long*; the debts still due must be paid at the time agreed upon. The government may reasonably grant time for paying the duties now due, as debts of foreigners have been too often and too long postponed. In a few years the assessment will have paid off all. It must then cease; no fresh occasion, as will soon be shown, can ever occur for it.

"Fifthly. Duties on import cargoes must be charged and levied daily, and the amount must be paid to government within five days, as is the case with export cargo. Responsibilities for duties will be thereby destroyed, as there can be no arrears, and the revenues will be benefited by quicker receipts and increased security.

"Sixthly. Foreigners must be allowed to rent warehouses, and have such control over them as will afford ample security for property stowed therein. This will be *quite* necessary when dealing with hongs of small capital, and which, in case of failure, are *not* secured; no smuggling can take place therefrom, because the moment the goods are landed and the duties ascertained, foreigners housing the articles will pay immediately to the proper government officers the true amount *in* cash. There will be no occasion to wait a distant period of sale or to pay this money through the merchants and linguist.

"Seventhly. None of the hongs shall be required to secure ships, such security will be unnecessary as regards duties; it is only useful as a handle to the hoppo's extortions for acts, or imputed acts of foreigners, over which the merchants can exercise no control. It is vexatious to both parties. No ship shall be obliged to have a house, or ship-comprador, appointed to it; such people, to pay for their licenses, are obliged to overcharge on their supplies. Let ship captains buy what they want through whom they please. The amount of port-charges must be reduced. That remaining to be paid must be charged according to the size of the ship—a small ship paying less; it must be paid on board the ship at the time she is measured, by the captain, to the proper government officer, who shall give his receipt at once. That ships be rated in proportion to their size is necessary, because when the changes, soon expected in Europe, occur, many small private ships will come to China. They cannot afford to pay large port duties; they will be forced to remain outside the river, where smuggling will be resorted to, disturbances arise, and the revenue will, in lieu of being very much increased, be reduced to perhaps one-half its present value, perhaps less; soon, indeed, no ship will come in, and there will be no revenue, but much confusion and disorder."

It is said that in consequence of the emperor being at present on a tour in the northern provinces (to whom the matter must be referred), an answer cannot be expected before January. It is thought, however, that the government will comply with the requisition of the Select Committee.

SEVERE GALE.

A severe gale, or typhoon, as it is termed, from the N. and N.E. has occasioned serious mischief to the shipping in Macao roads and the neighbourhood of Lintin. It began on the evening of the 8th August, and continued till the afternoon of the next day: it was preceded by an extreme sultriness of the atmosphere, and by a rapid fall of the barometer.

The H.C.S. *Bridgewater* was obliged to cut away her masts, and eventually went on shore at *Lintin*; part of her cargo was thrown overboard. She has since been permitted to come up to Whampoa to repair. The *Merope* drove, with four anchors and four chain-cables attached, though her top-masts were struck; she grounded in mud at low water, not far from Cabereta Point. The *Jane* lost an anchor and cable. The Portuguese ship *Dezempenho* was driven from her anchors, and was totally lost, disappearing in a squall; four of her crew perished. The Sandwich Island brig *Enoer* was driven on shore on Monkey Island, where she is expected to prove a total wreck. The American ship *Washington*, after parting from her anchors, took the ground to the eastward of Lintin Island, but was got off without much injury. During her distress she was attacked by the Chinese with an attempt to plunder, and, in the resistance made by the crew, five of the marauding party were killed. The receiving ship *Levant*, then in Macao Roads, dragged from all her anchors, and was only saved by promptly cutting away her masts.

About forty junks were lost, and many persons were drowned by the upsetting of boats in the inner harbour of Macao, which was a scene of devastation.

Amongst the casualties is the loss of Mr. Forbes, the principal of the house of Messrs. Perkins and Co., who perished in company with Mr. Monson, in his own schooner, which was upset on their returning to Macao harbour, after a vain attempt to reach one of the ships then at Lintin. Two lascars, who were in the boat, reached the shore. The bodies of Messrs. Forbes and Monson were picked up when the gale subsided, and were interred in the English burying-ground. Mr. Forbes had directed the extensive concerns of his house for the last eighteen months, and was highly esteemed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prohibition of Horse-racing.—The following contemptuous interdiction of horse-racing has been lately issued at Macao.

"Leu, the haong-shan magistrate, promoted ten steps, and marked with approbation ten times, hereby issues a severe interdict. During the first decade of the third moon, being on public business at Macao, I saw with my one eyes the foreigners in the sands at the barrier running horses for sport. But there is at that place a road which is a thoroughfare; and it is apprehended that the foot-passengers may be injured, which would lead to disturbances between the flowery Chinese and barbarous foreigners. I therefore command the Macao linguist to convey my orders to the barbarian eye, requiring him to prohibit strictly these proceedings. However, after this it appears the said barbarians run races, and made sport a second time. This really is most unlike serious business. Nevertheless, excusing what is past, I hereby issue a strict interdict, and order all the barbarians of Macao to know, that hereafter they must obey the laws and regulations of the celestial empire, and must not any more run races for sport at the thoroughfare on the sands, near the barrier, because it may lead to injuring the foot-passengers and causing a disturbance. After issuing this proclamation, let every one implicitly obey. If any presume to oppose he will be seized with rigour and severely punished. Don't say that you have not been told before-hand.

"Taou-Kwang, 9th year, 3d moon, 25th day." (28th April.)

Cochin-Chinese Navy.—Much interest has been excited here lately amongst the Chinese, by the arrival of one of the frigates belonging to the king of Cochin-China. The leading novelty is in her being of European model, and the approach of such a vessel near to the anchorage of their own shipping, in the entrance of Salt river, created at first the fears of the security merchants, who were not relieved of a very considerable degree of painful anxiety until they had ascertained, through the medium of one of the foreign gentlemen, that the vessel was actually belonging to the nation described. The main object of her visit has been, we understand, that of bringing tribute to the emperor; but the captain has very naturally availed himself of the opportunities of trade which, under the circumstance described, is exempt, we believe, from the duties of Canton.—*Canton Reg. June* 18.

Governor Le's Review.—His Excellency, under a special order from his *imperial* majesty, has gone to the eastward on a tour of military survey. Previous to his departure he issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, I, the governor-general of Canton and Qwong-se provinces, superintendant of the land-tax, &c. am about to proceed on a tour of military review in the districts of Hwuy, Chaou, and Kea, I hereby give notice, that although in cases of murder, robbery, and such other heinous crimes, where justice has not been obtained, it is permitted to the aggrieved to kneel by the road side and present petitions; still it is equally true that there exists a set of perverse ill-behaved banditti, who to trivial cases add circumstances intended to arouse feeling and obtain sanction. Sometimes these people, in a case of homicide, try to implicate many persons, in the hope of extorting money; at other times, in case of a local question of general importance in the place, they collect a mob, and make a loud clamour to state their claims, which proceedings are most detestable. I, therefore, previously to setting out, hereby issue my commands, to literate and illiterate, for their full information. If really any great and important injustice has been done, which comes so near as to cut the skin of the appellant, and he has already stated the same to inferior courts without obtaining redress, he is permitted to kneel down at a distance from the road side, and hold up a petition containing a *statement* of facts. But there he must wait till I send an officer to receive his petition. If he oversteps the bound thus proscribed to state his case he shall be bamboced according to law, and his petition be rejected. If people indulge themselves in getting up a noisy row, stop my chair, and force in their petition, or if they throw their petitions into the chair; all such acts indicate a perverse contempt of law, and in such cases, in addition to not receiving their petitions I will seize the presenter, bastinado and pillory him, for an example to others! I will show no clemency. Implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special order.

"Taou-Kwang, 9th year, 3d moon, 6th day. (9th April.)

"Suspend this order on the southern gate of the city."—*Canton Reg. June* 2.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 20. — The court passed sentence this day upon Mr. E. S. Hall, editor of the *Sydney Monitor* (see p. 20); and upon A. E. Hayes, editor of the *Australian* (see p. 86), both convicted of libels on the governor.

In the case of Hayes, some objections raised by his counsel were reserved for the consideration of the Court by the judge who tried the cause (Mr. Justice Dowling), on which the judges now gave their opinion.

Mr. *Justice Stephen* thought the objection to the jury, as composed of military officers, and therefore under the control of the Governor, was a valid one, inasmuch as the Legislature had authorized the nomination of half-pay or naval officers on a jury, who, not being under the control of the governor, were not objectionable *propter affectum*. The payment of the jury by the governor of 15*s.* for their attendance, he was of opinion, was a good ground of objection. He thought, likewise, that the rejection by the judge of the preceding numbers of the paper, as evidence that the subject of the libel (the conduct of the governor in regard to Sudds and Thompson) was commenced in a paper (*the Sydney Gazette*) under the supposed influence of government, was a valid ground why a new trial should be granted; such newspapers might have shewn that the motive of the defendant was not malice. On the other objections, he concurred with the other judges.

The *Chief Justice* said, that the objection to the verdict because the governor, in nominating the jury, united the functions of prosecutor and returning officer, and therefore was judge in his own cause, was as little sustainable, as an objection to the judges of the realm trying causes in which the King is the prosecutor, on the ground that they were nominated by the Crown. "Trial by jury," observed the learned judge, "is certainly the best form of administration of justice which has ever been devised, and well deserves the praises which have been passed upon it. I know of nothing as an equivalent for it, either in the influence it commands over the opinions of the public, or in the protection it affords to the judge upon the bench. But I cannot carry my habitual respect for this venerable institution so far as to lose sight of the fact, that it has been deemed expedient by the Legislature of the parent state to suspend this valuable privilege in this colony, and to substitute a mode of trial that has but little affinity with the constitutional form of trial by jury in England. The essence of trial by jury consists in this—the individuals who compose the jury are the peers of the party accused; they are taken from the same rank in society as himself; and having the same common interests, feelings, and relations, are presumed to form the fittest arbitrators between the public, of which they are a component part, on one side, and their fellow subject on the other. It necessarily follows, as a consequence of the institution of juries returnable out of the great body of the community, that the qualifications of the persons who might be called upon to discharge this important trust should be fixed with the utmost precision, and the duties of the sheriff should be accurately defined; and in order to prevent any unfair practices, the parties to the cause are invested with the right of objecting to the array, and to the persons of the jurors. Hence has arisen the law *respecting challenges*, and the numerous grounds of objection which a return made from the body of the people might naturally be supposed to give rise to. Now the Act of Parliament, under which this court holds its criminal jurisdiction, sets out with drawing the line of distinction between trial by jury, in its proper sense, and the particular mode of trial pointed out by the Act for the guidance of this court; it enacts, that until further provision be made for proceeding by juries, all crimes and offences shall be tried in the manner thereinafter directed; and then it goes on to direct, that such trial be by seven commissioned officers of his Majesty's officers, and that such officers shall be nominated, from time to time, by the governor, and shall *severally* be liable to be objected to upon the *special* ground of *direct* interest or affection. It is difficult to trace any analogy between this mode of trial and the great constitutional privilege of trial by jury; and the learned counsel who has contended for the right of challenge to the array, upon the principle of analogy derived from the common law, should have been prepared to follow this principle throughout all its bearings, and to prove that it might not lead to a dilemma which would be attended with a total failure of justice." On the second objection, he observed that the payment of 15*s.* a day to all officers who attended the court as jurors, was made out of the public treasury, by a public general order. It was not a private gift of money by a party to a juror, but a public remuneration, paid by government for the discharge of a public duty. "I must not be considered," he observed, "to express any opinion upon the expediency of holding out any inducements of a pecuniary nature to gentlemen which may lead them to wish to sit as jurors; but while the officers of his Majesty's forces are called upon to perform a duty, such as is imposed upon them in this court, I am not insensible to the just claims they have to receive some compensation from the public." On the third objection, he was of opinion that, where there was any thing equivocal in the paper presented, or any thing referring directly to another paper, it was open to a defendant to adduce the latter; but there was nothing equivocal in the libel under consideration, or which referred directly to any other paper. In respect to the objection in arrest of judgment, that although the publication was charged as seditious, it was not laid as tending to bring the King's government in the colony into

hatred and contempt; he was of opinion that the libel was *not* seditious: but this word might be rejected as *surplusage*, leaving the offence of libel upon the person of the governor complete.

Mr. *Justice Dowling* concurred generally with the chief justice.

The court then passed sentence. Mr. Hayes, the editor of the *Australian* (it being his first offence), was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to enter into securities for his good behaviour for three years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. Mr. Hall, editor of the *Monitor*, being an old offender, his sentence was twelve months' imprisonment for the libel on the governor, and three months for that on Mr. Justice Crotty, captain in H.M. 39th regt., and late commandant of Port Macquarie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Address to the Governor.—In consequence of the censures directed against the government by the press, and the charges forwarded to England, the following address has been presented to General Darling, by the respectable part of the community.

"To his Excellency Lieutenant-general Darling, Governor, and Commander-in-chief.

"We, the magistrates, landowners, and merchants, whose names are hereunto subscribed, approach your excellency with unfeigned expressions of duty and regard. We humbly beg leave to state, that although we have hitherto remained silent, yet it has been with deep regret we have long observed every measure of your Excellency grossly vituperated by licentious public writers, in a manner calculated to inflame the minds of the lower orders of the community against your Excellency's administration, and to produce discontent and insubordination amongst the prisoners of the crown; and for no other purpose than to promote the interested views of such writers. As, however, we now find that charges against your Excellency have been forwarded to the home government in the form of an *impeachment*, we can no longer refrain from an expression of our sentiments. It is but *justice* to state, we have long observed your Excellency patiently sacrificing your health and your comfort in indefatigable attention to the difficult and arduous duties of the important charge committed to your care by our gracious sovereign; and it is gratifying to us to acknowledge, amongst the important results of your Excellency's labours, many improved arrangements in the various public departments of the colony. We are convinced, that every act of your Excellency's administration has emanated from the purest motives; and in the particular case on which the impeachment is founded, we feel confident the measures adopted were not only judicious, but at that time imperative; and the result has been most satisfactory.

"We deny that the political opinions promulgated by the opposition journals are those of the more intelligent classes of the community, or that those publications form any criterion of them by which the justness of your Excellency's measures can be appreciated.

"Having thus conveyed to your Excellency our feelings, we beg to express our sincere wishes that your Excellency's measures may be duly appreciated by the home government, and that you may long continue in the administration of the high office you now fill."

[Signed by Sir John Jamison, and fifty-seven persons of the highest respectability in the colony.]

Governor Darling, in his reply, observes, "the press has undoubtedly indulged itself to a most licentious and criminal extent in its endeavours to degrade the government and excite public discontent. None but the ignorant, however, the slaves of popular clamour, have been deceived by the specious garb—'the freedom of discussion'—which these writers have assumed. They are now making atonement to the injured laws of the country, and justice is satisfied. It is, I confess, gentlemen, very gratifying to me, that persons of your character and estimation, the most extensive landholders, and merchants of the first consideration, should have come forward on this occasion to express the indignation you have felt at the exertions which have been made to injure my reputation. As to the 'impeachment,'—a gross and absurd compound of base and incredible calumnies—it carries with it its own antidote, and furnishes ample means of judging of the character and motives of the author."

Streets.—Governor Darling has published a system of regulations to be observed in town allotments in the interior. The main streets are to be 100 feet wide, and the houses must be built exactly in a line fourteen feet from the road. The door-sill must be exactly one foot above the level of the crown of the street in front of the house. A paved footpath must be made and kept up at the expense of the grantee.

Bank of New South Wales.—We are happy to find that the old bank, founded by the people's governor, the worthy General Macquaire, has paid off the sum it borrowed of the government, with interest for the same at eight per cent. The Bank now owes little; that is, it has so few notes out, that it ventured last Monday to discount between two and three thousand pounds, besides persevering in its leniency to the persons whose over-due bills are still unpaid to a very large amount. The next dividend, we are informed, will be nearly as large as the last; in short, the affairs of the people's bank are not only in the safest, but also in the most prosperous state. We imagine that the bank, having paid the government in so short a time the paltry sum it borrowed of the commissary, General Darling cannot with any delicacy persevere in his proposal (however anxious he may be to destroy this bank) to shut it up on the last day of this year, seeing it is in the greatest possible health and vigour in this present month of May 1829. To order an institution to commit *felo de se*, would be financial murder indeed.—*The Sydney Monitor, May* 11.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Advices from Swan River, dated 26th of November, tend to contradict the preceding unfavourable statements respecting the condition, or at least the prospects, of the new settlement. Three towns are said to be in a state of forwardness on the banks of the river; the names are Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford. The natives were friendly; the supply of fish and fowl of the finest description, was ample; the land on each side the mountains, of excellent quality, was abundant, and, generally speaking, wooded with the finest timber. The weather was delightful, and the obstacles incident to the settling of a new colony were fast disappearing, through the enterprize and industry of the settlers.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Some correspondence, it is said, has lately taken place between the government and the civil and military officers in the Indian service, now residing here for the benefit of their health, respecting the encouragement that would be given to the latter to become permanent settlers, or land proprietors, in Van Diemen's Land. The government, we learn, has proposed to grant such persons land, on condition of expending in improvements on it to the amount of five shillings an acre, within the period of two years from taking possession, and also to give grants of land to non-residents on their investing capital in the colony to the amount of £1 for each acre. We very much rejoice at this arrangement, which will doubtless be the means of bringing a large accession of wealthy, highly respectable, and intelligent settlers amongst us. Without a stake in the colony which would serve in some degree to produce an income to these gentlemen, it could scarcely be expected that, except in cases of very bad health alone, they would subject themselves to the stoppage of pay, of selling furniture and other property at a serious loss in India, of a passage hither, and expense of living when here, with the return, &c. But by investing property in the island, they immediately obtain for themselves an interesting and profitable employment, which, by engaging the mind, would in most cases materially assist the climate in restoring them to health.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

No later accounts from Calcutta than are contained in the preceding pages have reached us at the moment of going to press; we are, therefore, unable to state whether the abolition of the suttee practice, a most interesting point, has actually taken place. We have, however, no reason to doubt that it has.

Letters from Canton afford ground to think that the transactions going forward between the English factory and the Chinese government are of a serious complexion, and not likely to be very speedily terminated. The delay in the mean time is very injurious to the Company's interests. We mention this state of the facts on the authority of a private correspondent. It appears from other letters received from Canton, that the proposals of the Select Committee had been distinctly rejected by the viceroy, which will be a great disadvantage to the committee in its appeal to the imperial government, whose notions are more anti-commercial than the local functionaries. The private letters further state, that all the foreign factories have seconded the representation of the select committee, with the single exception of that of the United States; the cunning Americans being fully aware that they would participate in whatever benefit might result from the representation; which is, in fact, calculated more for their benefit than for that of the Company, without the risk which an active co-operation in it necessarily involves.

Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope confirm the intelligence of the massacre of Lieutenant Farewell and his party. In July last, Lieutenant F. set out from Graham's Town, with Messrs. Thackery and Walker, and about thirty Hottentots, with the intention of penetrating to Port Natal. After quitting the missionary station in Farqua's country, they received an invitation from a chief named Karto, who had been one of Chaka's captains, to sojourn with him. They, unfortunately, accepted his offered hospitality, and when they retired to rest in their tent, their treacherous host murdered them whilst asleep.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ISLE OF FRANCE PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1829.—In continuation of G.O. of the 19th April 1824, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify to the army, that prize lists of the fourth and final distribution on account of the capture of the Isle of France in 1810, due to the Company's forces, have been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and transferred to the General Prize Committee at the presidency, to whom all claims to share are to be preferred for adjustment, in the manner directed in the orders above quoted.

Agreeably with the tenour of the Acts 1st and 2d of George the Fourth, cap. 61, claims may be preferred from this date during the period therein mentioned for the above prize money, after the expiration of which no claim can be received.

The following statement, extracted from the prize lists, shows the share of each rank entitled to participate in this distribution:

Statement.

	£.	s.	d.
Major, Superintend. Surgeon	27	12	4½
Captain, Capt. Lieut., Surgeon	3	13	6¾
Lieut., Lieut.-Fireworker, Ensign, Assist. Surg., Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Deputy Commissary, Accountant	1	11	9¾
Subadar, Syrang, 1st-Tindal, Sirdar of Magazine Men	0	13	9¾
Staff Serjeant, Serj. Major, Qu. Mast. Serj., Serjeant, Conductor, Superm. Conductor, Writer	0	8	9¾
Jemadar, 2d-Tindal	0	16	8½
Corporal, Gunner, Matross, Havildar, Drum-Major, European Drummer, Elfer, Native Christian Dresser, Staff Private, Waterman	0	4	7½
Trooper, Naick, Sepoy, Private, Bugler, Lascar, Native Doctor, Bildar, Native Dresser, Magazine Man, Native Drummer	0	2	3½
Puckalle, Bheestie	0	1	6¾
	0	0	9

HOURS OF VISITING HOSPITALS.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1829.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules, relative to the hours of visiting hospitals, shall be applicable to the whole army, both European and native troops, whether belonging to his Majesty's service or the service of the Hon. Company.

2. That from the 1st March to the 1st October, medical officers shall make their morning visit to their hospitals by half-past six o'clock and not later than half-past seven o'clock, from the 1st Oct. to the 1st March; except in those cases where it can be satisfactorily shewn that their attendance at the hours specified was absolutely necessary elsewhere on public duty.

3. The evening visit at all seasons of the year to be at half an hour before sunset.

ADDITIONAL BRIGADE-MAJOR.

Fort William, Sept. 18, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction an additional brigade-major on the establishment, for the duties of the garrison and station of Dehly, and to nominate Capt. Wm. Ramsay, of the 41st regt. N.I., whose appointment as fort adjutant of Dehly is abolished, to that situation.

DRESS REGULATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1829.—In continuation of the dress regulations published in G.O. of the 9th inst. (see p. 153), the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the *epaulettes of the general staff of the army are to remain unaltered*, with this difference only, that each officer is to wear two, as in the case of regimental officers, the bullion of which is to correspond with their respective army rank.

Adjutants and interpreter and quartermasters are to wear the uniform of their army rank, without any peculiar distinction.

Sept. 24.—The blue trowsers now worn by infantry officers are to be discontinued, and those of "Oxford mixture" are to be adopted. Officers of the general staff will wear undress trowsers of the Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam; but blue trowsers, with gold or silver lace, are to be continued by staff-officers, on all occasions of parade, when the full dress is worn.

The above change is not to take place until the cold season of 1830-31.

Oct. 10.—The shell jacket sanctioned by G.O. of the 9th ultimo is to have one row of buttons placed by twos, to be fastened with hooks and eyes, and to have pointed instead of straight cuffs.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1829.—The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of the

College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. A. G. Ward, 68th regt. N.I.

Ens. J. G. Gerrard, 1st European regiment.

Ens. G. F. Whitelocke, 13th regt. N.I.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 25, 1829.—The allowance of thirty Sonat rupees a month, drawn by surgeons and assistant surgeons in medical charge of corps and detachments, under the head of "palankeen allowance," will hereafter be designated "allowance for the means of visiting patients," medical officers being permitted to provide themselves with a suitable conveyance of any description for the performance of their professional duties. This order is declared equally applicable to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay as to that of Bengal.

PROMOTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 1, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council, taking a lively interest in the welfare of the native army, and adverting to the temporary obstacles at present opposed to promotion in that meritorious portion of the Hon. Company's forces, has determined to relieve regiments of the line from the supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned native officers now borne on their rolls, in consequence of the recent reduction in the number of troops and companies.

2. His Lordship in Council being further solicitous that so desirable an object should be effected by an arrangement in itself calculated to confer an especial benefit on a considerable number of the oldest and most infirm of the native soldiery, has been pleased to resolve, that invaliding committees shall be forthwith assembled, for the purpose of transferring to the invalid establishment from each regiment of the line a portion of commissioned and non-commissioned native officers, corresponding with the number of supernumeraries borne on its rolls at the period when the committees assemble.

3. Although it is the wish of Government that the intended arrangement should be made with due consideration to the efficiency of corps, and that the oldest and most infirm of each class should be selected for transfer, it is nevertheless to be understood, that compulsory measures should not be resorted to in effecting the transfer of any individual averse to the measure, so long as the requisite number can be completed of men anxious to obtain the boon, without pensioning able and efficient soldiers, or retaining on the strength of regiments others who may not be so.

4. As a further mark of the desire of Government to promote the interests of the native soldiery, his Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve, that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers who may be transferred to the invalid establishment on the present occasion, shall receive the full advantages of the rank they now hold, without reference to existing regulations relative to the date of promotion, or without being allotted for garrison duty, unless where individuals considered by the committees fit for that branch of the service, may give it a preference to being at once placed on the establishment of out-pensioners.

5. The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary instructions as may be deemed necessary for giving effect to this order, and for fully explaining to the native army the object which has dictated the arrangement. It is likewise deemed proper that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers should clearly understand that Government will not consider it necessary to authorize any further transfers to the invalid establishment in those ranks for the next four years, except under circumstances where, from the effect of wounds or injuries, individuals may become incapacitated for the performance of their professional duties.

MODEL AND TANGENT SCALE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council has been pleased to resolve on the abolition of the Model and Tangent Scale Department, from the 1st proximo, and to direct that all duties connected with the latter, with such portion of the artificers as the Military Board, after minute inquiry, may deem indispensable to retain under the new arrangement, shall be transferred to the foundery in Fort William, and placed under the direction of the superintendent of that establishment.

The Military Board will also make such arrangements as they consider proper for the reception and preservation of the models at present under charge of the superintendent of the Model and Tangent Scale Department. All establishments connected with that department will be paid up and discharged on the date specified, excepting the portion which it may be found necessary to retain and transfer to the foundery.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 14, 1829.—Under the sanction of Government, the following changes in the destination of corps, now in progress of relief, will take place:

5th Regt. N.I.—*from* Delhi to Nusseerabad, instead of Neemuch.

45th Regt. N.I.—from Baitool to Nowmuch, instead of Nusseerabad, as directed in G.O. of the 5th ultimo.

Oct. 21.—Under the sanction of Government, the following relief will take place:

15th Regt. N.I.—from Hansie to Barrelly.

19th Regt. N.I. — from Barrelly to Hansie.

CANTONMENT ADJUTANT AT HUSSINGABAD.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1829.—The services of a cantonment adjutant at Hussingabad being no longer required, the appointment is abolished from the 1st proximo. The records of the office to be transferred to the office of the deputy assistant adjutant general at Saugor.

CONDUCT OF CAPT. J. G. BURNS.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1829.—The result of an investigation which the Commissary General has been obliged to institute into the executive management of Captain J. G. Burns, assistant commissary general, during the period he was in charge of the duties of the department at Nusseerabad, discloses to the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council a series of highly reprehensible proceedings on the part of his native subordinates, which evince that Captain Burns permitted himself, through indolence or indifference, to be duped, and the public service to be injured, by a knot of dishonest and interested people, whom it was his special and indispensable duty to control.

2. Government are entitled to expect from a zealous and upright servant, not only that he will himself abstain from any proceeding detrimental to the interests of the state, but that he will manifest an earnest and watchful anxiety that those interests be not exposed to injury from the ignorance or dishonesty of others. In this respect Captain Burns has failed in an eminent degree; and the Governor-general in Council accordingly directs his removal from the commissariat department, and places his services at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

CALCUTTA NATIVE MILITIA.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve on the reduction of the Calcutta Native Militia from its present establishment of seventeen to ten companies; each company to consist of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, 1 drummer, and 100 sepoys. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers in excess to the strength specified, will be returned supernumerary till they become effective, or may be otherwise disposed of; excepting such non-commissioned officers as may be found inefficient, and have not established claims to this consideration by length of service or other circumstances: individuals of this description are to be discharged.

All privates in excess to the revised establishment are to be discharged, and the entire reduction herein directed will have effect from the 1st proximo, or as soon after as practicable, under instructions which will be forwarded to the officer commanding the corps.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE HON. COMPANY'S EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Fort William, Oct. 30, 1829.—Inconveniences having been found to result from the organization of the Hon. Company's European infantry as at present constituted, the Governor general in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, of the two regiments at each presidency, shall be incorporated into a single regiment of eight companies, each company to consist of 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, 2 drummers, and 80 privates.

The commissioned officers, as at present established for both regiments, will also be consolidated and associated in all duties under the same commanding officer, as if belonging to one corps; but they will continue to advance by two separate lines of promotion, as they would have done had the two regiments remained entirely distinct.

The commissioned officers of the 1st regiment will be attached, in so far as the convenience of the service may render advisable, to the right wing, and those of the 2d regiment to the left wing of the European infantry corps at each presidency under its new organization.

The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, in excess to the establishment prescribed, will be returned as supernumerary till vacancies occur, or until they be otherwise provided for; and all commissioned and non-commissioned staff, extra to the complement herein detailed, will be reduced from the date of re-organization, under such arrangements as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in Bengal, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, may be pleased to direct.

The following staff are allowed for each of the European infantry regiments of eight companies:

Effective—1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master-serjeant.

Non-effective—1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master and interpreter, 1 hospital serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, 8 pay serjeants, 8 colour serjeants, 1 school-master serjeant, 2 ditto assistants, 1 ditto mistress, 1 regimental butcher, 1 drum-major, 1 fife ditto.

The quarter-master's establishment to be retained in the proportion sanctioned by existing regulations: all in excess to be paid up and discharged.

The foregoing orders are to have effect at the three presidencies from the 1st January 1830.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1829.—With reference to Government G.O. of the 30th ultimo, directing the two European regiments to be incorporated into a single regiment of eight companies from the 1st Jan. next, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that Lieut. J. S. Pitts and Lieut. J. P. Ripley, the senior officers now holding those appointments, shall continue to be adjutant and interpreter and quarter-master to the regiment on its new formation.—Lieut. T. Lysaght and Ens. J. G. Gerrard will make over the records of their offices to the above-mentioned officers.

The non-commissioned staff, in excess to the establishment prescribed, are to be reduced from the date above-mentioned.

The colours of the 2d European regiment are to be lodged in the Agra magazine; and Major D. G. Scott, who is now in charge of that corps, will proceed to join his own regiment after making over all public records and papers to the senior officer, Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. S. MARSHALL, 71ST N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 17, 1829.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Saugor on the 20th July 1829, of which Lieut. Col. W. Nott, 16th N.I., is president, Capt. John Samuel Marshall, of the 71st regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With conduct scandalous and infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having aided and abetted in the preparation of a petition addressed to the Commander-in-chief, dated Saugor, 15th April 1829, and purporting to bear the signature of "Ajaib Doobee, late havildar 71st regiment," and transmitted to the head-quarters of the army, without my knowledge, which petition contains sundry allegations against my character as commanding officer of the 71st regiment, and particularly an assertion that I did, "about fifteen days before the Hoolee," grossly insult and ill-treat a native commissioned officer; whereas Capt. Marshall did, in a public letter, dated 28th March 1829, urge against me the same assertion, and did subsequently, between the 30th of March and 2d of April 1829, request permission to withdraw his letter, and apologize for the assertion contained in it, which request was acceded to by me; and Capt. Marshall did consequently, on or about the 2d of May 1829, at the quarters of the Brigadier-general commanding the Saugor division of the army, withdraw the said letter, and apologize to me for having written it, neither myself, nor the Brigadier-general, being aware, at this time, of the existence of the petition before-mentioned.

JOHN ANDERSON, Major,
Commanding 71st Regt. N.I.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. J. S. Marshall, of the 71st regt. N.I., is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and they do most fully and honourably acquit him thereof.

Approved and confirmed,
COMBERMERE, General,
Com.-in-chief.

Capt. Marshall to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Sept. 25. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, agent of governor-general at Moorshedabad.

Major W. P. Cooke, 6th N.I., commissioner with Bajee Row.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 2. Mr. W. Fane, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 6th or Humeerpoor division.

Mr. E. M. Gordon, principal assistant in Rhotuk division of Dehly territory.

15. Mr. W. Crawford, head assistant to collector of Suharunpoor.

Mr. W. J. Conolly, deputy collector of Allahabad.

Mr. Charles Gubbins, assistant to political resident and to commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. William Hunter, assistant to joint magistrate and to sub-collector of Peeleebheet.

Mr. Robert Renny, assistant to magistrate at Dacca Jelalpore.

Mr. Hugh Rose, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Shajehanpore.

Mr. Charles Walter Kinloch, assistant ditto ditto at ditto.

Mr. Robert Walker, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. Thos. Richardson, collector of Rajeshahye.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 15. Mr. J. C. Dick, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Tipperah.

20. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Allyghur.

Mr. John Hawkins, magistrate of district of Purneah.

Nov. 24. Mr. J. C. Dick, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Beerbhoom.

General Department.

Sept. 15. Mr. J. S. Udny, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Sarun.

Mr. G. Plowden, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Bhauguipore.

Oct. 20. Mr. E. F. Tyler, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Allyghur.

27. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, assistant to magistrate of Moradabad and to collector of land revenue of southern division of that district.

Mr. F. Skipwith, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Balasore.

Mr. G. W. Bazley, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. G. Drummond, assistant to commercial resident at Maida.

Nov. 24. Mr. G. M. Bird, assistant to commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Goruckpore division.

Mr. C. T. Davidson, assistant to ditto ditto of 18th or Dacca division.

Mr. G. Coles, assistant to magistrate and to collecter of land revenue at Meerut.

Mr. G. Shakespeare, assistant to ditto ditto of ditto at Nuddea.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 8. Rev. Charles Wimberley, district chaplain at Chinsurah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 18, 1829.—Capt. J. P. Hickman, inv. estab., to be fort adj. of Monghyr, v. Page dec.

Assist. Surg. F. Furnell app. to medical duties of civil station of Sylhet, v. Wardlaw proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Cadets of Infantry F. G. P. M. Dixon, R. Thatcher, D. Seaton, and Thos. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., lately executive officer at Midnapore and superintendent of northern division of Cuttack Road, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty, consequent on abolition of his appointment.

Ens. P. R. Ramsay, 26th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 10, 1829.—Capt. A. Farquharson, 74th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Dinapore and Benares divisions, during Capt. Steel's absence, on medical certificate; dated 1st Sept.

Lieut. W. F. Campbell to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 64th N.I., v. Knyvett; dated 1st Sept.

Sept. 14.—*Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I., Nusseerabad; F. Harrison, 2d Europ. Regt., Agra; D. A. Heywood, 68d N.I., Berhampore; F. A. Close, 65th do., Agra; B. Cary, 6th do., Agra; J. D. Mc Pherson, 1st Europ. Regt., Agra; Jas. Masson, 57th N.I., Mhow; T. E. Colebrooke, 13th do., Dinapore; G. F. Ritso, 40th do., Mhow; H. C. Jackson, 48th do., Nusseerabad; J. H. Tilson, 66th do., Cuttack; H. McMahon, 68th do., Dinapore; K. W. Elmslie, 62d do., Seetapore, Oude; B. Kendall, 2d Europ. Regt., Agra; Alex. Dennieson, 11th N.I., Barrackpore; J. W. Bennet, 22d do., Keitah; W. B. Lumley, 41st do., Neemuch; G. J. Montgomery, 15th do., Hansi; Geo. Newbolt, 30th do., Mirzapore; F. S. Maningford, 38th do., Barrackpore; A. H. Dyke, 50th do., Lucknow; W. F. Hammersley, 3d do., Loodiana; W. Jennings, 54th do., Benares; Jas. Osterhey, 39th do., Agra; G. B. Harvey, 17th do., Futtyghur; J. W. Tomkins, 1st do., Delhi; C. McF. Collins, 25th do., Titalya; H. E. Pearson, 16th do., Jubbulpore; H. A. Morrieson, 52d do., Pertaubghur, Oude; R. H. Mockler, 44th do., Cawnpore; D. Pott, 47th do., Arracan; J. T. Daniell, 36th do., Allyghur; Sam. Toulmin, 68th do., Agra; R. A. Herbert, 46th do., Muttra; John Waterfield, 9th do., Neemuch; John Gordon, 53d do., Barrackpore; C. E. Goad, 19th do., Nusseerabad; John Liptrott, 31st do., Secrora, Oude; C. H. Jenkins, 35th do., Barrackpore; T. H. Hunter, 20th do., Nusseerabad; Geo. Skene, 63d do., Berhampore; E. K. Elliott, 43d do., Benares; F. B. Wardroper, 6th do., Agra; Gavin Hamilton, 54th do., Dacca; T. S. Hornsburgh, 33d do., Meerut; G. H. Rose, 73d do., Mullye.

Sept. 15.—Surg. C. S. Curling removed from 5th bat. artillery to 20th N.I.

Surg. H. Nasmaech removed from 5th N.I. to 5th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. M. Irvine, M.D., ordered to place himself under orders of superintend. surgeon at Meerut, instead of Cawnpore.

Sept 16. Ens. R. R. W. Ellis to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I. during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. Platt; dated 21st Sept.

Lieut. Col. W. Vincent removed from 26th to 57th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Swinton, from 57th to 25th do.

Major H. Shuldham, 30th regt., app. to charge of 22d N.I.

Major J. Thomson, 31st regt., app. to charge of 69th N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 25. — *Regt. of Artillery.* Capt. G. E. Gowan to be major, and 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thos. Sanders to be capt., from 10th Sept. 1829, in suc. to R. M. O. Grimshaw, dec. — Supernum. 1st Lieut. Jas. Abbott brought on effective strength of regt.

38th *N.I.* Supernum. Lieut. M. W. Gilmore brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. W. Hislop dec.

Cadets of Infantry John Guise, J. H. Garrett, and Jas. Duncan admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dr. B. D. Edmonds admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 18.—Assist. Surg. S. Davies directed to do duty with H.M. 44th regt. at Cawnpore until further orders; dated 4th Sept.

Ens. J. Hoppe to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 10th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Mainwaring on med. cert.; dated 1st Sept.

Lieut. A. Charlton, second in command of Assam L. Inf., directed to continue at Lohoogbaut, and to act as adj. to 2d Nusseree bat., until 1st Nov.; dated 25th Aug.

Sept. 19. — *Corps of Engineers.* Lieut. J. A. Crommelin to be adj. and visiting officer of works.

2d-Lieut. of Engineers R. Martin app. to sappers and miners at Allyghur.

Cornets appointed to do duty. C. A. Kitson and S. F. Macmullen, with 3d L.C., Cawnpore; C. G. Becher, 1st do., Muttra; J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th do., Sultanpore (Benares); E. J. Robinson, 4th do., Meerut.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. H. Wyndham, 24th N.I., Cawnpore; D. S. Beck, 13th do., Dinapore; H. Hollings, 51st do., Mynpooree; H. Ryves, 24th do., Cawnpore; E. G. J. Champneys, 19th do., Bareilly; H. Milne, 19th do., Bareilly; W. Polson, 10th do., Bareilly; R. C. Pennington, 29th do., Meerut; G. I. Hudson, 52d do., Pertaubghur; T. Goddard, 52d do., Pertaubghur; W. E. Lucas, 38th do., Mirzapore; F. G. F. M. Dixon, 30th do., Mirzapore; T. Smith, 38th do., Barrackpore; R. Thatcher, 38th do., Lucknow; C. S. Hampton and D. Seaton, 38th do., Barrackpore.

Sept 22.—*Artillery.* Lieut. E. Sunderland to be adj. and qu. mast. of 3d bat. Europ. foot artillery, v. Sanders prom.

1*st Europ. Regt.* Ens. J. G. Gerrard to be interp. and qu. master.

1*st N.I.* Lieut. H. P. Burn to be adj., v. Rowcroft prom.

25*th N.I.* Ens. G. F. Whitelocke, *from* 13th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

72*d N.I.* Lieut. R. M. Miles, 5*th N.I.*, to act as interp. and qu. master, v. Boisragon, who has not passed examination.

Capt. J. Brodhurst, of artillery, to be a member of arsenal committee, in room of late Major Gramshaw.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—Major W. P. Cooke, 6th N.I., app. to office of commissioner with Bajee Rao, on a consolidated allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, including military pay.

Oct. 2.—61*st N.I.* Lieut. W. Glasgow to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. C. Grissell to be lieut., from 5th June 1829, in suc. to T. Hepworth, dec.—(The above is substituted for promotion in 61st N.I., published in G.O. of 19th June last.)

Regt. of Artillery. Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Fred. Wall brought on effective strength of regt. from 18th Sept. 1829, v. A. T. Browne, dec.

Cadets of Infantry W. A. Cooke and John Smith admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. H. M. Galt admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Mr. John Tombs admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Capt. Jas. Gouldhawke, 60th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid establishment.

Ens. F. W. Mundy, 60th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 26.—*Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery.* Maj. C. H. Campbell, from 2d to 5th bat., v. Gramshaw; Maj. R. Powney, from 2d brigade to 2d bat.; Maj. G. E. Gowan (new prom.) to 2d brigade, and to take command of artillery division with force at Mhow; Capt. J. Johnson, from 1st tr. 1st. brig. to 4th tr. 2d brig., v. Gowan; Capt. W. Bell, from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 1st tr. 1st brig.; Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; Capt. T. Sanders (new prom.) to 2d comp. 3d bat.; *Lieut.* C. R. Whinfield, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; Lieut. J. R. Revell, from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Lieut. R. G. McGregor, from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. Col. G. Cooper removed from 54th to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Swinton *from* 25th to 54th ditto.

Majors of Brigade. Capt. W. *Badenach* removed from presidency to Dacca, and G. D. Stoddart from Dacca to presidency.

22*d N.I.* Lieut. N. S. Nesbitt to be interp. and qu. master, v. Sampson prom.

30*th N.I.* Lieut. M. E. Loftie to be interp. and qu. master.

31*st N.I.* Lieut. H. J. Guyon to be adj., v. Durie, dec.—Lieut. E. T. Milner to be interp. and qu. master, v. Rowe prom.

36*th N.I.* Lieut. J. Lang to be interp. and qu. master, v. Lloyd on furlough.

68*th N.I.* Lieut. A. G. Ward to be interp. and qu. master, v. Grove resigned appointment.

Sept. 30.—Colonel *G.* Becher (new prom.) posted to 10th L.C.

Lieut. Col. W. G. A. Fielding (new prom.) posted to 8th L.C.

Lieut. Col. W. Skene (new prom.) posted to 22d N.I.

Fort William, Oct. 7.—49*th N.I.* Lieut. R. Codrington to be capt. of a comp., from 4th Aug. 1829, v. G. F. Agar, dec.—Supernumerary Lieut. Jas. Peers brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Engineers E. L. Ommanney admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Artillery R. Smith admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry *G. F. Ritson*, J. H. Tilson, F. B. Wardroper, Gavin Hamilton, and T. S. Horsburgh admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 2. — Lieut. R. Cantley to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 10th L.C.; dated 7th Sept.

Lieut. C. J. Oldfield to act as interp. and qu. master to 4th N.I. during temporary absence of Lieut. Goldney; dated 17th Sept.

Oct. 3. — Cornet W. V. Mitford, 9th L.C., to continue to do duty with 10th L.C., until 1st March 1830.

Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett directed to proceed to Banda and relieve Assist. Surg. A. Beattie, 8th N.I., *from* medical duties at that station; and Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths directed to proceed to Futteyghur, and receive medical charge of 70th N.I. from Assist. Surg. A. B. Webster, M.D.; dated 19th Sept.

Assist. Surg. T. Hodges directed to do duty with H.M. 14th Foot; dated 21st Sept.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles, M.D., directed to do duty with H.M. 44th regt.; dated 25th Sept.

Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., to be adj. of Mugh Sebundy corps.

Oct. 7.—Capt. G. Hicks to act as adj., and Lieut. S. Williams to act as interp. and qu. master to 8th N.I., from 16th Sept., during temporary absence of Lieuts. Talbot and Naylor, as evidences before a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore.

Capt. W. Minto to continue to act as adj. to left wing of 18th N.I. until it joins head-quarters of regiment; dated 18th Sept

Fort William, Oct. 10.—Cadets of Infantry C. M. Shairp and C. F. Bruere admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Jas. Duncan, M.D., and D. Brown, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Oct. 14.—Capt. A. F. Richmond, 33d N.I., to be secretary to Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle, v. Hickey resigned.

7*th L.C.* Supernum. Lieut. R. A. Master brought on effective strength of regt., v. E. B. Backhouse, dec., on 27th Sept. 1829.

17*th N.I.* Supernum. Ens. G. B. Harvey brought on effective strength of regt., v. F. E. Griffith, dec., on 24th Sept. 1829.

Superintending Surg. Jas. McDowell having returned to duty on estab., directed to resume his station on medical staff of army.

Surg. W. A. Venour, at present junior superintending surgeon, restored to his former rank and duties of regiment surgeon, consequent on foregoing arrangement.

Colonels J. N. Smith, 36th, and E. Cartwright, 10th N.I., to be brigadiers on estab., *from 15th* Nov., to fill vacancies which will be occasioned by Brigadiers Boyd and Tombs repairing to presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Mr. C. Mackay to be an assist. overseer in department of public works, *from 1st inst., on* salary allotted to that rank, *viz.* Rupees 69. 4. 8. per mensem, and posted to 16th division.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 8.—35*th N.I.* Ens. Edw. Hay to be adj., v. Phipps, who has resigned appointment.

49*th N.I.* Ens. C. Codrington to be adj., v. Lieut. Codrington, who has resigned appointment.

Oct. 9.—Surgs. J. Manly removed from 10th to 17th *N.I.*; *and G. Govan*, M.D., from 17th to 10th do.—Assist. Surg. S. Davies app. to 5th L.C.—Assist. Surg. S. Holmes app. to 29th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Davenport, M.D., app. to artillery at Benares.—Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, M.D., appointed to do duty with H.M. 3d Foot (or Buffs) at Bhaugulpore.—Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher directed to proceed to Dacca, to do duty with the 64th N.I.—Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent directed to join and do duty with 4th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum.

Veterinary Surg. W. Barrett removed from 3d to 2d L.C.—Veterinary Surg. R. B. Parry removed from 1st brigade horse artillery to 3d L.C.—Veterinary Surg. H. C. Hulse directed to join 10th L.C.—Veterinary Surg. D. Cuillimore appointed to 1st brigade horse artillery, and directed to join head-quarters of brigade at Cawnpore.

Veterinary Surg. J. Tombs, lately arrived, directed to join and do duty with 3d tr. 2d brigade of horse artillery at Dum-Dum.

Capt. J. Croudace, 11th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Barrackpore, until arrival of Capt. and Brigade Major Stoddart; dated 4th Oct.

Oct. 10.—Ens. (now Lieut.) M. J. Laurence o act as adj. to the 30th N.I., v. Payne resigned; dated 21st May.

Lieut. E. M. Blair to act as adj. to 5th L.C. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Wheatley; dated 1st Sept.

Lieut. C. Grissell to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 61st N.I. during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Turner, on duty; dated 25th Sept.

Oct. 12.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Michael to officiate as adj. to 17th N.I., v. Griffith dec.; dated 25th Sept.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Galt directed to join 4th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum, in room of Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent, continuing to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

Assist. Surgs. J. F. Bacon, D. Brown, and J. Duncan, M.D., app. to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

Register.—Calcutta.

Fort William, Oct. 12.—19th L. C. Lieut. Chas. Newbery to be capt. of a troop, from 1st Oct. 1829, v. F. Hawley dec. Supernum. Lieut. W. B. Wemyss brought on effective strength of regt.

28th N. I. Lieut. T. M. K. Campbell to be capt. by brevet from 1st Oct. 1829.

Capt. J. Matson, 24th N. I., app. to vacant situation of 2d assist. military auditor general.

Capt. C. Coventry, 30th N. I., to have charge of Bareilly pore. lat. during absence of Major L. Hall, commandant of the corps.

Assist. Surg. H. Babington to have charge of medical depôt at Neemuch, in room of Surg. W. Leslie, M.D., declined appointment.

Lieut. L. P. Lloyd, 2d L. C., to be a major of brigade on estab., in room of Capt. J. Home, resigned appointment.

69th N. I. Lieut. J. R. Crawley to be capt. of a comp., from 2d Oct. 1829, v. Gouldhawke transf. to invalid estab. Supernum. Lieut. R. Drought brought on effective strength of regt.

2d Lieut. F. L. Timmanny, corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Military Board, with same rate of allowance as received by officers of his rank when attached to sapper and miner corps.

Head Quarters, Oct. 14. Lieut and Adj. C. Fyfe to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 64th N. I.; dated 8th Oct.

Lieut D. Bakkerston to act as adj., and Ens. H. D. Maitland as interp. and qu. master to 73d N. I.; dated 5th Oct.

Lieut. H. Halhed to act as interp. and qu. master, and Cornet C. Kline as adj. to 7th L. C.; dated 29th Sept.

Lieut. J. Burnett to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 44th N. I.; dated 1st Oct.

Lieut. J. Skinner to act as adj. to 61st N. I.; dated 26th Sept.

Musicmasters. Lieut. P. Abbott, 73d N. I., to be adj., v. Lieut. G. Warren, resigned the appointment.

Lieut. J. Whiteford, confirmed as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N. I., v. Lieut. R. Taylor, who has not passed his examination.

Oct. 15.—Superintending Surg. J. McDowell app. to Neemuch circle of superintendence.

Surg. W. A. Venour posted to 65th N. I.

Brigadiers J. N. Smith and E. Cartwright (app. to staff, from 15th Nov.) posted, former to Rohilcund and latter to Delhi.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. J. G. A. Rice to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N. I. during its separation from head-quarters; dated 30th Sept.

Oct. 17.—Major C. A. G. Wallington app. to charge of 8th N. I. on its arrival at Delhi, instead of 48th N. I., as formerly directed.

Major T. Worsley to take command of 48th N. I. on its arrival at Neemuch.

Major C. F. Wild directed to proceed to Neemuch and take charge of 42d N. I., v. Worsley.

Oct. 19.—Capt. H. James, 20th N. I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Bundlecund during absence of Capt. P. La Touche on medical certificate; dated 30th Sept.

Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau to act as adj. to left wing of 58th N. I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Acting Adj. N. A. Parker; dated 30th Sept.

Cornet G. F. Anson (unposted) app. to do duty with 9th L. C., at Neemuch, instead of 3d L. C., at Kurnaul, as formerly directed.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. H. N. Worsley to act as adj. to 74th regt. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. N. J. Cumberlege; dated 1st Oct.

Surg. J. Nicoll removed from 40th to 33d N. I.

Surg. James Thompson removed from 1st Europ. regt. and app. to 2d L. C.

Surg. David Ramsay app. to 1st Europ. regt. at Agra.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Maclean posted to Mhairwarrah local battalion.

Assist. Surg. T. Clemshaw removed from 53d to 26th N. I.

Assist.Surg. H. M. Tweddell removed from 26th to 53d N. I.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles, M.D., app. to do duty with 48th N. I.

Fort William, Oct. 17.—Capt. Pearson, deputy assist. adj. gen. to presidency division of army, to officiate as an assist. adj. gen. at head-quarters, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Oct. 19.—Lieut. F. St. John to act to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 16th N. I. during absence of Lieut. J. V. Forbes, 16th, dated 1st inst.

Oct. 21. Lieut. T. Moore to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 8th L. C.; dated 4th Oct.

Lieut. R. Taylor, 65th N. I., to act as adj. to Agra provl. bat., dated 7th Oct.

Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N. I., app. to around committee, in room of Capt. Hope Dick, 48th N. I., relieved from that duty, and proceeding to join his corps.

Fort William, October 23.—Engineers. 2d Lieut. A. S. Waugh, to be 1st lieut. from 13th Dec. 1827. (This cancels the promotion of 2d Lieut. G. Cockburn, published in May last.)—Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Anburey, C.B., to be lieut. col. commandant from 9th May 1829, v. Sir J. Mouat, Bart. deceased. (This cancels the promotion of Lieut. Col. Sir James Mouat, Bart., published in June last.) Major H. Tickell to be lieut. col., Capt. James Peckett to be major, 1st Lieut. John Thompson to be capt., and 2d Lieut. Robert Martin to be 1st lieut., from 9th May 1829, in suc. to Sir T. Anburey, C.B., prom.

Medical Department. Assist. Surg. Thos. Inglis, M.D., to be surg. from 16th Sept. 1829, v. T. Veitch, dec.—Assist. Surg. Peter Carruthers to be surg. from 27th Sept. 1829, v. Stratton dec.

11th N. I. Supernum. Ens. Alex. Dennistoun brought on effective strength of regt., v. Ens A. M. Wyllie dec., 24th Oct. 1829.

17th N. I. Supernum. Lieut. F. B. Lardner, brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Michael dec., 7th Oct. 1829.

60th N. I. Supernum Lieut. G. Farmer brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. H. Paul dec., 23d Sept. 1829.

Head Quarters, Oct. 27.—Ens. J. Munro to act as adj. to 21st N. I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. C. Farmer; dated 5th Oct.

Lieut. C. Arding, 58th N. I., to have charge of 7th comp. pioneers on departure of Lieut. A. Arabin; dated 7th Oct.

Fort William, Nov. 6.—Assist. Surg. A. A. Mc Anally appointed to medical charge of Governor-general's body-guard during absence of that corps from presidency; and directed to join at Benares on 15th Dec.

Nov. 7.—71st N. I. Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Dod brought on effective strength of regt., v. G. Kinloch dec., 26th Oct. 1829.

Lieut. E. K. Hume, 64th N. I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Cadet of Artillery A. C. Hutchinson admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 26.—Capt. G. D. Stoddart, major of brigade at Barrackpore, to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. of presidency division, in room of Capt. W. Pasmore, app. to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of army at head-quarters until further orders.

Capt. G. P. Lleyd, major of brigade, app. to Cawnpore.

4th Local Horse.—Lieut. Thos. Walker, 1st N. I., to be adj., v. Lloyd.

Lieut. D. Ewart removed from 2d to 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, v. Lieut. T. E. Sage, from latter to former.

Oct. 30.—Brev. J. T. Fergusson to act as adj. to left wing of 70th N. I. during its separation from regiment; dated 14th Oct.

Lieut. G. Halhed to act as interp. and qu. master to 2d N. I., during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master N. B. Hamlett on general leave; dated 26th Oct.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. F. W. Burroughs to officiate as adj. to 17th N. I., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Michael, dec.; dated 15th Oct.

2d-Lieut. of Engineers F. E. B. Bennett app. to do duty with sappers and miners at Allyghur.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. John Gulse, with 27th N. I., Kurnaul; James Duncan, 12th do., Dinapore; H. Garrett, 60th do., Muttra; John Smith, 55th do., Benares; W. A. Cooke, 56th do., Lucknow; C. M. Shairp, 55th do., Benares; C. F. Bruere, 13th do., Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. James Blackwood directed to do duty with H.M. 3d regt., or Buffs, at Bhaugulpore.

Nov. 3.—17th N. I. Lieut. F. W. Burroughs to be adj., v. Griffith dec.

Lieut. H. B. Smith, 37th N. I., to have charge of 3d comp. of pioneers at Landour.

Ens. G. M. Hill removed from 10th to 17th N. I., as junior of his rank, at his own request.

Nov. 4.—Lieut. W. J. Rind to act as adj. to 71st N. I. during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. and Adj. E. Wintle; dated 12th Oct.

Lieut. C. C. Pigott to act as adj. to left wing of 18th N. I. during its separation from head-quarters; dated 16th Oct.

Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M.D., directed to afford medical aid to left wing of 18th N. I.; dated 17th Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, M.D., directed to proceed to Keitah to take medical charge of 20th N. I. till arrival of Surg. C. S. Curling.

Fort William, Nov. 13.—21st N. I. Capt. T. S. Oliver to be major, Lieut. J. P. Macdougall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Munro to be lieut., from 16th May 1829, in suc. to E. R. Broughton retired.—Supernum. Ens. A. H. Corfield brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Barker to be surg., v. G. O. Jacob, retired, with rank from 27th Sept. 1829, v. A. Stratton, dec.

Capt. R. B. Fulton, regt. of artillery, to have charge of agency for army clothing, 1st division, at Futtyghur, during absence of Capt. Wilkie from that station.

64th N. I. Supernum. Lieut. J. W. Conran brought on effective strength of regt., v. E. K. Hume, resigned, 7th Nov. 1829.

Cadet of Infantry A. J. W. Haig admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Geo. Skeavington admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 6.—Lieut. T. P. Ellis, 52d N. I., doing duty with 4th regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. master to latter corps, as a temporary arrangement; dated 22d Oct.

Ens. C. M. Shairp posted to 61st N. I.

Nov. 9.—10th N. I. Lieut. T. S. Price, 8th regt., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Lieut. F. K. Duncan, of artillery, to receive charge of executive engineer's office at Mhow, during absence of Lieut. P. W. Willis; dated 10th Oct.

Ens. G. M. Hill, 17th N. I., app. to act as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Pine.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. J. Locke to act as adj. to 22d N. I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. W. Murray; dated 23d Oct.

Surg. H. F. Hough removed from 51st to 64th N. I., and Surg. J. Castell from 64th to 33d ditto.

Surg. C. E. Everest removed from 20th to 31st N. I.

Assist. Surg. F. Hartt posted to Sylhet light infantry.

1st-Lieut. J. L. Mowatt to act as adj. to 6th bat. artillery at Cawnpore on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Clark, on medical certificate; dated 28th Oct.

Nov. 11.—Surg. C. S. Curling appointed to 2d bat. artillery at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, M.D., doing duty with 20th regt. N. I., posted to that regt.

Assist.Surg.R.Foley,M.D., app. to 2d local horse.

Assist. Surg. S. Davies app. to 3d brigade horse artillery, and directed to join 4th troop at Loodianah.

Fort William, Nov. 20.—24th N. I. Supernum. Ens. J. T. Bush brought on effective strength of regt., v. C. Julf, dec., 1st Nov. 1829.

74th N. I. Supernum. Lieut. H. W. Leacock brought on effective strength of regt., v. J. Bunyon, dec., 4th Nov. 1829.

Cadet of Infantry J. D. Broughton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. W. S. Dickan admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Robertson, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer at Mhow during absence of Lieut. Willis, on sick leave.

Nov. 23.—Surg. W. P. Muston, apothecary to Hon. Company, having reported his return to presidency from Cape of Good Hope, directed to resume duties of his office.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 14.—Lieut. R. Stewart to act. as adj. to 20th N. I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craigie; dated 31st Oct.

Lieut. J. D. D. Bean to act as interp. and qu. master to 23d N. I. during absence of Lieut. J. Plait; dated 25th Oct.

Returned to duty, from Europe. Lieut. John Bartleman, 44th N. I.—Lieut. C. Dickson, 51st do.—Col. J. N. Smith, 36th N. I.—Capt. C. Wilson, 2d Europ. Regt.—Capt. R. Fernie, 27th N. I.—Surg. D. Ramsay—Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L. C.—Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N. I.—Superintend. Surg. Jas. McDowall—Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, 69th N. I.—Capt. R. L. Anstruther, 8th L. C.—Capt. C. D'O. Aplin, 33d N. I.—Capt. Wm. Martin, 37th N. I.—Lieut. M. Hughes, 44th N. I.—Assist. Surg. W. Glas.—Lieut. M. W. Gilmore, 30th N. I.—Colonel C. S. Fagan, 44th N. I.—Lieut. T. W. Bolton, 2d N. I.—Capt. C. Griffiths, 37th N. I.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 5, 1829.—Capt. Wetherall, 13th L. Drags., to be deputy judge advocate general to H.M.'s forces serving under Madras presidency, v. Lieut. Col. Wetherall who resigns.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 1. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, 71st N. I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Ronald, for health.—Assist. Surg. John Dalrymple, for health.—7. Lieut. G. Cautly, 8th L. C., for health.—Surg. D. Harding, for health.—14. Capt. F. Smalpage, 8th L. C., on private affairs.—23. Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis, 8th N. I., for health.—1st-Lieut. S. B. Hare, of Engineers, for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—Nov. 7. Capt. G. R. Crommelin, 1st L. C., for health.—Capt. R. R. Margrave, 25th N. I., for health.—Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, for health.—Cornet W. H. Hepburne, doing duty with 3d L. C., on his private affairs, without pay.—13. Capt. D. Birrell, 2d Europ. Regt., on private affairs.—20. Lieut. Col. Wm. Vincent, 57th N. I., on ditto.—Surg. R. Paterson, on ditto.

To Rio de Janeiro.—Oct. 23. Lieut. W. F. Phipps, 35th N. I., for one year, without pay, on his private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 30. Lieut. Col. Geo. Swiney, of Artillery, principal commissary of ordnance, for eighteen months, for health.—Nov. 13. Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th N. I., ditto ditto (instead of to Isle of France, as formerly granted).

To New South Wales.—Nov. 20. Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod, 55th N. I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 21. Falloden, Mould, from London and Mauritius.—22. H.C.S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London.—25. *City of Edinburgh*, Mc Kinnon, from Leith, Singapore, and Penang.—29. *Mary*, Welsh, from Philadelphia and Madras.—*Oct. 1. Palmira*, Thompson, from London; *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Liverpool and Madras; *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London and

Madras, and Bombay. Sailed, from Portsmouth, 4 Spanish Mercury Packet, from Barbadoes, Brazil, and Madras, and Mercury, Bell, from China, Singapore, and Penang. 5. Tenasserim, Patacas, from Ceylon, Speedwell, Cambridge, from London and Madras, and Don Wenching, from Penang. 7. Diana, Hayes, from New South Wales. 10. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 11. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 12. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from Ceylon; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 13. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 14. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 15. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 17. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 18. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 19. 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Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 2. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 4. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 5. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 6. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 8. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 9. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 10. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 11. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 12. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 13. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 15. 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Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. *March* 1. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 2. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 3. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 5. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 6. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 7. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 8. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 9. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 10. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 12. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 13. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 14. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 16. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 17. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 18. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 19. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 20. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 21. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 23. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 24. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 25. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 26. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 27. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 28. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 30. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 31. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. *April* 1. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 2. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 3. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 4. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 6. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 7. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 8. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 9. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 10. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 11. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 13. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 14. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 15. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 16. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 17. Robarts, Wake, from Mauritius and Bombay, and Mary Turnbull, from Penang. 18. Indiana, Sarjeantson, from London; Indus, Snape, from Liverpool, Batavia, and Singapore; and Mercury, Ewing, from Bombay. 20. Lord Amherst, Bell, from Mauritius and Bombay. 21. 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Departures from Calcutta.

Sept. 22. *William Wilson*, Burchett, for Persian Gulf.—24. *Alexandre*, Teyssot, for Pondicherry.—*Oct.* 2. *Argo*, Billings, for Mauritius and Persian Gulf.—3. *Runnymede*, Wiltridge, for London; and *Austen*, Rickets, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—4. *Argyle*, Stavers, for Mauritius; *Admiral Benbow*, Crauford, for ditto; *Betsy*, Barclay, for ditto; and *Pallinden*, Mould, for ditto.—24. *Margaret*, Lambert, for Madras.—27. *Wanderer*, Gould, for New York.—*Nov.* 2. *Hebe*, Curtis, for Mauritius; and *Houghton*, Buscom, for Boston (America).—4. *Mellish*, Vincent, for London; and *City of Edinburgh*, Mackinnon, for Mauritius.—8. *Algarve*, Edwards, for Bombay; and *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Port Louis, Mauritius, and Liverpool.—9. *Swallow*, Adam, for Bombay.—13. *Reliance*, Hays, for Arracan.—16. *Arabian*, Wills, for Bristol, *via* Cape of Good Hope; *Ann*, Worthington, for eastward; and *Albion*, McLeod, for Liverpool.—23. *Statira*, Serlifo, for Mauritius.—25. *Persian*, Plunkett, for London.—*Dec.* 8. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denney, for London.

Freight to London (Dec. 1)—£3. 10s. to £3. per ton for dead weight, and £4. 10s. to £5. 10s. per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At Almorah, the lady of Mr. J. W. S. Conway, of a daughter.
20. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson, of a son.
21. At Simla, the lady of W. Monckton, Esq., civil service, of a son.
Sept. 2. At Berhampore, the lady of Major Arthur Cooke, of a daughter.
3. At Titaliyah, the lady of Capt. Thos. Hasliam, of a daughter.
— At Agra, Mrs. F. K. Cosh, of a daughter.
7. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. Bean, 23d regt. N.I., of a son.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Kerr, of a son.
11. At Bowsing House, near Uggurdeep, the lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Bandel, Mrs. John Horn, of a son.
12. At Beawr, the lady of Capt. F. Cortlandt Anderson, second in command of the Mairwarra local bat., of a daughter.
13. At Futtyghur, the wife of Mr. Evan Griffiths, of Malta, of a son.
14. At Hinsurah, the lady of Alfred Bate, Esq., of a still-born child.
— The lady of Capt. Pogson, superintendent of family money at Barrackpore, of a daughter.
15. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Steward, adjutant master Lascarean invalids, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the widow of the late Mr. John Higginson, of a daughter.
17. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.
18. At Belwah Factory, near Bauleah, the wife of Mr. Wm. Peters, jamdar, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. L. Pinto, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, the Ranee of Maha Rajah Kishoren Bahadur, of Subha Bazar, of a son and heir.
— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. J. Mackenzie, of artillery, of a daughter.
21. At Diawah, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Agra, the lady of Lt. J. Morris, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a son.
— At Hinsurah, the lady of Donald Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
24. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Vincent, adjt. pens. bat., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Walker, provisioner, of a daughter.
— At Monghyr, Tytaseerimunt, the lady of Capt. R. Stack, H.M. 45th regt., of a son.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. P. Whitmberry, of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. A. Horsburgh, of a son.
28. At Serampore, the lady of W. Wooler, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Buttanshaw, of a daughter, still born.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. John Hudson, of the ship *Isabella Robertson*, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of E. Trotter, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Wm. Graham, of a son.
Oct. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Wm. Conolly, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of W. J. Davidson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Chittagong, the lady of J. R. Davidson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Geo. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, the lady of H. Piddington, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of D. Ross, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of James Bridgnell, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Long, of a daughter.
2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Martin, of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Shillingford, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Culloden, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, Mrs. D. Johnson, of a daughter.
6. At Calcutta, the lady of Thos. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Teejallah, the lady of L. Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the wife of Mr. Edw. Whitehead, of a son.
7. At Soory, Beerbhoom, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.
8. At Calcutta, the lady of Theodore Dickens, Esq., of a son.
— At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Twemlow, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, Mrs. C. F. Hunter, of a son.
9. At Burreesaul, the lady of W. R. Garrett, Esq., of a son.
— At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 31st regt. N.I., of a son.
12. At Monghyr, the lady of J. T. Hodgson, Esq., of a son.
— At Goomah, Mrs. R. Bilton, of a daughter.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of W. G. Charters, Esq., presidency surgeon, of a son.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of John Tytler, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Coles, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Allan Stewart, H.M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.
15. At Calcutta, the lady of J. A. Walker, Esq., of a son.
16. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. R. Taylor, 65th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Gordon, of a daughter.
17. At Chittagong, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Mirzapore, the lady of H. T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.
— At Mirzapore, Mrs. W. Russell, of a son.
19. At Sultanpore, the lady of Lieut-Col. Harry Thomson, 6th Lt. Cav., of a son.
— At Cuttack, the lady of Geo. A. Brownlow, Esq., 3d Lt. Cav., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. W. Waddy, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Dissent, of a son.
— At Seetapore (Oude), the lady of Major Alex. Dick, 62d N.I., of a still-born son.
— At Saugor, the lady of Capt. F. E. Manning, 18th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
21. At Futtyghur, Mrs. H. Babanan, junior, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Twisden, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Jenkins, of a son.
23. At Humeerpore, Bundelkund, the lady of Capt. Rogers, 20th regt., of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Rodrigues, of twin daughters.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. C. Dugat, of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of W. Thomas, Esq., superintending surgeon, presidency division, of a daughter.
27. At Karumtah Dhee, the lady of Capt. E. Gwatkin, superintendant of H.C.'s stud, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Cornelius, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th regt., of a son.
28. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. Lamb, Executive Officer 2d div. departm. public works, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Crouch, of a son.
29. At Chowringhee, the lady of James Mc Dowall, Esq., Bengal medical service, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. H. C. Watts, of a son.
Nov. 2. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Toquett, adj. 56th N.I., of a son.
— At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Woode, assistant to the Resident at that court, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Abro, an assistant to Messrs. Alexander and Co., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Duhan, jun., of a daughter.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Brightman, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Denman, of a daughter.
6. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. J. Fitzgerald, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a son.
7. At Keitah, the lady of Major Duffin, 7th L.C., of a daughter.
— At Khyouk Phyoo, the lady of Major Dundas, 47th N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. Billings, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq., of a son.
9. At Howrah, the lady of Capt. J. Steel, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Strickland, of a daughter.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of Colonel R. H. Cunliffe, commissary-general, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Cox, of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., surgeon, 35th N.I., of a daughter.
13. At Barrackpore, the lady of V. Shortland, Esq., 36th N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Davidson, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst, of a daughter.
15. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Brutton, H.M. 11th Lt. Drags., of a daughter.
16. At Bancoorah, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., civil service, of a son.
19. At Monghyr, the lady of Fred. O. Wells, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Mollis, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. D. George, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. G. Davidson, of a son.
— At Jellasore, Mrs. Thos. Campbell, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Palmer, of a daughter.
25. At Sulkea, the lady of Mr. Geo. Wise, of a daughter.
26. At Calcutta, the lady of Duncan McN. Liddell, Esq., of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of A. St. Leger Mc Mahon, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a son.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Paschaud, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15. At Dacca, Major P. Brewer, 64th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Philips.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Garrod to Miss E. A. Collins.
23. At Lucknow, Ens. J. T. Wilcox, 49th N.I., to Miss M. E. Rainey, daughter of the late Capt. James Rainey, 7th L.C.
— At Calcutta, Mr. A. J. Jacob Joseph to Miss E. M. Maseyk.
24. At Calcutta, Wm. D. Gamage, Esq., to Mrs. Harriot Davis.
25. At Keitah, Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craigie, 20th regt. N.I., to Caroline, fourth daughter of Brigadier Maxwell, C.B., commanding in Bundelcund.
— At Barrackpore, Mr. Surgeon C. S. Curling, 20th regt. N.I., to Miss Charlotte Denson.
Oct. 3. At Calcutta, T. J. Nuthall, Esq., 46th regt. N.I., to Eliza, only daughter of the late L. Tate, Esq., surgeon H.M.'s service.
— At Calcutta, Mr. H. J. Neus to Miss J. A. Higginson.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Penman to Miss Theodora Rye, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Rye.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. I. B. Biss to Miss L. A. Holmes.
9. At Chandernagore, Capt. J. R. Gillon to Miss Pigot.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. W. M. D'Mallow, of Dum-Dum, to Miss Ann D'Silva.
15. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Henry Goodwin, Bengal engineers, to Maria, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Gale, commanding 37th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Bennett to Miss Frances Lumsdaine.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Bowers to Miss F. J. Strowssenberg, of Chandernagore.
19. At Calcutta, Fathollah Hannah Asphar, Esq., to Miss Therezia Eyoob, eldest daughter of Jacob Eyoob, Esq., of Bombay.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Augustin to Miss Magdelin Pegge.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Hogan to Miss Charlotte Emelia Huhn.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Anthony Gonsalves to Miss Maria Gonsalves.
27. At Calcutta, Geo. M. Batten, Esq., civil service, to Amelia Frances Chicheley, eldest daughter of Trevor J. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service.
— At Calcutta, James Johnson, Esq., indigo planter, Sericole, Jessore, to Miss Jessie Evans, daughter of the late C. T. Evans, Esq., of Calcutta.
28. At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. Statham to Miss Margaret Corner.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. J. L. Muffin to Miss M. S. Bagden.
Nov. 2. At Calcutta, W. V. Zillard, Esq., 16th Lancers, eldest son of W.P. Zillard, Esq., of Oakhill Cottage, Somerset, to Sally Margaret, fifth daughter of J. Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta.
3. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Riley to Miss Jane Attree.
7. At Agra, Lieut. Wm. Edwards, 18th N.I., second son of the late Col. Thos. Edwards, H.C. Bengal service, of Brussels, to Miss Mary Jordon, youngest daughter of John Grimsdick, Esq., indigo planter.
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. R. Brewere to Miss Ann D'Coilo.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Grania Baptist to Miss Maria D'Cruze.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. G. D. Harris to Miss Anna Peters.
13. At Calcutta, A. B. Clapperton, Esq., assistant-master-attendant, to Mrs. Ann Stewart.

14. At Calcutta, Capt. E. E. Isaac, 43d N.I., to Miss M. Willis.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Hammond to Miss A. E. Coles.
18. At Calcutta, David Forbes, Esq., indigo planter, of Dhanespore, to Harriet, daughter of H. Osborn, Esq., of Calcutta.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Cusack to Miss A. M. Samuel, daughter of Mr. Mathew Samuel.
30. At Dacca, F. Richardson, Esq., civil service, to Mary, daughter of Chas. Hutchison, Esq.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Davis to Mrs. D. Mully cutt.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Rother to Mrs. J. Crowe.
— At Calcutta, Mr. T. Burt to Miss M. M. Ewbanks.
At Calcutta, Mr. James Scarth, assistant at the Sea Custom-House, to Miss Mary Reinella.

DEATHS.

Aug. 30. At Masoomla, Grace, lady of B. H. Scott, Esq., civil service.
29. At Kotah, Lieut. W. Bishop, son of Sir Thomas Bisbop, acting political agent in Harrowtee.
31. At Monghyr, Capt. R. E. Page, of the H.C. service.
Sept. 6. At Seetaunah, by a fall from his horse, John, second son of Signor Boghetonia, of H.H. the Begum Sumbre's service, aged 16 years.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. Daniel Miller, purser of the ship *Daniel Scott*, aged 27.
12. At Sultaunpore, John Hutchinson, Esq., aged 56, an old resident of near forty years in India.
15. At Calcutta, Lieut. A. T. Browne, of the horse artillery, aged 19.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Grant, aged 27.
— At Burnaah, in childbed, Mary, wife of Mr. Evan Griffiths, aged 38.
16. At Benares, Thomas Vold, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal establishment.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Passmore, aged 72.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Cornelius, aged 77.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. W. N. Lackersteen, aged 23.
23. At Cawnpore, Margaret, wife of Mr. W. L. N. N. K. Grace, late registrar at Mynpoorie.
24. At Calcutta, Miss J. M. Cowan, aged 36.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Middleton, wife of Mr. John Middleton, aged 28.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. W. N. Lackersteen, aged 23.
27. At Karnal, Andrew Stratton, Esq., surgeon, 2d regt. Lt.Cav.
— At Culpee, Lieut. E. B. Buckham, interpreter and quarter-master 7th L.C.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Middleton, aged 27.
Oct. 1. At Calcutta, aged 21, Walter Harvey, eldest son of Patrick Sutherland, Esq., of the Military Board Office.
2. At Calcutta, after a short illness, James Crozier, Esq., second officer of the H.C. ship *Thomas Grenville*.
5. At Cawnpore, of fever, after a very few days' illness, Cornet Ferdinand Beauclerk, 3d regt. L.C.
— At Calcutta, of child-birth, Mrs. L. M. F. Da Cruz, eldest daughter of the late Capt. F. Duplanes, aged 30.
6. At Cawnpore, Isabella, only daughter of the late Mr. John Loose, of Calcutta, aged seven years.
7. On his way from Goruckpore to Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, son of the late Joseph Gonsalves, Esq., of the Calcutta police, aged 25.
9. At Calcutta, James Thomson, Esq., assistant to Messrs. Gillanders, Oglivy, and Co., aged 26.
10. At Calcutta, James Thomson, Esq. aged 26.
11. At Meerut, Lieut. Thos. Carnaby, 29th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Ravel, 3d officer on board the steam vessel *Arracanese*, aged 26.
12. At Dacca, Murat, youngest son of the late Cavaliet Sparkes, and grandson of the late Rev. Kam Tar Johannes, Esq., aged 18.
— At Saugor, Mr. Roberts, chief officer of the ship *Argyle*.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. M. F. Wren, riding master, pension establishment.
— At Calcutta, Ann Georgina Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. John Glover, aged 10 years.
14. At Allahabad, the lady of James MacCraw, Esq.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Feaney, aged 72.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Williamson, aged 30.
19. At Mymunsing, Mr. W. Henry Williams, aged 45, many years an assistant in the Begunsarai indigo concern.
23. On board the pilot schooner *Elsa*, of the sixteen, Mr. J. S. Reed, indigo planter.
— At Cawnpore, of fever, Mr. Wm. Watts, of the firm of W. Watts and Co., boot and shoe makers, Calcutta.
24. At Barrackpore, of fever, Ensign A. M. Wyllie, 11th regt. N.I.
25. At Berhampore, Mr. Edw. Moxon, aged 28.
— At Dinapore, at the island of Ramree, in Arracan, Mr. Adolphus Boyreau, in his 32d year.
27. At Pultah Ghaut, Mr. Wm. Frost, aged 26.
28. At Benares, of fever, in his 25th year, Lieut. Geo. Kinloch, 73d N.I., eldest son of Jas. Kinloch, Esq., of Brunswick Square, London.
— At Chittagong, Mr. W. Burnside, widow of the late Mr. H. Williams, aged 36.
— At Entally, Margaret, widow of the late Mr. J. M. Forth, aged 39.
29. At Shibpore, Allah Backergunge, Manuel De Silva, Esq., aged 46.
— At Kidderpore, Charlotte Georgiana, wife of
Nov. 1. At Midnapore, Mary Jane Ward, lady of Lieut. J. L. Revell.
2. At Mirzapore, Miss Lawrence, eldest daughter of F. Lawrence, Esq., of Benares.
3. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Mary Ann Elliott, aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Grenier.
4. At Chittagong, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Runyon, 74th N.I.
6. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Walker, relict of the late J. Walker, Esq. civil service, aged 44.
9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. T. Savoy, aged 37.
15. At Buxar, aged 26, Ens. Eugene De L'Etang, 54th regt. N.I.
19. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. Hornby, of Allipore, aged 18.
— At Calcutta, Master John Smith, aged 12.
20. At Chinsura, of brain fever, aged 23, the Rev. Andrew Belcher, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and chaplain on the Bengal establishment.
22. At Calcutta, Elisabeth, widow of Capt. James Burdges, aged 60.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Manton, only son of P. Manton, Esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, aged 24.
30. At Chandernagore, Mr. Henry Dechat, aged 28.
Lately. Drowned, off Berhampore, while on his way to Calcutta, Lieut. A. L. Durie, 31st regt. N.I., aged 27.
— At sea, on board the French ship *La Laure*, Eugenia Isabella, lady of Capt. Adolphe Pouvireau, aged 18.
— At Chandernagore, in his 66th year, Monsieur E. Le Prevost.
— At Malacca, H. P. Lloyd, Esq., one of the commissioners of the Court of Requests, Calcutta.
— Drowned, in the river, while proceeding from the *Rosburgh Castle* on board his own vessel, Mr. Barton, surgeon of the ship *Aurora*.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW UNIFORM.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 28, 1829.—The majority of officers who have lately arrived from England having provided themselves with the uniform as recently established by his Majesty, and the appointments received from England by the tenderness at this presidency being also generally of the new pattern, the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased, in consideration of the great expense which would otherwise be incurred by them, to permit those officers already provided with it to wear the new uniform, as described in a memorandum furnished to regiments respectively; and his Excellency is further pleased, with the sanction of government, to authorize its gradual adoption by officers requiring to replace their present equipments, pending a reference to the Court of Directors upon the subject.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. DYCE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 25, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having had before him the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held at Cannanore, to investigate certain charges preferred by the late Capt. Manners, of the 25th regt. Native Infantry, against Lieut. A. Dyce, sub-assistant commissary-general, from which it appears that Lieut. Dyce, on the occasion in question, conducted himself in a violent and outrageous manner, unbecoming the character of a superintendent of police, and uncalled for by the circumstances of the case, considers it incumbent on him to mark the sense entertained by the government of a proceeding so irregular and unjustifiable, by causing Lieut. Dyce to be removed from the commissariat.

Lieut. Dyce will accordingly be removed from the commissariat, and his services placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief from the date of the receipt of this order at Cannanore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 2. Lieut. Henry Morland, 27th N.I., to be surveyor, v. Webbe proceeded to England.

Lieut. J. C. Dardel, 30th N.I., to be assistant surveyor, v. Morland promoted.

Ens. C. T. Hill, 29th N.I., to be assistant surveyor, v. Otter, resigned.

6. Edw. Smalley, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

John Orr, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Salem.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be sub-collector of Nellore, and to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput during absence of Mr. Smalley.

C. A. Thompson, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Edm. Smith, Esq., to be assistant to chief secretary in secret, political, and foreign departments, and to be deputy Persian translator to government.

Nov. 13. Richard Gardner, Esq, to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Salem.

17. H. T. Bushby, Esq., to be judge of Bellary.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 13. The Rev. Geo. J. Laurie, to be senior minister of Church of Scotland at this presidency.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 24, 1829.—Ens. J. H. Tapp, 35th N.I., and Ens. Wm. Bisset, 23d L.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regiments.

Sept. 25.—*Assist. Surgeons appointed to do duty.* J. J. Jeffreys, from 1st Europ. regt., to H.M. 26th regt.; B. W. Wright, from 1st Europ. regt., to H.M. 46th regt.; J. Innes, from Cantonment Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount, to H.M. 41st regt.; W. R. Cottle, M.D., from ditto, to H.M. 49th regt.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. P. Chambers, 1st Europ. regt., app. to charge of infantry recruits in Fort St. George, in room of Capt. Bird relieved from that duty.

Sept. 29.—*Removals of Veterinary Surgeons.* H. Hooper, from 3d L.C., to 2d brigade horse artillery; E. Vincent, from 8th to 3d L.C.; J. Channon, from 2d brigade horse artillery, to 8th L.C.

Sept. 30.—Ens. J. H. Colt removed from doing duty with 9th, and posted to 45th N.I.

Fort St. George, Sept. 18, 1829.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, C.B., 2d N.I., to command rifle corps, v. Wilson.

Cadet of Engineers J. C. Shaw admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry R. B. Boddington, Jas. Eykyn, Edw. Pereira, R. Cotton, and W. Fleetwood, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Cadets of Cavalry H. J. Pattison and H. R. C. King, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Mr. John Bell admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. D. Kenny permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. S. A. Rehe, 26th N.I., app. to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Bird.

Lieut. Langley, 3d L.C., having passed a satisfactory examination in Hindoostanee language, has had conferred upon him allowance sanctioned by G.O. dated 1st July 1828.

Cadet of Cavalry W. L. Walker admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Engineers Thos. Smythe admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Scafe admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. John Gwynne, 26th N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, and return to Europe.

Capt. G. F. Symes, of artillery, permitted to resign app. of commissary of stores at Masulipatam.

Sept. 22.—Cornet G. J. Walker, H.M. 13th L.Drags., to be aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from 21st July last, v. Mackworth.

Capt. John Aldritt, of artillery, to be commissary of stores, v. Symes, who resigns that appointment.

Surg. J. Hazlewood to be medical officer to zillah of Canara, as a temporary arrangement, v. Welliton, dec.

26th N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thos. Eastment to be capt., v. Gwynne, retired; date 19th Sept. 1829.—*Supernum.* Lieut. O. Reynolds admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its establishment.

Messrs. G. E. Edgcombe, Thos. Willy, and J. J. Purvis, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty, former under cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, latter two under medical officer in charge of European artillery at Bangalore.

Sept. 23.—Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., to be fort adj. at Masulipatam, v. O'Dell.

Supernum. Lieut. G. P. Vallancey admitted on effective strength of 36th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Sept. 29.—*2d-Lieuts. of Engineers appointed.* M. A. Birdwood to do duty under superintending engineer in Mysore division; J. C. Shaw to do duty under ditto in presidency division; H. Watts to do duty under ditto in southern division; J. Power to be assistant to superintending engineer in centre division; T. Smythe to be assistant to ditto in ceded districts.

Major H. Walpole, of this establishment, to be

surveyor-general of India. (Appointed by Governor-general in Council, under date 11th Sept. 1829.)

Returned to duty from Europe.—Surg. Robert Davidson.—Lieut. P. Chambers, 1st Europ. regt.—Lieut. Raw. Horne, 30th N.I.—Lieut. John Gerrard, 48th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 18. Lieut. G. G. M'Donell, 27th N.I., for health.—Lieut. D. Duff, 47th N.I., for health.—22. Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklots (via Bombay).—Capt. A. Hauftain, 17th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 29. Ens. Chas. Crompton, 49th N.I., for six months.

To Bombay.—Sept. 10. Ens. C. H. Frith, 21st N.I., for three months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Sept. 25. Capt. G. Alcock, of artillery, for four months, for health.—29. Lieut. Jas. Thomas, 51st N.I., for five months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 5. *Ann*, Frayrer, from Ceylon and Pondicherry.—6. *Catherine*, Hodson, from Vizagapatam.—10. *Cecilia*, Cardoza, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Oct. 1. *William*, Maher, for Penang and Singapore.—9. *Eliza Ann*, Poulson, for Bombay.—11. *Ann*, Freyrer, for Calcutta.—17. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cunningham, deputy assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.

Sept. 18. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Cortland Taylor, commissary of ordnance, Nagpore subsidiary force, of a daughter.

24. At Tellicherry, Mrs. J. W. Schmidt, of a daughter.

26. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Foord, artillery, of a daughter.

28. At Palamcottah, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., civil service, of a son.

30. At Poonamallee, the lady of Capt. Bower, H.M.'s 48th regt., of a son.

— At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, commanding Nizam's 3d regt. infantry, of a son.

Oct. 1. At Madras, the lady of J. R. Sayers, lieut. 5th M.N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Chittoor, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., civil service, of a son.

19. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Qu. Master J. Jackson, 1st horse brigade, of a daughter.

26. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Tulloch, deputy commissary general, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Trichinopoly, Mr. R. Graham, of Palamcottah, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Myers.

28. At Belgaum, Mr. J. F. Lafond, of the superintending surgeon's department, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Dyce, of Bellary.

7. At Madras, Mr. W. Rainbow to Miss Louisa Clarke.

12. At Vepery, Mr. Parker to Mrs. Margaret Currie.

— At Vepery, Mr. J. Dalrymple to Miss Elizabeth Griffiths.

30. At Luz, Mr. F. H. Gilman to Miss Anne Camus.

Oct. 3. At Cuddalore, Capt. H. Coyle, 29th regt. N.I., and deputy assist. adj. general centre division, to Charlotte, third surviving daughter of L. H. Stirling, Esq., of Madras.

Nov. 2. At Madras, the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, chief justice of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Margaret Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel R. B. Fearon, C.B., deputy adjutant general of H.M. forces at this presidency.

3. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. N. H. Fishe, of the artillery, to Mary Anne Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Neale, Esq., of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. In the fort of Windetwash, the orphan son of the late Major Stehelin, of the 41st regt., aged five years.

Sept. 21. At Madras, Lieut. G. F. Delannoy, 30th regt. N.I.

Oct. 5. At sea, on board the brig *Catherine*, on her passage from Vizagapatam to Madras, Capt. George Brady, 33d regt. N.I.

25. At Madras, suddenly, the Rev. Alexander Webster, senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, and chaplain on the H.C. Madras establishment.

Nov. 9. At Madras, in his 37th year, Wm. Train, Esq., M.D., cantonment surgeon.

12. At Madras, Major Gen. James Leith, of this establishment.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

NEW JUDGES.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 11, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the Hon. Sir James Dewar, Knight, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the Hon. Sir William Seymour, Knight, one of the puisne judges of the same court, have this day taken the oaths and their seats under the usual salutes.

HOSPITAL INSPECTORS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication in G.O. of the following extract (para. 3) of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 13th May 1829.

3d. "We have had under our consideration the amount of allowances at present authorized for the office of deputy-inspector of hospitals of H.M.'s forces at your presidency, and we have now to inform you that we have arranged with H.M.'s Government, that the pay and allowances of that office shall be fixed at an aggregate of 1,838 rupees per mensem, commencing from the date of the receipt of this despatch. This rate to be inclusive of every allowance whatever, except that of the travelling batta of major whilst travelling on duty."

DECCAN PRIZE FUND.

Bombay Castle, Sept 23, 1829. — The General Prize Committee being prepared to receive and pass claims for payment on account of the Deccan Prize Fund designated "Constructive Capture," agreeably to the G.O. by Government dated 7th July last, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct its distribution according to the following scale:

Table shewing the Amount of each Share.

	Bom. Rs.	A.	P.
Brigadier General	17,496	2	5
Colonel	4,970	7	4

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,182	4	5
Majors, &c.	2,788	2	11
Captains, &c.	1,394	1	5
Subalterns, &c.	697	0	8
Troop Qr. Master, &c.	174	4	2
Staff Serjeant, &c.	34	13	7
Serjeant	23	3	9
Rank and file	11	9	10
Subedar	69	11	3
Jemedar	23	3	9
Havildars	11	9	10
Naiques, Drummers, &c.	7	11	11

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of the army, the following extract of letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the Military Department:—

Letter dated 24th April 1829.

8th. "We accordingly authorize you to fix the salaries of the Members of the Medical Board at 25,666 rupees per annum, and of Superintending-Surgeon at 15,600 rupees per annum, inclusive, in both cases, of regimental pay and allowances."

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 8, 1829.—William Newnham, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the council of Bombay as fourth member, under the usual salute.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 27. Mr. R. C. Money to be deputy Persian secretary to Government, and to act as acting Persian secretary to Government after departure of Mr. W. Clerk, for England.

Sept. 19. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as deputy agent for adjustment of sirdars' claims.

Mr. B. Hull, to act as senior assistant judge and session judge at Poonah.

19. Mr. P. Bacon, to act as first assistant collector and magistrate at Poona.

Oct. 6. Charles Norris, Esq., to be chief secretary to Government.

Thomas Williamson, Esq., to be secretary to Government in succession to Mr. Norris, but to retain charge of territorial, financial, and commercial departments during absence of Mr. Bax.

James P. Willoughby, Esq., to act as a secretary to Government.

Lieut. Colonel W. Miles to act as political agent with Guikawar tributaries and Scindia's districts in Guzerat.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 20. *Linnæus*, Winder, from Liverpool.—26. *Capricorn*, Smith, from London and Isle of France.—27. *Childe Harold*, West, from Mauritius.—*Oct.* 3. *Charlotte*, Crockett, from China.—23. *Gipsy*, Quirk, from Liverpool.—24. *John Adams*, Butler, from Calcutta.—27. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Greenock.—28. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from London and Madeira.—31. *Elizabeth*, Greig, from Muscat; and *Earl of Kellie*, Wemyss, from Calcutta.—*Nov.* 1. *Enterprize* (H.C. steamer), Denton, from Trincomalee.

Departures.

Oct. 2. *Eleanor*, Edwards, for Madras.—3. *La Clarisse*, Ruffois, for Cannanore.—7. *Clorinda*, Carrew, for Rio de Janeiro.—25. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Isle of France; and *Linnæus*, Winder, for Ceylon.—28. *Hero of Malwon*, Studd, for London.—*Nov.* 3. *Childe Harold*, West, for Mauritius and London.—17. H.C. cruiser *Thetis*, for Cosseir, Red Sea (with letters and passengers for Europe).—18. *Turners*, Loader, for Liverpool.—21. *Pomona*, Highat, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Nov. 16.)—£1. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Eyre, H.M. 20th regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. R. O. Meriton, paymaster Guicowar subsidiary force, of a daughter.

6. At Poona, the lady of James Brydon, Esq., M.D., of a son.

— At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. G. F. Andree, of a son.

9. At Colabah, the lady of W. G. Joliffe, Esq., of a son.

10. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Cates, H.M. 20th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Bombay, the lady of Sir James Dewar, of a son.

19. At Poona, the lady of Major Sykes, statistical reporter to Government, of a son.

20. At Bombay, the lady of F. de Carvalho, Esq., eldest daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, of a son.

23. At Bombay, the lady of E. E. Elliot, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. Marsh, assistant superintendant bazars, of a daughter.

27. At Rutnagherry, Mrs. Domingos Carvalho, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Poonah, Lieut. Wm. Chambers, 13th N.I., to Jane Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Bourchier, Esq., civil service, Bombay.

Sept. 10 At Bombay, Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st Grenadier N.I., to Mary, daughter of R. J. Brassey, Esq., of the firm of Lees, Brassey, and Co., of 71, Lombard Street, and of Ilford Cottage, Essex.

14. At Bombay, T. H. Thatcher, Esq., to Miss Llewellyn, daughter of the late Colonel Llewellyn, adjutant-general of the Bombay army.

— At Bombay, Mr. H. F. Boaden to Miss Eliza Raymond.

Oct. 13. At Poonah, John Free, Esq., lieut. 10th L.C., to Matilda, daughter of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appley, Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

Sept. 13. At Belgaum, Mr. J. Fernandoz.

Oct. 2. At Bellesair, James Joseph Sparrow, Esq., third member of council at this presidency, in his 49th year.

6. Miss Engracia de Noronha, third daughter of the late Mr. Reginaldo Caetano de Noronha, aged 15.

23. At Bombay, Wittle Ghunnushaw, aged 54.

Penang.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 22. Jonathan Padday, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Hall and Co., merchants, of this island, to Emma Christie, sister of the late Wm. Hall, Esq.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 13. The Rev. Jacob Tomlin, A.B., to Miss Sarah Cooley.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

15th February.

T. C. Lloyd, Esq., accountant-general of the East-India Company, *Jas. C. Melvill*, Esq., auditor of the East-India Company, and *Wm. Leech*, Esq. accountant to the Board of Control, examined.

These gentlemen were examined solely for the purpose of explaining in detail the accounts of the Company annually presented to Parliament, the items of which the charges and disbursements respectively consist, the rates of valuation of Indian monies in the process of conversion, with the intrinsic values of the different rupees, &c. Mr. Melvill stated, that by the plan for the separation of the territorial and the commercial accounts, conformably to act of parliament, it happens that the rates of exchange, according to which the respective accounts are separated, produce the effect of making the commerce pay largely, and the territory gain very largely, viz. the commerce disburses in England, for the territory, in various territorial charges, about £3,000,000 annually; and the act of parliament provides that the territory shall issue in India, for the purposes of commerce, an equivalent sum, and the plan of separation directs that the commerce shall be repaid its issues made in England at invariable rates. Mr. Lloyd stated, that it is not the custom to draw on the territorial possessions in India for the purchase of commercial investments; that since the year 1814, when the accounts were directed to be separated, there has been a running account between the territory and the commerce: the commerce has paid for every thing received from India, and there is now a balance of upwards of £5,000,000 due from the territory to the commerce; but by the manner in which the repayments of these advances have been valued, there would be an additional claim upon the territory (using the mercantile rate of exchange in England for bills upon India) of £7,000,000, making £12,000,000.

18th February.

Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., a member of the select committee at Canton, examined.

This gentleman stated he had been seventeen years in the Company's service, and the greater part of the time resident in China. The foreign trade of that country is entirely confined to the port of Canton: the Spaniards still have a right of trade to Amoy, in Fokien, but they seldom avail themselves of it. The legal trade with China is carried on by hong merchants, at present seven in number, who are alone permitted by the laws of China to conduct trade with foreigners. Very great advantages result to China from the foreign trade, which the government is well aware of, though it has invariably professed to hold it in contempt. The sum paid into the *imperial* exchequer at Peking, in the *shape* of government revenue from the whole foreign trade, is seldom estimated (on Chinese authority) at more than 2,000,000 dollars. The advantages resulting to the country generally arise from the encouragement it gives to native industry, the numerous natives which foreign commerce employs; the prosperous condition of the southern provinces, which include the tea-country, is owing very materially to the foreign trade. The appointments to the government offices at Canton are the best in the empire: the persons who fill them have numerous opportunities of realising fortunes. Considerable changes have taken place in the foreign trade within the witness's recollection: one is the enormous extent of the smuggling trade (which will affect the security of our commerce) amongst the islands in the mouth of the Canton river: the Chinese have not sufficient marine force to put it down. This trade originated very much in the opium trade, formerly carried on by the Portuguese at Macao, but by their exclusive system the opium trade was forced to Whampoa, where being met by the prohibition and exactions of the Chinese, it took refuge amongst the islands. From the corrupt nature of the government, the lower custom-officers appointed to put down this illicit trade (which includes other articles besides opium) assist in carrying it on. The condition of British subjects in China, with reference to their relations with the Chinese government, has very materially improved, and the Company's trade in tea has considerably increased. The improvement in our condition in China has arisen from the very favourable impression made upon the minds of the Chinese government, and the people generally, by the last embassy, which was conducted on the true principle, of great conciliation, united with firmness and decision in all points involving our national character or our commercial interests, which are intimately connected in China. The resistance made by Lord Amherst to the humiliating requisitions of the government, has raised, at least preserved unimpaired, the British character. The Company's representatives in China possess a superior influence over other foreigners, from the magnitude of their trade, the importance attaching to British residents, and from a knowledge of the Company's power and influence in India, whilst it increases the jealousy and apprehension of the government, and increases their anxiety to remain on good terms with us.

An increase in the number of British ships and British subjects trading to China, by augmenting the risk of collision with the Chinese, tends to endanger the security of our trade. A competition amongst such individuals in the markets of Canton would tend to induce them to undersell each other in the imports, and give higher prices for Chinese productions than are now given. The Company enter the market as an individual purchaser, and have thereby a great controul over the market. The contracted limits which confine foreigners would render the market of Canton too small for the active competition of British traders, and they would not submit to the required restrictions. One of the immediate effects of an open trade to China would be to raise the price of tea in the Canton market, which the Company have always resisted; the foreign smuggling trade would also increase, to the endangering of the regular trade; and the general effect of an open trade would be to lower the English character in the estimation of the Chinese. The government have always objected to innovation; the present system has long existed; the Chinese officers, hearing that changes are in contemplation, have expressed themselves inimical to change. The hong merchants, at least the wealthier part of them, are decidedly against any change. Howqua, the senior merchant, said, he looked with dread and apprehension at an increased number of British ships.

The witness does not think that an increased consumption of British manufactures would take place in China if the trade was more open, because the Chinese markets have of late years frequently been filled with English manufactures unsaleable at prime cost. Several investments, imported by Americans and others, have been sold at a very considerable discount. The Company sustain losses upon their import trade from England. The Company is the only legal trader, in relation to the Chinese laws, in China: all other foreigners are connected with the illicit trade. The Company's authorities in England have always urged their servants in China to use every endeavour to extend the consumption of British manufactures there; it is the interest of the Company's servants so to do, as the greater the sale the greater their commission: the anxiety of the factory, however, is from superior motives. The impediments to a great extension of foreign trade in China are the limits set to it by confining it to a remote corner of one of the southern provinces. The Chinese also have arrived at a great perfection in their own manufactures, some of which are superior to ours. The great import of raw material into China from India by the ships of the Company, is cotton. The country trade is very important, both from its extent and profits. The Company's authorities in China give every encouragement to it.

The largest portion of the Company's tea investment is contracted for with the *hong* in the season previous to the delivery of the tea; and the hong contract with the tea-merchants, and make them advances. The tea is rigorously scrutinized at Canton by the Company's inspectors. The Company have every leaf of black tea at their option: in some classes of the green, the Americans are competitors, frequently giving higher prices. The green tea-merchants are a body of nearly 400: they prefer dealing with the Company rather than with individual merchants, considering the Company a more secure and regular customer. The large amount of the Company's trade gives their agents great influence with the government, which is beneficial to the foreign trade generally, having prevented innovations, rising of prices, and exactions. The Company resisted, in 1814, an attempt of the government to make the hong a still closer monopoly called the co-hong, to consist of two or three merchants, which was directed by an edict from Peking. The Company succeeded in rendering this attempt abortive, though at great risk and expense. By a regulation of the government, all addresses from foreigners are to be written in the European character, the object of which is, that the Chinese authorities may put upon them what construction they please. The Company alone are exempted from this restraint, and possess the acknowledged right of addressing the government in the language of China, which very many of the factory speak. The Company encourage this by holding out rewards. Dr. Morrison has, more materially than any other individual, promoted a knowledge of the Chinese language. He speaks it almost as fluently as he does English. The Company have expended £12,000 in the publication of his Chinese Dictionary, which is now employed by the Japanese as a medium of translation into their own language. None of the foreign residents in China possess any knowledge of the language, except the Portuguese padres at Macao.

Within the last two or three years, the American trade with China has very materially decreased. In 1825-6 they had 42 ships in China; the amount of their imports was 7,700,000 dollars, of their exports 8,900,900 dollars. In 1826-7, the number of ships was 26; imports

3,000,000 dollars, exports 4,000,000 dollars. In 1827-8, the number of ships was 20; imports 6,200,000 dollars, exports 6,000,000. Up to December 1829, there had arrived only 12 vessels. The witness mentioned, as confirmatory of the fact of the falling off of the American trade with China, that the largest ship owner connected with that trade, Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, deposed before Congress, in order to explain the deficiency in his payment of duties, that he had engaged in the China trade with five or six vessels, and a capital of 800,000 dollars, and at that moment he was a bankrupt. The result of the information derived by the witness from the American agents in China was unfavourable to the profits of their trade generally. Some had realized money by dealing in opium; but those trading between China and the United States, and between China and foreign Europe, had not been at all successful, and in some instances very much the reverse. Howqua, the senior hong merchant, who embarked in the American trade on his own account, had abandoned it because he found it very unprofitable.

The Company have a decided advantage in the purchase of teas over any other competitor, and their system has kept the prices fixed. An attempt was made in 1819 and 1820, on the part of the tea merchants, to raise the prices, which the Company refused to agree to, and by their great capital were able to bear the loss of demurrage, till the merchants were broken; and as a punishment, the Company refused to receive the teas of those merchants. In 1825, the Company reduced the contract prices one tale the pecul: 6s. 8d. is the conventional value of a tale; but its real value is 6s. only.

The control possessed by the American consul over his own countrymen is not at all efficient for the good conduct of the trade. In 1821, when a seaman belonging to their ships was accused of homicide, the American consul resisted the demand of the Chinese government to have the man delivered up; but the American captains combined against the consul, and the seaman was surrendered and strangled. This circumstance has lowered the American character very considerably in the estimation even of the Chinese, and has degraded the foreign character in China. The American consul was so disgusted, that he resigned his situation immediately. The witness has known one or two American merchants in Canton of great respectability; but their general mercantile character, in relation to commercial transactions in China, stands far from high. In the event of the trade being opened to British subjects generally, a king's consul, unless his power was backed by some other influence, would not be able to control his countrymen, or regulate our intercourse with the Chinese. The Chinese refuse to acknowledge any British government authority; and when officers of the navy have had communication with the Chinese government, the latter has always said, "We acknowledge no authority in China but the Company's factory, through whom alone we will communicate." In former years, the Company's chief did possess the powers of king's consul, and considerable advantage would arise from such investiture, as it would give the chief a more distinct power, in cases of homicide, or in other situations of difficulty. The Company's representatives have not the power of administering an oath, and cannot therefore investigate charges of murder or homicide, which makes their situation, when called upon to examine an individual so charged, very embarrassing.

The black tea imported by the Company is grown in the province of Fokien, except about one-third of the bohea, which is produced in a district called Wo-ping, in the N. E. corner of the Canton province. The green tea is all grown in the provinces of Kiang-nan, Keang-si, and Che-Kiang, chiefly the two former. The plants are supposed to be of one species; the difference in the tea arising from soil, climate, and manufacture. Green tea has been made in the black tea districts, and *vice versâ*. Pekoe is the buds of the Fokien plant picked early in the spring, before they burst: a small portion of them is mixed in the best parcels of congou, to give them a flavour. The tea sent to Russia is said to be pekoe, slightly adulterated with other leaves. In the beginning of May the leaves are picked; in about six weeks there is a new crop, and at the end of the summer a third: the two first are the best; the inferior crops contain none of the pekoe. The black tea in Fokien is said to be cultivated by cottagers in small gardens; the leaves are picked by the family, carried to market, and sold to persons who collect the leaves in quantities, dry them in the shade and the wind, and afterwards in a heated warehouse. The tea merchants and agents of the hong come to the tea districts and purchase these dried leaves, discriminating them according to their age and soil; they then complete the drying process, and employ women and children in selecting the leaves into three qualities. The tea is then made into parcels of from 100 to 600 chests, with a distinctive name to each. Green tea is brought from the same three provinces; like the black, the classes are formed by selection of the leaves after drying; the light leaves, separated from the heavier by a winnowing machine, form hyson skins. Copper is never used in making green tea. The

bohea is composed partly of the lower grades of the Woo-y-shan tea, and partly of the Wo-ping tea. The tea merchants are not individually provided with funds sufficient to trade on their own capital; they obtain advances of the hong. Till 1814 or 1815, the Company made these advances to the tea merchant through the hong; but the plan was abandoned, because (partly) it compelled an acceptance of the tea provided, whether good or bad, in redemption of the loan. The hong have a few classes of tea manufactured for them, in the black tea country, by their own agents, which are of the best quality; they assert that these first-class teas do not pay them proportionate profits, and they continue the manufacture only to satisfy the Company.

British woollens are disposed of to the hong under very favourable circumstances as respects charges, inasmuch as the consoo charges are not levied on them at all. They are taken by the hong, who declare they sustain losses on them, merely to oblige the Company; and through the influence of the hong, the tea merchants are induced to take a considerable portion of their payments in woollens, which thus find their way into the interior. The Company's mark, and even seal, is considered as a pledge of safety and security; and the word of a Company's servant, on matters of business, is taken in lieu of written engagements. "It is enough if it is in the Company's book," has been the common answer of a hong merchant when large sums have been owing to him. A bale of goods without the Company's mark would not be received without examination.

One of the immediate results of an open trade would be to raise the prices of tea at Canton. In respect to green teas, there could not be an increased manufacture of tea, because the supply of that sort is still below the demand. The better classes of black teas would not be produced in increased quantity, because the hong derive little or no profit on them: probably their production would discontinue. The inferior sorts of black tea might be increased in quantity if there was a decidedly increased demand; but the increase could only be accompanied by a corresponding deterioration in quality. From the attention given to the subject by the witness, he believes, that so far as the Company's purchases are concerned, and the charges on them in China, tea is supplied by them to the English consumer cheaper than it could be by any other system.

The articles of British manufacture on which the Americans sustained losses, were woollens and cotton piece-goods, imported in American ships.

The country trade with China employs about seventy ships annually. The whole British trade was some years ago considered as divided: the Company's and the country trade employing each about 20,000 tons. Latterly the Company's trade has fluctuated. In 1827, it was about 37,700 tons, and larger than the country trade; which is, nevertheless, increasing, owing chiefly to the enormous increase in the consumption of opium by the Chinese, which is now ten or twelve millions of dollars' worth. The country trade is carried on distinctly from the Company's transactions; but where difficulties have occurred, or disputes with the Chinese, the country traders applied to the Company's authorities. In 1826, the prompt interference of the Select Committee, when a Chinese was killed on board a country ship, prevented the country trade from being involved in serious difficulties: other instances of interference on its behalf have occurred. The Company have the privilege of addressing the Chinese government in writing, as their seal is not broken in passing through the hong. Personal interviews have taken place between the Company's servants and the Chinese authorities at Canton. Chinese high in rank frequently come to the Company's factory and accept entertainments: on these occasions it is esteemed indecorous to talk on business. In 1814, a mandarin of high rank, attended by other mandarins, was deputed by the viceroy to adjust differences with the Company; he came to the factory several successive days, and discussed the various points till the necessary arrangements were made. There are numerous instances of direct intercourse between the Company and the Chinese authorities. On minor occasions, the Company's servants consider written communications best; it is better generally, in consequence of the rigidity of Chinese forms. The interview in 1814 was in consequence of an application by the Select Committee; which was answered by the Chinese sending the deputation of mandarins.

The witness has not known of any instance, in his experience, of interruption occasioned by the conduct of the crews of the British ships at Canton; but the India ships are manned by native seamen, who are very inoffensive, and who would submit to insult: they have none of the intrepid or reckless character of English sailors. The Company's ships are under excellent discipline; their crews are not permitted to visit Canton; the witness has seen a great number of the crews of the country traders in the factories drunk; no disturbance has arisen in consequence.

Upon the occasion of Admiral Drury's expedition to take Macao, in 1808, the Chinese authorities, when applied to by the Admiral, refused to acknowledge any authority but the Company's, though the

Select Committee said that they had no control over the admiral. The expedition exhibited the English character to very little advantage in China. Admiral Drury came to Canton, and insisted upon an interview with the viceroy, who refused it; the admiral intimated to the viceroy that he would be in his palace in the city in half an hour; the viceroy said he should not come, and that he must go back to his ship, which the admiral did. Subsequently, the admiral ordered his own boats, and those of the Company's ships, to be manned and armed, to break the line of Chinese vessels moored across the river. He pulled up his own boat in front of the Chinese line, to communicate with the Chinese admiral; he was fired at for some time, when he ordered the signal of attack, which was not observed, and ordered not to be repeated, and the admiral returned without forcing the Chinese line. The witness is of opinion that the attempt ought not to have been made, or that the end in view should have been accomplished. A pagoda is built by the Chinese to commemorate their victory over the English admiral. The interruption of the trade on that occasion continued for six months.

The Dutch trade with China was formerly conducted by a company; it is now a free trade. There are two resident supercargoes at Canton and a Consul: they have had, within the last few years, about three or four ships annually. The trade is conducted by resident agents; but the traders are not restricted; a Dutch ship may be consigned to a British resident agent at Canton. The French have sent, of late years, one or two small ships annually. The trade of the Swedes and Danes, who formerly had larger ships in the trade than the Company, have almost entirely ceased. The Russians are excluded from the trade at Canton, on the ground that they have a trade by land. There is now no Austrian factory. An inconsiderable trade exists between Macao and the Brazils. The Dutch trade has been about three or four ships of 600 or 700 tons annually. Since the trade has been free, there has been no particular difficulty with the Chinese authorities in carrying it on, but it has been to a very limited extent.

The British factory consists of twenty; the select committee consists of four members at present. The Company's servants reside at Canton six or seven months in the year; there is an obsolete Chinese law requiring foreigners to quit Canton at the end of the shipping season: some of the British merchants reside there the whole year. Foreigners are not allowed to enter the town. Some of the mercantile houses are of great respectability; but all the agents are not men of the same credit and character. The Company's authorities have a right to interfere with the English residents at Canton, when they conduct themselves in a manner injurious to the general interests of trade: they would exert the power of sending persons away (under the act of parliament, which gives the control over British residents in China to the Company), if British interests required it. The Company's servants are now prohibited from engaging in the private trade from India to China, or being connected with private agency.

The increase in the smuggling trade, with which the Company and their servants are unconnected, tends to injure the fair trade. The Company are interested in the opium trade as regards the Indian revenue. The persons who derive the principal profits from the smuggling trade are the British agents in India, and the persons immediately connected with the opium trade. This trade is so far protected by the Company's trade, inasmuch as if there were no legal trade, the Chinese government, being thus deprived of its revenue, might exclude foreigners altogether from its ports. The Chinese attach a value to foreign trade, yet there is no country in the world so independent of it, from its successful agriculture and extensive inland commerce. The government of China, not receiving a large revenue from the foreign trade, has no direct interest in it; and how far it would consider the great interests of the country (in the event of its resolution to suspend the trade), it would be difficult to say, as it acts upon principles diametrically opposite to those which regulate European governments. The Chinese are a highly intelligent, industrious, and persevering people, but oppressed with one of the worst governments that ever weighed down the energies of a people.

The loss of the Company on the exports from England, in the twenty-six years preceding 1819-20, was £64,000 per annum; the average loss at present has been reduced to £17,000 per annum on their general investment. A very small charge for freight is made by the Company on British exported manufactures, in order to facilitate their consumption in China. The witness has understood that some American ships have cleared out from Liverpool and London for China: if the British manufactures they took out were the property of British merchants, who had no means of disposing of them but by the risk of a distant market, they may have embarked in a speculation which had not answered before, rather than keep them on hand. If the Americans had carried the trade on steadily for some years past, the witness is not disposed to presume that it has been profitable, from the information of the American agents at Canton, who told the witness that their consignments from this country have generally been unprofitable. If the Americans, or foreign merchants, have traded profitably where the Company have lost, it might not prove that the trade of the former has been better conducted, because the goods may have been smuggled. If the Company were subverted, and we should be all smugglers together, the ultimate result would be very prejudicial to British commercial interests, of which the Company is only a part.

There is no reluctance on the part of the hong to trade with individuals of respectability and credit. The preference given to the Company, in respect to the pre-option of black teas, arises from their being the best customers and the best paymasters. The Company insist upon their servants keeping a clear account with the hong.

The average burthen of the American vessels is from 280 to 300 tons. The port expenses fall heavier upon small ships than large. The duties upon a Company's large ship are about 4,300 tales; on a small ship they are comparatively much heavier. The present of 1,950 tales is the same on large or small ships. If the trade were carried on in small vessels, the temptation to smuggling would be irresistible. The American trade is carried on to a large extent with the outside merchants, that is, not members of the hong, but a large portion is carried on with the hong. The outside merchants are prohibited from dealing in teas or staple articles; but by the connivance of the poorer hongs this is done through their medium. The American carrying trade, which was very great some years ago, has been very limited of late years, and the direct trade between China and the United States appears to be declining. The interference of the Dutch in the tea trade would affect the American carrying trade with Holland. Since 1814, there has been an increase of the American trade in some years, though the years 1826 and 1827 exhibit a considerable falling-off. The Americans have been increasing in wealth and population sufficient to account for a general increase of trade. The witness believes that the Americans have been very much over trading, both to Europe and the United States, and that very considerable losses have been sustained upon those consignments.

The tea is brought from the tea provinces by land; its transit is strictly prohibited by sea, though a limited export is permitted to the Eastern archipelago, for the supply of the Chinese settlers.

If the Company's establishment at Canton were to cease, and the trade were carried on by private merchants indiscriminately, either legally or illicitly, the witness thinks the whole trade would be endangered. The opium smuggled is brought by British country ships, and is purchased at the East-India Company's sales (except the Smyrna and smuggled Malwa); the persons connected with the Company's interests (in India) know, of course, that it goes to China, but they conceive that their connexion with it terminates with the sale in India.

The Company, in their transactions with the hong, now require the latter to give money prices for every thing. The usual mercantile charges are made on the cost prices in England, including the commission of the supercargoes, which is two per cent. upon the gross sales in England and China upon the goods out and home, including tea. Three per cent. pays not only the commission, but the whole expense of the Company's establishment in China. The two per cent. commission on tea is upon the sale in England. There are certain deductions for salaries and allowances, which come out of the two per cent. to the amount of at least a quarter per cent. The first payment of the amount of the commission is not made till two years after the work is done; and the whole payment is not completed under four years.

The balance between the value of imports into China, and that of tea exported by the Company from China, is made up by the Company drawing annually in China upon their Bengal treasury, to the amount of about two millions of dollars, which affords a remittance for the proceeds of opium and cotton in China, to British merchants; the Company's tea investment is therefore provided for by the proceeds of the sale of English manufactures in part, and the productions of our Indian possessions.

In the event of trade being stopped at Canton, great difficulties would stand in the way of trade by means of Chinese vessels to the Eastern archipelago, inasmuch as they are unseaworthy: and there would be no security for the good quality of the teas.

If our woollen manufactures could be introduced into the northern provinces of China, the demand for them would decidedly increase; for they are the cold provinces, where woollens would be principally used: but the ports have been hermetically sealed against us for many years.

The present houses of agency in China charge five per cent. for conducting a trade.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 24.

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

PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman*, (*John Loch*, Esq.) said, "I have to acquaint the court, that an account of the Company's stock and computation, made up for India to the 1st of May 1828, and for England to the 1st of May 1829, which, in consequence of the absence of the necessary documents could not be sooner made up, is now laid before you."

The *Chairman*.—"I have also to acquaint you, that the list of superannuations granted to servants of the Company under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93., since the last general court, is now submitted to the proprietors."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to state, gentlemen, that committees of both Houses of Parliament have been appointed to enquire into the present state of the affairs of the East-India Company, and into the trade between Great-Britain, the East-Indies, and China. The directors have paid great attention to the proceedings of those committees; and, as they are intimately connected with the rights, interests, and privileges of the East-India Company, it becomes my duty, under the bye-law, to lay them before you."—The Hon. chairman then laid before the court an account of the different establishments of the East-India Company, and an account of the per-centage on several heads of expenditure, of which documents had been presented to the House of Commons.

The *Chairman*.—"I have also to lay before the court, for the use of the proprietors, the minutes of evidence taken before the committees, to which I have already referred, and ordered to be printed by both houses of Parliament."

Capt. *Maxfield*.—"I wish to know whether those minutes will be printed for the use of the proprietors?"

The *Chairman*.—"If it be the wish of the proprietors they certainly shall be printed. The expense will be considerable; but the court of directors have no wish to prevent the minutes from being printed."

Capt. *Maxfield*.—"What I fear is, that if only one copy is laid on the proprietor's table, much inconvenience will be experienced in consulting it."

The *Chairman*.—"I will take care that there shall be several copies."

Capt. *Maxfield*.—"I now wish to receive from the hon. chairman some information on a point of importance. It is the usage, as I understand, at quarterly general courts, to ask questions when the business of the day is over; and that had sometimes been done, when the court was on the point of breaking up, and consequently when some degree of confusion and impatience prevailed. I think, therefore, that after the business of the day is disposed of, sufficient time should be given to enable proprietors to make any inquiries they might deem necessary. If the business of the day is now concluded, I could wish to ask a question."

The *Chairman*.—"The business of the day is now disposed of."

Capt. *Maxfield* said, as that was the case, he would ask, *with reference* to the papers which had been just laid on their table, whether any alteration had been made with respect to the Company's shipping system? Was it now the same system as had been settled some years since? Because, if such were the case, he would give notice of his intention to bring the subject before the court, for the purpose of shewing the loss sustained by the Company under the existing system. In stating this, he did so because the question of their charter would shortly *come before parliament*; and he thought, if they could shew a large decrease of expense under this particular head, by the adoption of a different system, they would come before the British parliament with a better and stronger claim for the renewal of their charter.

The *Chairman* answered, that no particular change had been made in the shipping system. The Company had not built any ships since the period to which he had referred. No alteration had been made; but the freights were now much lower than heretofore. With regard to the taking up of ships, generally, there was no alteration in the system. He did not know whether this answer would or would not satisfy his hon. friend. When they came to consider the building of ships for China, it would be a most important question, and would, of course, receive due attention.

Capt. *Maxfield* observed, that the whole question of shipping, with respect to the Company's trade with India and China, was important; but he referred particularly to the trade with China. He wished to know whether the shipping system, as it respected the latter trade, remained as it was?

The *Chairman* said, the *Court of* Directors had recently taken up one of those large ships at a much cheaper rate than they could ordinarily do. The court of

directors would not, of course, lose sight of the necessity of carrying on the China trade as cheaply as possible; and when the subject came regularly before them, it would be seriously considered.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—I understand, then, that this is a question to be considered?

Mr. *Twining*.—Perhaps it might be proper merely to look upon this as a question that was to undergo consideration. That certainly would be better, rather than to call on the Court of Directors to pledge themselves to adopt any particular course.

The *Chairman*.—We pledge ourselves to nothing. We shall, of necessity, have many great subjects to take into consideration; and this, of course, will not be forgotten.

SUTTEES.

Mr. *Lush* said he had at a former General Court, asked a question of the hon. Chairman, respecting any correspondence that might have taken place between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government on the subject of the prohibition of *Suttees*. He understood that the wishes of the Court of Directors had been communicated to the Governor-general, who was instructed to effect that object as early as possible. He believed that it had since been stated, by a correspondent of one of the daily papers, who signed himself "*An Old Proprietor*," but who, he believed, was his hon. and learned friend on the other side of the court (Mr. Poynder), that an order to prevent suttees in India had been sent forth by the Government; and his hon. and learned friend had felicitated the public on that event. Now he wished to know, as the fact had not been officially communicated by the Court of Directors, whether it was actually as it had been stated? His hon. and learned friend had, he believed, another object in view—namely, that of preventing the infatuated Hindoos from falling down before the image at Juggernauth, and suffering themselves to be sacrificed beneath the chariot-wheels of that detestable idol. He believed that his hon. and learned friend had it also in his view to do away with that shocking practice, and he hoped that he would be able to effect his object. He trusted that the government of India would put a stop to this horrible idolatry. If they employed some of the *figurantes* of the Opera-house to proceed to India, and to amuse those devotees with capering and dancing, perhaps it would divert them from the dreadful practice of self-immolation.

The *Chairman*.—In answer to the hon. proprietor, I have to state, that we have no absolute knowledge of what has been done in India with respect to suttees; but I believe that something has been effected for the abolition of that cruel practice.—(*Hear, hear!*) The subject has been placed in the hands of the Governor-general—and instructions have been given to him to take such steps as he might adopt with safety, for the eradication of this barbarous custom.—(*Hear, hear!*) I know that the Governor-general will make all the inquiries which are necessary to enable him to form a proper judgment in a matter of so much difficulty; and I think, if he has abolished this practice, that he has effected a great good. As to the other subject, I can only say, that it will doubtless attract the notice of the Indian government.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BEBB AND MR. PATTISON.

The *Chairman* was then about to put the question of adjournment—when—

Mr. *Twining* rose and said, he hoped, before the question was put, that he would be allowed to make a few observations on a subject which appeared to him to possess a considerable degree of interest. He alluded to the intended resignation of two members of the Court of Directors. There was no man, he was sure, amongst those whom he had the honour to address, that would not feel deep regret at the loss of old and tried friends. To part from such friends must indeed produce a most painful feeling—and such a feeling he experienced at the present moment. He was induced to make these observations, in consequence of the resignation of two old members of the Court of Directors. One of them, Mr. Bebb, had served the Company for a very great length of time—during a period of little less than sixty years.—(*Hear!*) His talents and industry had been exerted during that unusually long period, in forwarding the interests of the East-India Company. When they looked around them, no doubt could be entertained but that the vacancies to which he alluded would be satisfactorily filled up by those who now aspired to seats in the direction; yet he hoped that he might be allowed to express his sincere regret at the retirement of the two gentlemen, who were now about to leave their service. In alluding to Mr. Pattison, the other director who had disqualified, he felt himself unable to speak adequately of his merits. He did, however, look at his resignation with great regret, and he viewed his services, while in the direction, with unfeigned regard. Whatever difference of opinion might have existed between Mr. Pattison and other gentlemen, on subjects which came under the consideration of the Court of Directors, he always took pride and pleasure in seeing the energy and intelligence with which Mr. Pattison brought forward his opinion, his object uniformly being the welfare of the East-India Company. In speaking of those gentlemen, he was actuated more by sentiments of justice than by feelings of friendship or partiality, and he hoped that he would be excused by the Court of Di-

rectors for thus alluding to individuals who had felt it necessary to retire from the direction. In his opinion, their conduct offered a fair object of imitation to those individuals who might succeed them—who he hoped would manifest equal ability, and would make the same efforts to become masters of the different important subjects that, from time to time, would come before the Court: for at no period could there be more necessity for a thorough understanding of those subjects than at the present. Having thus offered a tribute of respect to those gentlemen, he begged leave to thank the Court for the attention with which they had been pleased to honour him.

General *Thornton* said, he had hoped that the hon. proposer would have concluded his speech with some specific motion on the subject to which he had called their attention. He believed that Mr. Bebb was always a very useful director, although in that court he had not witnessed much of his conduct. Mr. Pattison he had often seen taking an active part in their proceedings, and that gentleman, in his opinion, had uniformly displayed a great deal of zeal and ability. He was sorry that the hon. proposer had not concluded his address with a vote of thanks to those gentlemen. He thought they deserved it; and in such a vote he would most cordially join.

Mr. *Twining* thanked the gallant general for the hint he had thrown out. With respect to the gallant general's observation, that he had not seen Mr. Bebb frequently in that court, he would merely say, that if the gallant general's attendance in the Court of Proprietors had extended so far back as his did, he would have had sufficient reason to recollect Mr. Bebb's active exertions in the general court. As to his not having moved a vote of thanks, he would merely say that, in noticing this subject, he had not conferred with any member of the court, and, without doing so, he was not sufficiently confident to bring forward any special proposition. Such a proposition would, however, be in perfect accordance with his own feelings; and he would willingly move a vote of thanks and approbation to those gentlemen, for their long and valuable services, if such a proceeding met the general sense of the court.

Mr. *Poynder* agreed entirely in the praises which his hon. friend had bestowed on the talents and industry of Mr. Bebb and Mr. Pattison; and, if it had not been on the score of precedent, he would not object to a vote of thanks. But, viewing it simply as a question of precedent, he thought it would be better if his hon. friend would rest satisfied with the record of the unanimous feeling of the court on the subject of the merits of those gentlemen, rather than press the motion to a decision.

General *Thornton* said, he would willingly second the motion of the hon. proposer if he moved a vote of thanks. He begged leave to observe, that in speaking of Mr. Bebb, he did not mean to say that that gentleman did not attend the court regularly, but merely that he did not take much part in the discussions that arose there; that was the only difference which he meant to point out between him and the other retired director. With respect to a precedent for a vote of thanks, he thought he recollected such a vote having been proposed, some time ago, in another case of retirement. At all events, he saw no reason why such a proposition should not be brought forward now.

The *Chairman*.—The Court of Directors fully concur in all that has been said on this subject, and they feel most sensibly the loss which they have sustained by the resignation of two valuable members; but unfortunately those two gentlemen have been for some time past in such a state of health, as has prevented them from acting with their accustomed energy. Under all the circumstances, I think it will be better if the hon. proposer would rest satisfied with the whole court's bearing unequivocal testimony to the merits of Mr. Bebb and Mr. Pattison, as directors of the East India Company.

Mr. *Twining* said, he was in the hands of the court, and would proceed just as the sense of the proprietors might direct him. He had already said all that he intended to have done, and he had not meant to go one step farther.—(*Hear, hear!*) But, if the disposition of the Court inclined that way, he could have no objection to propose a vote of thanks. At the same time he was sure, that nothing could be more grateful to those gentlemen, than the general feeling of respect and esteem which had been demonstrated towards them by the Court.

General *Thornton* said, whether it was right or not to propose a vote of thanks to a director on his retirement—(and he thought where meritorious services were admitted, it was very right)—he certainly recollected an instance in which such a motion was made and carried.

Mr. *Twining* observed, that he had brought forward the proposition to which the gallant general alluded. But there were circumstances of a peculiar nature connected with the situation of Mr. Bosanquet, which pointed out his case as one that might be entertained, without at all interfering with the merits of other gentlemen. He was quite free to state this. Thanks were not voted merely because one of their old directors was retiring—but because his case stood by itself.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Was the vote of thanks carried in the case of Mr. Bosanquet?

Mr. *Twining*.—Yes, it was.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Then I see no reason for withholding a vote of thanks here; and I think it ought to be carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—I hope the hon. proprietor will not press his idea farther. Mr. Bosanquet's case was peculiar. He was the father of the court—a director of nearly fifty years' standing when he retired. He feared that it would be placing gentlemen in an invidious situation, if such a motion as that which the gallant General called for were proposed; and he therefore hoped that the hon. proprietor, with whom this conversation had originated, would be satisfied with the strong and general feeling of approbation which his sentiments had excited throughout the Court.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—I think that if some Directors, to whom thanks were due, have retired without that mark of respect, it was a matter of omission, and not a rule to be acted on either one way or the other.

Mr. *Patterson* was of opinion, that nothing the proprietors could do would reflect more honour on themselves, or be more beneficial to the Company, than marking their grateful sense of acknowledgment to those who had served them faithfully. He thought that it ought in future to be made a rule to return thanks to those directors on their retirement who had deserved well of the Company. Such a mark of respect would inspire others with emulation to arrive at a similar honour. If thanks were proposed in this case, he would certainly vote for the motion.

The *Chairman*.—"I will put the motion, if it is the sense of the court. I think there is but one sentiment as to the merits of these gentlemen. Perhaps, therefore, it would be better if the hon. proprietor would remain satisfied with that unanimous feeling.—(*Hear, hear!*) Believing that he will, I now prospose, 'That this court do now adjourn.'"

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 4.*

Government and Court of Bombay.—Mr. *J. Stewart* moved for copies of the correspondence between the Board of Control and the authorities at Bombay, respecting the interference of that government with the Supreme Court at that presidency in August and September 1828, and subsequently. He prefaced his motion by some remarks upon the circumstances attending the establishment of the King's Courts in India, contending that they were designed to control the local authorities; notwithstanding which, the governor in council of Bombay had taken upon itself to put a different construction upon the intentions of the Legislature, and interfered in the judicial functions of the judge at that presidency, by addressing a letter to the late Sir C. H. Chambers and Sir J. P. Grant, requiring them not to exercise their own discretion, but to be guided by the opinions of the local government. The question of jurisdiction, to which this letter related, had come before the privy council, which had decided that the judges were wrong in their construction of the law. Still the privy council had not decided that the conduct of the Bombay government was right. The correspondence which he now moved for might shew whether they were right or not. The hon. member then adverted to the letter which had appeared in the newspapers from Lord Ellenborough to Sir John Malcolm, with reference to this matter, commenting upon different passages of it as he proceeded. He hoped some steps would be taken to restore the authority of the courts, which had been thus usurped, in order that the natives of India might receive that protection from oppression which the courts were intended to afford.

Lord *Ashley* said that the question had nothing to do with the independence of the judges, but whether that should be established in India as law, which was not law. The circumstances under which the Deccan provinces had come under our authority, rendered it essential that we should proceed with great caution in introducing any innovation; and among the privileges granted to the nations was an exemption, in favour of persons of high caste, from appearing in our courts of justice. The conduct of Sir J. P. Grant, in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* to Pandurang Ramchunder, a native of Poonah of high rank, a relative of the Peishwa, was opposed to this policy, and a breach of the guarantee. It threw the population into consternation. Large masses of people collected at Poonah to learn the nature of this mysterious writ; the Rajah of Sattara himself conceived new ideas of the power of the king's judge, and the Rajah of Guzerat had taken the courage to refuse to pay a loan borrowed of the Company, conceiving that the Supreme Court could set him free from the obligation. In short, Sir John Malcolm, in this critical state of things, could do no otherwise than he did, unless

he had chosen to make us and our government unpopular.

Mr. *R. Grant* said, that although he was connected with both the judges referred to by the ties of intimacy with one, and by still closer bonds with the other, he could not deny that they had been wrong, that they had not acted with the caution and moderation the case required. Still he must contend that the local government had made as many mistakes as the judges; the governor ought not to have addressed a private letter to these personages. The House could not judge correctly of the merits of the case without having the correspondence which had taken place before it. With regard to the letter of Lord Ellenborough, in his opinion it had degraded Sir John Grant. It was not to be contended that the Privy Council had settled this question; and he was of opinion that the Privy Council had no power to set aside well known and established decisions of the Indian courts. It had been surmised that Sir John Grant had been misled by deference towards the late Sir C. Chambers; but the stand he had made in defence of his opinion proved that he was sincere. As to Sir C. Chambers, no person could doubt the purity of his intentions; his death, indeed, was hastened by his over anxiety.

The question was adjourned till the 8th

March 8th.

Debate continued.—Mr. *Hume* contended that the interference of the government of Bombay with the Supreme Court had been uncalled-for and unauthorized. He would not deny that circumstances might arise which would justify the local government in interfering with the court, when its proceedings tended to endanger the public peace; but this was not the case in the present instance. The object of instituting the Supreme Courts of India was to protect the natives; an object which the Bombay government had counteracted. He admitted that the judges ought to have treated the government with more respect; still, blameable as they had been, the letter of the president of the Board of Control had been improper, in disgracing a judge without hearing a word from him in justification.

Mr. *O'Connell*, in a long legal argument founded upon the affidavits in the cause, and the *dicta* of Sir J. P. Grant, contended that the Supreme Court had acted with perfect propriety, and precisely as he should have acted, had he been one of the judges. One circumstance in the case showed particularly that the course pursued by the judge had been dictated by propriety; the object of the writ of *habeas corpus* was to take the young man, Moro Ragonath, out of the hands of his uncle, who, though he affected to be his guardian, was in fact one of the next heirs to his large property.

Mr. *Bankes* entered into a lengthened detail of the circumstances of the case of Moro Ragonath and Bappoo Gunness, shewing the manifest danger of the uncalled-for proceedings on the part of the Supreme Court, which had been founded, like the argument of Mr. O'Connell, upon affidavits now ascertained to be false. Sir John Grant had stated his case with all the advantages which legal skill could afford to him; yet the Privy Council had decided that he was completely wrong in every point. Mr. O'Connell had erroneously imagined that Pandurang Ramchunder, the boy's uncle and his guardian during minority, by the express provision of the Hindu law, was his heir; whereas he not only was not, but never could be his heir. The learned member had also supposed this to be a case in which the government were opposed to the people; whereas it was precisely the reverse, for this assertion of extended jurisdiction was not only at variance with the law, and the stipulations entered into with the people of the Deccan, but it was viewed by them with alarm. He (Mr. Bankes) had no idea of any advantage that could result from reconsidering in that House a question which had been already decided by a competent tribunal; and it would be, moreover, unfair towards Sir J. P. Grant who had been ordered home to explain his conduct, whose case any decision of this House would prejudge.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* considered that both parties, the Court and the government, had acted conscientiously. He doubted whether it was desirable to press the motion; but if it was pressed, he would vote in favour of it.

Mr. *Fergusson* said, that after the fullest and most dispassionate attention given to this question, he was decidedly of opinion that the court of Bombay had been wrong. He said this after a legal experience of seventeen years in India, where he had ample opportunities of considering these questions of jurisdiction.

Mr. *Peel* said he would leave out of consideration the legal question, as that had been decided by the Privy Council, a more competent tribunal on these points than that House. The mischiefs likely to be created by a collision between the two authorities, and by a claim on the part of the Supreme Court to a jurisdiction whereby natives might be dragged before that court in contravention of the express stipulations made them by the government, were of the most serious nature. The natives had not that respect for English courts and English laws which we had; and the provincial courts, on the contrary, merited and obtained their confidence, especially under Mr. Elphinstone's government. The conduct of the king's judges had tended to bring these courts into discredit, and Sir John Malcolm was bound to uphold them, as well as the executive authority. Thinking that Sir John had only done his duty, he (Mr. Peel) should be ashamed if he did not support him. As to the letter addressed by the government to the judges, he (Mr. Peel) thought a better course could not have been adopted, as it was the only one likely to prevent that collision so much to be dreaded: its object was to prevent the knowledge that even a difference of opinion existed between the court and the executive coming to the knowledge of the public. With respect to the language which had been used by Sir C. Chambers and Sir J. P. Grant, in regard to this letter, he should not be tempted to give any opinion upon it, more especially as one of the learned persons was no more, and he wished not to speak disrespectfully of the dead. He objected to the motion on these grounds, and also on the ground that it implied a censure upon his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough) which he did not deserve.

On a division, the numbers were, for the motion 15, against it 106.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On the 10th March a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Earl of Clare was appointed Governor of Bombay, on the death, resignation, or coming away of Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

YARN FROM CASHMERE WOOL.

Amongst the premiums offered by the commissioners and trustees for manufactures, &c. in Scotland, is one of £300 "to any person or company who shall first succeed in introducing and fully establishing, to the satisfaction of the board of trustees, the spinning of the wool of the Thibet goat (commonly called Cashmere or Indian wool) with yarn, such as it is at present imported from the Continent, and suitable for the manufacture of imitation of India shawls, and other fine fabrics for ladies' dresses: the quantity of yarn to be exhibited to be not under 10lbs. single or double. The yarn must be shorn from pure Cashmere wool, without mixture, and upon the same principle as that imported, and not upon the worsted principle, and must be, for warp, at least equal to No. 40 or 45 cotton reel when dulled, and the woof, or single, to No. 60 cotton reel." It is stated in the *Caledonian Mercury*, that this wool is at present imported into Britain in its raw state, exported to France, where it is spun into yarn, and reimported into England to be converted into shawls, —a fact disgraceful to this manufacturing country.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above Company took place on the 16th of March; John Pearce, Esq. M.P., the governor, in the chair.

The report, which was read, exhibited a very favourable view of the Company's affairs. In consequence of the agent's objection to the climate of the country (the Hampshire and Surrey hills) where the grant of land to the Company was proposed to be marked out, the local government had assigned 250,000 acres in a situation more favourable for the main objects of the society, the production of fine wool. In the official letter which conveyed the above proposal, there is the following paragraph: "By this arrangement the Company will have at once a very large tract of available land in a genial climate, and in every way calculated for the breeding of fine woolled sheep, which will give them time for bringing under cultivation and improvement other portions of their grant. The Lieutenant-governor permitted the Company's servants to take immediate possession of those different quarters, in order to commence farming operations, leaving the boundaries to be defined when the districts have been more thoroughly explored." The following extract from Mr. Curr's (the agent's) despatch, dated 20th of August 1829, shews the situation of the Company with respect to their lands. Mr. Curr says, "We are as fully possessed of the Company's lands to all intents and purposes as any settler who has arrived here within the same period; hitherto the circumstance of the boundary not having been defined has been all in our favour." In consequence of instructions from Government, Mr. Curr sent surveyors to the extreme north-west corner of the island, who landing at Cape Grain and coasting to the south, discovered that the country upon the coast was very well adapted, in soil, herbage, and climate, for the pasturage of Merino sheep. Mr. Curr pursued his researches inland, and it was thereby ascertained, that at a short distance from the sea the country was in general almost covered with heath or dense forest, so heavily timbered as to be totally unfit for the purposes of the Company, and could not be cleared and brought under cultivation without incurring immense labour, and an expense much greater than the value of the land. When the favourable report was made of the Hampshire Hills, he directed the survey to be extended thither, and waited to ascertain the nature of the climate in all seasons. If the first land discovered in either quarter had been taken, there might have been a temporary appearance of success; but he was anxious and determined to lay a foundation upon which the real and permanent prosperity of the Company would be built. Cape Grain and Circular

Head, estimated together at 70,000 acres, are in no way surpassed by their pasturage of fine woolled sheep, whilst there is in the hill district, besides herbage fit for heavy sheep, a large surface of good rich land, where the other various agricultural pursuits can be carried on upon an extensive scale.

The wheat produced on the Company's farm at Circular Head, averaged from 38 to 43 bushels, of 60 lbs., per acre, and sold at 80s. per quarter. Thirty bags of fine wool from the same farm sold in England as follows: the wool from Merino sheep, 3s. to 3s. 10d. per lb.; from improved sheep of Van Diemen's Land 11d. to 2s. per lb.; from native sheep, 8½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. The sheep received from England during the year amounted to 964, of which 661 were pure Merino. The return of live stock on the farms is as follows:—Horses and mares, 57; cattle, 286; sheep, 6,129. These numbers are exclusive of lambs, calves and foals. The expenses of the Company in the island during the last year amounted to £8,857; the receipts for produce sold £2,305; annual cost to the Company £6,551.

Notice was given of a call of £1 per share, to be paid on or before May 1st.

THE COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT AT CANTON.

From an account laid before Parliament recently, of the expense of the E.I. Company's establishment at Canton, including the commission of the supracargoes, as well as the salaries and allowances of writers, and persons filling professional and other offices in the factory, it appears that the total amount, for the last six years, was as follows:

1823-24	£ 78,522
1824-25	74,253
1825-26	76,104
1826-27	88,102
1827-28	71,121
1828-29	72,304
	£ 460,406

The average is £76,734 per annum, which, with the addition of £16,434, the average annual cost of maintenance, comprising rent, repairs, &c., amount to a sum of £93,168, which, upon the quantity of tea sold at the Company's sale in England, (to say nothing of more than 1,000,000 lbs. sent to British America, and the Cape of Good Hope) amounts to the enormous and most onerous tax of exactly *three farthings per pound!*

PROFIT AND LOSS OF THE COMPANY'S CHINA TRADE.

In an account laid before Parliament, a statement is given of the profit and loss of the Company's China trade; whence it appears, that, for the ten years ending 1827-28, the result has been as follows:

Imports from China.

	Profit.
1819-20	£1,020,670
1820-21	1,052,417
1821-22	1,246,786
1822-23	1,116,387
1823-24	1,145,389
1824-25	1,141,454
1825-26	1,067,166
1826-27	935,868
1827-28	788,094
1828-29	763,434
	£10,277,659

Exports to China.

	Profit.	Loss.
1819-20	£80,977	
1820-21	104,610	
1821-22	9,752	
1822-23	—	£92,018
1823-24	10,924	
1824-25	—	2,424
1825-26	21,261	
1826-27	60,551	
1827-28	18,024	
1828-29	—	22,024
	£306,099	116,526

The aforegoing sums are exclusive of losses at sea, and by fire at Canton.

The average annual net profit, taking both branches of trade, and deducting the losses, amounts to £981,179.

PANORAMA OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Burford, of Leicester-square, is exhibiting a Panorama of Calcutta, which will afford the public a most accurate idea of the City of Palaces. The view includes the principal public edifices, the fort, the esplanade, the river, and shipping. The artist has taken the opportunity of representing a Hindoo festival, which enabled him to give a greater life and variety to the scene than the original commonly exhibits. He has been constrained to depart from truth in one particular; namely, he has introduced more colour into the dresses of the natives than they exhibit. The multiplicity of white habits would have caused a disagreeable monotony. Upon the whole, it is a very successful attempt to give a familiar idea to Europeans of the habits, manners, and local peculiarities of the Hindoos.

ELECTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot for two directors, in the room of John Bebb, Esq. and James Pattison, Esq. disqualified, will take place on the 6th April. Another ballot, for the election of a director in the room of Sir Robert T. Farquhar, deceased, will take place on the 14th April.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet Edw. Ellis to be lieut. by purch., v. Ainslie prom. (16 Mar. 30).

1st Foot (at Madras, &c.). Lieut. A. J. Lawrence, from h.p., to be lieut., v. W. R. Burrow, who exch., rec. diff. (16 Mar.)

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Johnstone to be lieut., v. S. Robbins, who retires on h.p. as ens. of 18th F. (16 Mar.); Ens. D. M. Cameron to be lieut. by purch., v. Kenyon, who retires (17 Mar.); Ens. W. A. Ward, from h.p. 18th F., to be ens., v. Johnstone (16 Mar.); G. Lonsdale to be ens. by purch., v. Cameron (17 Mar.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Hosp. Assist. J. Murtagh to be assist. surg., v. Campbell dec. (11 Feb.)

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. Bolton, from h.p., to be lieut., v. Moorhouse app. to 56th Foot (16 Mar.)

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. J. Berguer, from h.p., to be lieut., v. Palmer, whose app. has not taken place (16 Mar.)

29th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. C. W. Webster, from h.p. 31st F., to be lieut., v. P. S. Fitzgerald, who exch. (16 Mar.)

39th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. J. L. Corrigan, from h.p. 3d F., to be ens., v. Willock, whose app. has not taken place (18 Feb.)

46th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. H. French to be capt., v. Otway dec. (18 Sept. 29).

48th Foot (at Madras). Capt. A. Greville, from h.p. 2d W. I. regt., to be capt., paying diff., v. Fothergill app. to 50th F. (26 Feb. 30); Brev. Maj. Jas. Agnew, from h.p. Malta regt., to be capt., v. Greville who retires (16 Mar.)

55th Foot (at C. G. Hope). Capt. C. T. Bird, from h.p., to be capt., v. R. Ficklin, who exch., rec. diff. (26 Feb.)

72d Foot (at ditto). S. Fisher to be ens. by purch., v. Armstrong (26 Feb.)

82d Foot (at Mauritius). Jas. Brash to be ens. by purch., v. Glover prom. in 7th F. (26 Feb.)

Unattached. Lieuts. C. P. Ainslie and Geo. Weston, from 4th L. Drags., to be capts. of inf., by purch. (both 16 Mar.)

Brevet. Capt. John Gallway, 6th F., to be major in armâ (12 Aug. 29).

COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet. The undermentioned E. I. Company's cadets to have temporary rank as ensign during period of their being placed under command of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining:—

Cadets Wm. Douglas, W. S. Jacob, L. Hill, H. Siddons, W. H. Horsley, C. W. Tremenhere, and F. Wemyss (all 18 Feb. 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 23. Thomas Parsons, Jones, from Singapore 1st Aug.; off Portsmouth.—25 *Emily*, Coupland, from Batavia 25th Aug., and Mauritius; off Beachy Head.—27. *Superior*, Leslie, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—28. *Elphinstone*, Richardson, from Ceylon 20th Sept., and Mauritius 20th Nov.; at Gravesend.—28. *Glendeon*, Rickaby, from Cape of Good Hope; at Deal (for Amsterdam).—*March* 1. *Morning Star*, Barker, from Mauritius 14th Nov.; at Gravesend.—1. *Mellish*, Vincent, from Bengal 7th Nov.; at Deal.—2. *Hebe*, Haviside, from Penang 1st Sept., and Cape of Good Hope 17th Nov.; at Dartmouth.—3. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, from Madras 17th Oct., and Mauritius 1st Dec.; at Portsmouth.—3. *Triton*, Crear, from Batavia 3d Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 24th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—3. *Integrity*, Reddock, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—4. *Ionian*, Buck, from V.D.Land 7th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—7. *Edward*, Brown, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—7. *Princess Royal*, Sherwood, from Batavia 21st Oct.; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—8. *Socrates*, Duncan, from Mauritius 27th Nov.; at Deal (for Hull).—11. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, from Bengal 5th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 16th Jan.; off Margate.—13. *Augusta*, Sturges, from China, Manilla, and Boston; off the Wight (for Rotterdam).—13. *Royal Admiral*, Wilson, from Bengal 24th Aug., and Mauritius 8th Dec.; at Deal.—14. *Royal George*, Grant, from Mauritius 5th Dec.; off Brighton.—17. *Celia*, Trust, from Mauritius 24th Nov.; at Deal.—18. *Sydney Packet*, Waring, from Cape of Good Hope 27th Aug., at Deal.—21. *Pomona*, Highat, from Bombay 21st Nov.; at Liverpool.—22. *Norneen*, Kleruffs, from China 19th Oct., and Manilla 18th Nov.; at Cowes (for Denmark).—22. *Albion*, Macleod, from Bengal 26th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Eliza*, Brewer, from Mauritius 16th Dec.; off Dover.—*Sir James Cockburn*, Meek, from Japan, Chili, &c.; off Margate.—*Harmony*, Church, from N.S. Wales 23d Oct.; off Portsmouth.—23. *Amethyst*, Coulthard, from N.S. Wales 8th Nov., and V.D. Land 3d Dec.; at Liverpool.

Departures.

March. 1. H.C.S. *Berwickshire*, Maden, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—1. H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, Bax, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—1. *Warblington*, Crosby, for Mauritius; from Deal.—1. *Mary*, Cook, for Cape of Good Hope; from Bristol.—1. *Wilna*, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—3. H.C.S. *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, and China; from Deal.—3. *Roslyn Castle*, Ferguson, for N.S.Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—3. *John Biggar*, M'Beath, for Batavia; from Ramsgate.—3. *Caledonia*, M'Gregor, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—4. *Edward Lambe*, Freeman, for Cape of Good Hope and Swan River; from Deal.—5. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Whinscales*, for Swan River; from Deal.—6. *Fanny*, Bunny, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—7. *David Clark*, Viles, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Elizabeth*, Stewart, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—8. *Wanderer* (transport), Williams, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—8. H.M.S. *Badger*, Crowdy, for Cape of Good Hope; from Portsmouth.—20. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Leslie, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—25. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—26. H.C.S. *London*, Smith, for Madras and China; from Deal.—26. *Crown*, Pinder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—27. H.C.S. *Castle Huntley*, Drummond, for Madras and China; from Deal.—27. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—27. *Alfred*, Jackson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Bencoolen, from Singapore: Lieut. Goldingham, Madras artillery; Rev. J. Smith; Mrs. Smith, and three children; Miss C. Jack; Master H. Symes.

Per Elphinstone, from Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and two children; Mrs. Farquhar; Mrs. Civil and child; Mrs. Lock and five children; Master Browning; Misses Wilson and Martin.

Per Mellish, from Bengal: Mrs. Brand; Mrs. Ronald; Miss Ritchie; Capt. F. Smallpage, cavalry; Capt. J. Brand, H.M. 16th Foot; Dr. James Ronald, Company's service; Lieut. J. Hare, engineers; Lieut. J. M'Kenzie, H.M. 13th regt.; Lieut. R. Rawlins, ditto; Mr. Mullet; Mr. Baines; Master B. Ronald.

Per Lady Macnaghten, from Madras: Mrs. Backhouse and family; Capt. Kenny; Capt. Thompson; Lieut. Egar; Lieut. Coombs; Lieut. Hume; Lieut. Duff; Lieut. Simpson; Lieut. Back; Lieut. Gonem; Lieut. Roebuck; Lieut. French; Lieut. Donellan; Ens. Junior; Mr. Higgins; 30 troops; 1 woman and 1 child of ditto;

Per Triton, from Batavia: Mr. Buttivant.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Strettle; Mrs. Connell; Mrs. Rickards; Mrs. Hilton; Mrs. Burford; Mrs. Henderson; Col. W. W. Davis, Bengal infantry; Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, ditto; Capt. D. Coxe, ditto; R. Rickards, Esq., Madras C.S.; Lieut. Evans, H.M. 31st regt.; Lieut. Cautley, Bengal cavalry; Dr Dalrymple; Mr. A. H. Seln; Mr. Wallis; Mr. Mortlock, late of the Bengal infantry; Lieut. Orange, H.M. 13th regt.; Lieut. Robertson, Madras rifle corps; Misses Cole, Davis, Bruce, Connell, and Burford; Masters Mainwaring, 2 Strettle, Burford, 3 Hilton, 2 Tritton, and 2 Davis; 10 servants. (Mr. Welch died at sea 7th Feb.)

Per Harmony, from N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Boughton, and seven others; Mr. and Mrs. Wel-

SINGAPORE, October 30, 1829.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	10½ @	11
Bottles	100	4 —	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40½ —	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	3 —	3½
—— Imit. Irish 25 30	do.	3 —	3½
—— Longcloths 12 30	do.	3 —	3½
—— —— 38 to 40 30	do.	none	
—— —— do. .do. 34-36	do.	6¾ —	8
—— —— do. .do. 38-40	do.	7 —	9
—— —— 44	do.	8 —	11
—— —— 50	do.	9 —	10
—— —— 55	do.	9 —	10
—— —— 60	do.	11 —	14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2¾ —	3½
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3½ —	4½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	1½ —	4
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	3 —	8
Cotton Hkfs. mult. Battick, dble.	corge	6 @	8
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	4 —	6
—— Twist, 40 to 70	pecul	65 —	70
Hardware, assort.		P. D.	
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5 —	5½
—— English	do.	4 —	13
—— Nails	do.	12 —	8
Lead, Pig	do.	7 —	8
—— Sheet	do.	7 —	0
Shot, patent	bag	5½ —	5½
Spelter	pecul	5 —	13
Steel, Swedish	do.	11 —	none
—— English	do.	9 —	10
Woollens, Long Ells	pce.	31 —	33
—— Cassimeres	do.	1 —	1½
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.		

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 28, 1829.—Sales in Twist going on at full prices. Piece Goods rather improving. Marine Stores heavy, but rather improving. Earthen, Glass, and Hardware, the market very heavy. Beer, generally, looking up. Copper sales limited. Spelter very heavy, and looking down. Lead without improvement. Iron, a shade lower. Block Tin is in very limited inquiry.

Bombay, Oct. 17.—Owing to the near approach of the *Dewalie* festival, or Hindoo new year, the buyers seem unwilling to make extensive purchases, and we have heard of a few sales only since our last, principally in Europe Piece Goods, but these were in limited quantity. Metals remain in steady demand. Cotton yarn has sold at our rupee per lb., but the demand is most inanimate. Hodgson's Beer, in first hands, has been all disposed of at 50 rupees per hhd., and any improvement will depend on arrivals. Wines and Spirits never were more abundant or unsaleable.

Canton, Oct. 17.—There is no improvement in any British manufactures, and the Chinese, being fearful of a fall in the chief articles of that description the moment the aggregate cargoes of the Indiamen are brought forward, are reluctant to make any extensive purchases from the stocks actually in hand. Swedish steel is at present very scarce. Lead and Iron, stock heavy, and dull in demand. Cotton Yarn, a few bales have been sold at S. 58, and the manufactures now bringing the finer sorts into use. New dollars selling at a premium of one per cent., and very scarce. Sycee Silver not procurable.

New South Wales, Nov. 8.—Merchandize of every description very low, and almost every article of use or luxury can be obtained at 50 per cent. below the cost price in England.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 1, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 25 8 Remittable ..... 24 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 8 Old Five per ct. Loan ..... 2 0 Disc.
Disc. 0 4 New ditto ditto ..... 0 8 Disc.

Bank Shares—Prem. 4,500 to 4,700.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 5 0 do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills ..... 5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c. ..... 2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d—to sell 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.

Madras, Oct. 14, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 3¾ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3¼ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1½ Disc.
Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1¼ Prem.

Bombay, Oct. 17, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 110¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—109 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—111¾ Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 29, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, Oct. 16, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.—no bills.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.—*no bills.*
On Bombay, — no bills.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, *of the Season 1829-30, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.*

Rate.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Aboard.	To be ready for Cargoe.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
1	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	J. Hamilton	J. Beveridge	Jas. Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	1829.	1829.	1830.	1830. 3 *Jan.*
5	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	G. Steward	T. Hillman	C. M. Welstead	R. H. Cox	W. Dickinson		18 Nov	9 Dec.	5 Jan.	3 *do.*
7	*Deniva*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	J. Shute	Jas. Rickards	R. Buckle	E. W. Paul	J. MacKinlay	John Giles	*Bengal & China*				4 *do.*
5	*William Fairlie*	1344	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	T. Sandys	R. Burroughes	J. Rose	R. Lockhart	Wm. Westcott	T. A. Gibb					4 *do.*
3	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1336	H. Bonham	John Innes	J. S. Biles	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	A. Sterling	Jas. Thomson	*Bombay & China*				22 *do.*
5	*Macqueen*	1393	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	Jno. Pitcairn	T. N. Weare	Charles Ray	A. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	30 do.	23 *do.*
7	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	G. A. Bond	J. R. Pidding	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. M'Killigan	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	18 do.	1830.	4 Feb.	25 *do.*
2	*Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	C. W. Loveridge	S. Hyde	C. Udale	C. S. Grant	W. Spawforth	*Bengal & China*		1830.		15 *Feb.*
9	*General Harris*	1203	James Sim	Joseph Stanton	J. Elphinstone	H. Cole	F. Shaw	J. M. Davidson	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon					15 *do.*
5	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	H. L. Thomas	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	J. Dennistoun	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*Bombay & China*				1 *Mar.*
3	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	V. Steward	Robert Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					1 *do.*
9	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	B. J. Thomson	A. Smallpiece	George Comb	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, & China*	1830.	1830.	25 do.	3 *do.*
7	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	J. Jameson	D. T. Roy	John Lenox	*Madras & China*	18 do.	8 Feb.	8 Mar.	26 *do.*
9	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	J. Dalrymple	John K. Jolly	Wm. Bryon	R. M'Cosachie	J. Gardner					27 *do.*
3	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	H. C. Fowler	N. De St. Croix	John Copling	A. Coates	Ant. Daniell	C. S. Compton						
3	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	J. W. Graham						
7	*Cumine*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	H. Beveridge						
8	*Earl of Balcarras*	1141	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	D. J. Ward	John Moore	J. W. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnott	John Main	*China*	3 Mar.	24 Mar.	21 Apr.	
5	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	J. W. Baird	C. T. Rouse	Thos. Skelton	Wm. Cook	P. Milne					
10	*Asiatic*	871	S. Marjoribanks	Jno. Laurence	Henry Wise					John Kidder					

27 March 1830.

ford; Mr. and Mrs. Samuda; Mr. and Mrs. Lisk; two Misses Lisk; Mr. Cooke; Mr. Cole; Mr. Corneby; Mr. Horton.

Per Ionia, from V.D. Land: Mr. John Elliot.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Berwickshire, for Bombay (sailed 1st March): Lieut. Col. T. Burford, 14th Bombay N.I.; Miss E. M. Burford; Miss Eliza Adam; Miss Ann Adam; D. C. Bell, Esq., surgeon; Messrs. W. E. Frere, Geo. Hadden, and J. E. Hallett, writers; Mrs. Jane Bell; Miss Jane Wright; Lieut. Wm. Iggleaden, Bombay marine; Mrs. Iggleaden and child; Messrs. T. C. Pownell, G. A. Pruen, E. M. Milne, and Jas. Vincent, cadets; Mr. G. L. Rigby, volunteer, Bombay marine.

Per H.C.S. Edinburgh, for Bombay (sailed 1st March): Major Fraser, H.M. 40th Foot; Mrs. Fraser, wife of ditto; Ens. Powell, H.M. 40th Foot; Capt. Patrick Hunter, 1st L.C.; Mr. D. L. Burn; Miss E. M. Morris; Miss A. Hall; Mr. J. M. Davies, writer; Mr. W. H. Grounds, volunteer for marine.

Per H. C. S. Marquis Camden, for St. Helena, &c. (sailed 3d March): Mr. Geo. Armstrong, for St. Helena; Mr. D. Browne, for Penang; Mrs. Eleanor Bennett and son, for St. Helena; Miss Jane Maclaren, for ditto.

Per H. C. S. London, for Madras: Capt. John Chisholm; Lieut. Chas. Butler; Mr. J. F. Galtskell, writer; Capt. Geo. Fryer, and Mrs. Fryer; Messrs. J. H. Bourdien and F. E. Miller, cadets; Lieut. Stewart, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Cornets Campbell, Durdin, Hackett, and Julius, ditto; Major Poynts, H.M. 45th Foot; Capt. Perlham, ditto; Lieut. Nott, ditto; Ens. Metcalfe, ditto; Ens. Johnson, ditto; Lieut. Robinson, H.M. 26th Foot; Ens. Strum, ditto; Ens. Peacock, H.M. 46th Foot; Capt. Reed, 48th Foot; Lieut. Belford, ditto; Lieut. Anderson, H.M. 54th Foot; Ens. Wood, ditto; Mrs. Poyntz (wife of Major Poyntz), and child; Mrs. Belford, wife of Lieut. Belford.

Per H. C. S. Castle Huntley, for Madras: Mrs. Coombe, lady of Lieut. Col. Coombs; Mrs. Savage, lady of Mr. Savage, barrister at Madras; Miss L. Savage, proceeding with her sister: Capt. G. R. Polwhele, and lady; Lieut. T. Polwhele, and lady, for Bengal; Rev. W. Sawyer, and lady; Capt. J. W. Cleveland, lady, and infant son; Mrs. Conolly, for Singapore; Mrs. Jenkins, sister of Mrs. Cleveland; Miss H. M. Awdry; Miss C. Hall; Misses H. Jenkins, M. A. Jenkins, and E. Jenkins; Lieut. G. W. Moore; Lieut. J. Brook; Messrs. G. M. Scott and W. Middlemass, assistant surgeons; Messrs. A. B. Jones, T. L. Pettegrew, A. M. Molyneux, and T. Snell, cadets; Master S. Jenkins.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The following Company's ships had arrived in China previous to the 16th of October:—*Aug.* 4. *Herefordshire*, and *Bridgewater*.—10. *Charles Grant*, and *Buckinghamshire*.—13. *Lady Melville*.—22. *Lowther Castle*.—24. *Waterloo*.—26. *Duke of Sussex*.—*Sept.* 7. *Farquharson*.—13. *Scaleby Castle*.—14. *General Kyd*.—16. *Thames*.—17. *Blythe*, and *Repulse*.—18. *Vansittart*, and *Marigles*.—19. *Duke of York*, and *Kellie Castle*.—20. *Atlas*.—Oct. 7. *Windsor*.—The *Inglis* and *Asia* had not arrived.

A letter from Bombay, dated Nov. 16, says "no more country ships are to proceed to China this season. Cotton has fallen on that account."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Londonderry, the lady of Capt. H. M'Master, Madras army, of a son.

9. At Early Bank Cottage, Perth, the lady of Colonel Farquhar, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter, who only survived until the following day.

25. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of James Rivett Carnac, Esq., of a daughter.

March 15. In the Regent's Park, the lady of Thomas Peel, Esq., of Swan River, of a son.

26. The lady of Capt. B. Broughton, of the Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Manor House, Exmouth, the lady of the Rev. E. Vaughan, late Archdeacon of Madras.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 25. At Dover, W. A. Crawford, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Crawford, Esq., of Pippbrook House, Dorking, Surrey, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. J. L. White, of Richmond, Surrey, and grand-daughter of the late Major Gen. John White, of Bengal.

27. At St George's Church, Alex. Duncan, Esq., surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Katherine, daughter of A. Sutherland, Esq.

March 10. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Grantham Munton, youngest son of Vice Admiral Sir Joseph S. Yorke, K.C.B., &c., to Marian Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.

16. At St. Pancras Church, H. Watson, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Nancy, third daughter of John Watson, Esq., of Upper Fitzroy Street.

— At Lyme-Regis, S. S. Trevour, Esq., of the Madras artillery, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. Randolph, of Lyme.

23. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Miss Fanny, daughter of Mr. and Lady Theodosia Bligh, niece to the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Darnley, to George, son of Sir Robert Wigram, of Wexford, Bart., and of Walthamstow House, Essex.

— At All Saints', Poplar, Capt. C. F. Davies, late commander of the ship *Anna Robertson*, of Calcutta, to Mary Sargent, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Stockman, of Kingsware, Devonshire.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Aitchison, Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Miss Mary Turner.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. At sea, on the passage from Madras, Lieut. Col. Andrew Macqueen, 38th regt. N.I., son of the late Rev. D. Macqueen, Preston Kirk.

Oct. 1. At Worthing, aged two years, the Hon. Arthur Dudley Law, only child of Lord Ellenborough.

19. At Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mrs. Henrietta Farquharson, daughter of the deceased Alex. Farquharson, W. S., relict of Walter Gilchrist, Esq., late merchant in Edinburgh, and mother of John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D., a lineal descendant of the Borthwick family.

26. Edward Dupuis, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, third son of the Rev. George Dupuis, rector of Wendlebury, Oxon.

March 1. William Robert, only son of the late Claud Russell, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 13.

2. In Lower Grosvenor Street, Colonel John Mackenzie, C.B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on their Madras establishment.

4. At Edinburgh, Colonel Udney Yule, C.B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Tannington, Suffolk, Chas. Ray, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and attached to Skinner's corps of local horse.

9. In Regent Street, James Denny, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment.

12. In Pall Mall East, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, after a long and painful illness.

14. At his house, Gower Street, Bedford Square, aged 83, Colonel Wm. Duncan, late of the Bengal military service.

16. At his house on Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P., a Director of the Hon. East India Company, and many years governor of the Mauritius and its dependencies.

18. In Upper Gower Street, in his 60th year, S. S. Cancellor, Esq., late of the East-India House.

21. In Tavistock Square, Lieut. Colonel Glasgoyne, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Brighton, Mrs. Trant, relict of the late D. Trant, Esq., mother of Mr. Trant, M.P. for Dover, and sister to the late Earl of Clare.

— In Germany, aged 76, the Abbé Joseph Dobrowsky, a great oriental scholar, and deeply versed in the languages and antiquities of the Slavonian nations. He was a native of Hungary, became a Jesuit at Brunn, and on the suppression of the order he studied at Prague, where he attained a high literary rank. He travelled all over the continent in the prosecution of his researches in Slavonian literature, in the course of which he visited Brunn, where he died.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance (per cent.) on the same*; D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.*—*The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.*—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746¼ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, November 26, 1829.

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors	S.Rs. cwt.	15	0 @	20	0	
Bottles	100	15	0 —	17	0	
Coals	B. md.	0	7 —	0	14	
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	F. md.	47	4 —	47	8	
—— ——— 30-40	do.	47	4 —	47	8	
—— Thick sheets	do.	47	12 —	48	0	
—— Old	do.	46	8 —	46	12	
—— Bolt	do.	48	0 —	50	0	
—— Slab	do.	44	12 —	45	0	
—— Nails, assort.	do.	39	0 —	40	0	
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	48	0 —	49	0	
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.	45	12 —	46	0	
Copperas	do.	3	0 —	6	0	
Cottons, chintz	30	A.	—	40	A.	
—— Longcloths	5	D.	—	10	D.	
—— Muslins, assort.	Mor.	0	7¼ —	0	7¾	
—— Twist, Mule, 14-50	do.	0	6 —	0	6¾	
—— —— —— 60-120	do.	P. C.	—	5	A.	
Cutlery		P. C.	—	10	D.	
Glass and Earthenware		P. C.	—	5	D.	
Hardware		10	D.	—	15	D.
Hosiery						

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	6	8 @	6	9	
—— —— flat	do.	6	8 —	6	9	
—— English, sq.	do.	2	15 —	3	0	
—— —— flat	do.	2	15 —	3	0	
—— Bolt	do.	2	14 —	3	0	
—— Sheet	do.	7	2 —	7	4	
—— Nails	cwt.	11	0 —	15	0	
—— Hoops	F. md.	6	0 —	6	2	
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1	4 —	1	6	
Lead, Pig	F. md.	5	10 —	5	14	
—— Sheet	do.	6	2 —	6	4	
Millinery		15	D. —	20	D.	
Shot, patent	bag	2	14 —	3	0	
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5	9 —	5	10	
Stationery		P. C.	—	5	D	
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md.	9	8 —	10	0	
—— Swedish	do.	0	0 —	0	0	
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	22	8 —	23	8	
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	—	5	D.	
—— —— coarse		P. C.	—	5	A.	
—— Flannel		15	A. —	20	A.	

MADRAS, July 1, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	10	@	12
Copper, Sheathing	candy	330	—	340
—— Cakes	do.	280	—	285
—— Old	do.	280	—	295
—— Nails, assort.	do.	330	—	350
		P. C.		
Cottons, Chintz		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		10 A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth		10 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery		20 A.	—	25 A.
Glass and Earthenware		20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware		Overstocked.		
Hosiery	candy	52	—	60
Iron, Swedish, sq.	do.	26	—	28
—— English sq.	do.	26	—	28
—— Flat and bolt	do.			

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	42	@	50
—— Nails	do.	105	—	122
Lead, Pig	do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	42	—	45
Millinery		Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent		20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter	candy	32	—	36
Stationery		P. C.	—	5 A.
Steel, English	candy	70	—	77
—— Swedish	do.	87	—	94
Tin Plates	box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— —— coarse		P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Flannel		25 A.	—	32 A.

BOMBAY, October 17, 1829.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	22	@	0
Bottles, pint	doz.	1½	—	0
Coals	ton	15	—	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt.	71	—	0
—— —— 24-32	do.	73	—	0
—— Thick sheets	do.	0	—	0
—— Slab	do.	66	—	0
—— Nails	do.	60	—	0
Cottons, Chintz		30 A.	—	50 A.
—— Longcloths		40 A.	—	50 A.
—— Muslins		50 A.	—	0
—— Other goods		10 D.	—	50 A.
—— Yarn, 20-80	lb	¾	—	1¼
Cutlery		25 D.	—	0
Glass and Earthenware		15 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware		30 A.	—	0
Hosiery		0	—	0

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy	76	@	0
—— English, do.	do.	40	—	0
—— Hoops	cwt.	9¾	—	0
—— Nails	do.	25	—	0
—— Plates	do.	10	—	0
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	38	—	0
—— do. for nails	do.	50	—	0
Lead, Pig	cwt.	10	—	0
—— Sheet	do.	9½	—	0
Millinery		10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent	cwt.	18	—	29
Spelter	do.	8¾	—	0
Stationery		P. C.	—	0
Steel, Swedish	tub	20	—	0
Tin Plates	box	26	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		25 D.	—	30 D.
—— —— coarse		10 D.	—	20 D.
—— Flannel		20 A.	—	0

CANTON, October 16, 1829.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4	@	5
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5	—	6
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	2½	—	3
—— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2
—— Yarn	pecul	40	—	35
Iron, Bar	do.	3	—	0
—— Rod	do.	4	—	0
Lead	do.	5	—	0

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1	—	1¾
—— Camlets	pce.	28	—	0
—— Do. Dutch	do.	28	—	0
—— Long Ells Dutch	do.	7	—	8
Tin	pecul	18	—	19
Tin Plates	box	11	—	0

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar. The sugar market generally is rather dull: Mauritius sugars are lower, except the strong and fine qualities. Bengal sugars are steady. Manilla somewhat higher. Siamese sugars continue the same as before.

Coffee. The market for Coffee has undergone little variation. Few sales of East India have recently taken place; but prices are firm.

Indigo. On the 20th, about 200 chests of Madras Indigo sold freely and at very fair prices.

Spices. The inquiry after some descriptions of Spices is renewed: but the prices are unaltered.

Cotton Wool. The reports from the manufacturing districts are very favourable, the demand for Cotton Goods being extensive: the purchases of Cotton have been consequently upon a large scale, especially towards the close of the month. The sales of East-India Cotton during the last week were as follows: Bengal, 190 bales; Surat, 4,200 bales; Madras, 30 bales.

The following report of the general aspect of trade in the country appears in the London *Price Current*: "There has been for some time past a general improvement in the commerce of the country, and it is now assuming a still more decided character. The accounts from Manchester, Leeds, Coventry, and Glasgow, state the transactions are on the most extensive scale, and that the goods are regularly sold weekly as they come forward. The letters from Glasgow state the manufacturers are refusing orders, as they cannot complete them within the time limited by the buyers. The improvement in trade is not confined to one branch of business, it extends to all foreign and colonial produce, and to the manufactures and shipping of the country. The profits are very low, but they are also stated to be improving."

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 February to 25 March* 1830.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	218	92½	91½		100	102½	19⅞	—	75 76p	75 77p
27	219	92	91½	100¼	100	102½	19⅞	—	77p	76 77p
Mar.										
1	219	92	91½	100¼	99½	102½	19⅞	246	77p	
2	218	92	91½		99½	102½	19⅞	246	76 77	76 77
3		92½	91½	—	99½	102½	19½	247	76 77	76 77
4	—	93	92½	100⅛	100⅛	102½	—	246½	76 77	76 77
5	—	—	92½	—	100⅛	102½	—	242	76 77	76 77
6	—	—	92½	100	100⅛	102½	—	240	—	76 77
8	—	—	92½	—	100⅛	102½	—	—	76p	76 77
9	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	76 77p	76 77
10	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	76 77
11	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77 78	76 77
12	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	76 77
13	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77p	76 77
15	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77p	77 78
16	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77p	77 79
17	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77p	78 79
18	—	—	92	—	—	103	—	—	77p	78 79
19	—	—	91½	—	—	102⅜	—	—	78p	78 79
20	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	78p	78 79
22	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	78p	78 79
23	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	77	77 78
25	—	—	92	—	—	102⅜	—	—	78	78 79
			—	—	—	102⅜	—	—	78 79p	78 79
									77 79p	78 79

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, *Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.*

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GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 April—Prompt 30 April.
Sundry Wines, Spirits, Rice, Sago, and other remains of Stores

For Sale 7 April—Prompt 16 July.
Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 20 April—Prompt 9 July.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 11 May—Prompt 6 August.
Company's.—Saltpetre.

CARGO of EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Mellish* and *Hardwicke Castle*, from *Bengal*, and the *Lady M'Naghten*, from *Madras*.
Company's.—Sugar—Cotton.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1830.						
	Gravesend. April 10	Medora	337	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
	Portsmouth. 15						
	Portsmouth. April 5	Buckinghamshire	501	John Marshall	Robert Noyes	W. I. Docks	John Marshall and John Lyney.
	Gravesend. 15	Lord William Bentinck	384	Henry Hutchinson	H. Hutchinson	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Portsmouth. 15						
	Gravesend. May 1	Tam O'Shanter	380	J. L. Lindsay	James S. Lindsay	St. Katherine Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Portsmouth. 10						
	April 30	Ormuzmahal	647	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
	Gravesend. 30	Childe Harold	483	Robert Granger	Wm. L. Pope	W. I. Docks	Daily expd. John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	Portsmouth. May 1	Melville	608	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	Warts and Heath, Fenchurch Street.
		Atlantic	438	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	Gravesend. April 23	Orwell	446	J. B. Hall and Co.	Wm. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Burnhall Hall, Tower-street.
	Portsmouth. May 1	Lord Hungerford	739	Joseph Heathorn	Chas. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin lane.
	Gravesend. 10	Jessie Stilwell	647	Henry Blanchard	Richard Cole	E. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Portsmouth.	Lady Blackmore	538	William Faith	Wm. Faith	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Gravesend. April 25	Royal Saxon	600	Capt and Co.	D. W. Petrie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Lime Street. Fillby
	Portsmouth. May 1	Buckinghamshire	501	William Drew	Wm. Drew	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Mann, and Blackhall and
	Gravesend. June 5	Thomas	314	W. Todd	C. A. Warming	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co. Clement's-lane.
	Portsmouth. April 5	Ambassador	446	John Jacob and Sons	R. Laws	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woodiatt, Clement's-lane.
	15	Falcon	388	Wharton and Co.	Wm. Cobb	W. I. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.
	May 1	Hercules	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	E. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	April 10	Perseus	338	John Pirie and Co.	Henry Cowan	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	20	Annandale	350	Sentleuse Nelson	Wm. Ferguson	W. I. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.
	May 1	Protector	510	George Waugh	Geo. Waugh	W. I. Docks	John Chapman and Co. Leadenhall-street.
	10	Recovery	446	John Chapman and Co.	H. C. Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	April 5	Africa	358	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	Sir Joseph Banks	350	John A. Meaburn	R. L. Fraser	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	2	Prince George	317	H. Wright	R. Donaldson	W. I. Docks	Edw. and A. Rule, Lime-st-reet.
	—	Camden	226	Francis Reed	Francis Reed	W. I. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Mauritius	8	Frances Charlotte	350	James Talbert	James Talbert	W. I. Docks	John Mason, Lime-street-square.
Batavia & Singapore	5	Archduke	241	Robert Clark	Robert Johnson	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan & W. D. Downes.
	10	Heroine	311	Thomsons and West	Henry Poppen	W. I. Docks	John S. Brimley, Birchin-lane.
	5	Fairfield	276	John Lumsden	James Booth	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	2	Linden	343	Clark and Mackie	John Mackie	St. Katherine Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
	10	Lady Rowena	333	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	St. Katherine Docks	Buckles and Co.

31 March 1830.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 26, 1830.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla	cwt.	0	6	6	@	0	9	0
Coffee, Java		1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Cheribon		1	12	0	—	1	17	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon		1	7	6	—	1	11	0
—— Bourbon								
—— Mocha		3	5	0	—	5	18	0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras		0	0	3½	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal		0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
—— Bourbon		0	0	7	—	0	0	9
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	5	0	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star		5	12	0	—	5	15	0
Borax, Refined		3	10	0	—	3	15	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Camphire		6	0	0	—	0	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	6	9	—	0	7	6
—— Ceylon		0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	15	0
—— Lignea		3	3	0	—	3	10	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	4
China Root	cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubebs		2	15	0	—	3	0	0
Dragon's Blood		3	0	0	—	22	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2	10	0	—	4	10	0
—— Arabic		1	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida		1	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Benjamin		2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi		3	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Gambogium		15	0	0	—	21	0	0
—— Myrrh		3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum		1	0	0	—	3	10	0
Kino		9	0	0	—	12	0	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye		0	3	3	—	0	3	6
—— Shell	cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Stick								
Musk, China	oz.	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	1	0
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon		0	17	0				
—— Coco-nut	cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	9	0
—— Cloves	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Mace		0	0	1½	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs		0	1	3	—	0	2	6
Opium		0	2	0	—	0	4	6
Rhubarb		3	5	0				
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
Senna	lb	1	0	0	—	1	3	0
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal		1	5	0		1	10	0
—— China		3	2	0	—	4	0	0
Galls, in Sorts		3	12	6	—	3	15	0
——, Blue		0	0	3	—	0	0	5
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Ox and Cow								
Indigo, Blue								
—— Blue and Violet		0	7	2	—	0	7	11
—— Purple and Violet		0	5	0	—	0	7	0
—— Violet		0	4	9	—	0	6	0
—— Violet and Copper		0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Copper		0	3	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming sorts		0	3	6	—	0	4	9
—— Oude good to fine		0	3	6	—	0	3	3
—— Do. ord. and bad		0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Low and bad Oude		0	1	1	—	0	2	3
—— Madras ordinary		0	2	6	—	0	4	1
—— Do. low and bad		0	2	6	—	0	4	5
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	cwt.	4	10	0	@	5	0	0
Nankeens	piece							
Rattans	100	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna		0	14	0	—	0	17	0
—— Java		0	7	0	—	0	9	6
Safflower		2	10	0	—	7	0	0
Sago		0	12	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pearl		0	12	0	—	1	12	0
Saltpetre		1	15	6	—	2	0	0
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb							
—— Novi				Last				
—— Ditto White				Sale's				
—— China				Prices.				
—— Bengal and Privilege								
—— Organzine								
Spices, Cinnamon		0	4	0	—	0	10	3
—— Cloves		0	0	9	—	0	2	0
—— Mace		0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Nutmegs		0	3	0	—	0	3	9
—— Ginger	cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	3½
—— —— White		0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	13	0
—— Siam and China		1	3	0	—	1	8	0
—— Mauritius								
—— Manilla and Java		1	3	0	—	1	8	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	6½	—	0	1	8½
—— Congou		0	2	1½	—	0	3	1½
—— Souchong		0	3	6	—	0	4	8½
—— Campoi		0	2	0½	—	0	2	5
—— Twankay		0	2	2½	—	0	2	10½
—— Pekoe								
—— Hyson Skin		0	2	2	—	0	3	2½
—— Hyson		0	3	9	—	0	5	10
—— Young Hyson								
—— Gunpowder								
Tin, Banca	cwt.							
Tortoiseshell	lb	0	16	0	—	2	10	0
Vermillion	lb	0	3	3	—	0	3	6
Wax	cwt.	6	0	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	10	0	0	—	11	10	0
—— Ebony		6	0	0	—	10	0	0
—— Sapan		8	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Oil, Fish	tun	31	0	0				
Whalefins	ton	135	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*								
Best	lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior		0	0	8½	—	0	1	10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*								
Best		0	0	10	—	0	1	4½
Inferior		0	0	3½	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry	lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
—— Salted		0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm	cwt.	26	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Fish	tun	28	0	0				
Raisins	cwt.	40	0	0				
Wax		5	0	0	—	5	10	0
Wine, Madeira	pipe	10	0	0	—	22	0	0
—— Red		13	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak	load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, March 26, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India (Stock)	75	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	77½	3½ p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	89	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104½	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India (Stock)	150	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	11 dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97½	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	90½	3	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	5 dis.	—	10,000	100	10	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley*.

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